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PUBLIC DOCUMENT.....

.....No. 17.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES

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TO WHICH ARE ADDED THE

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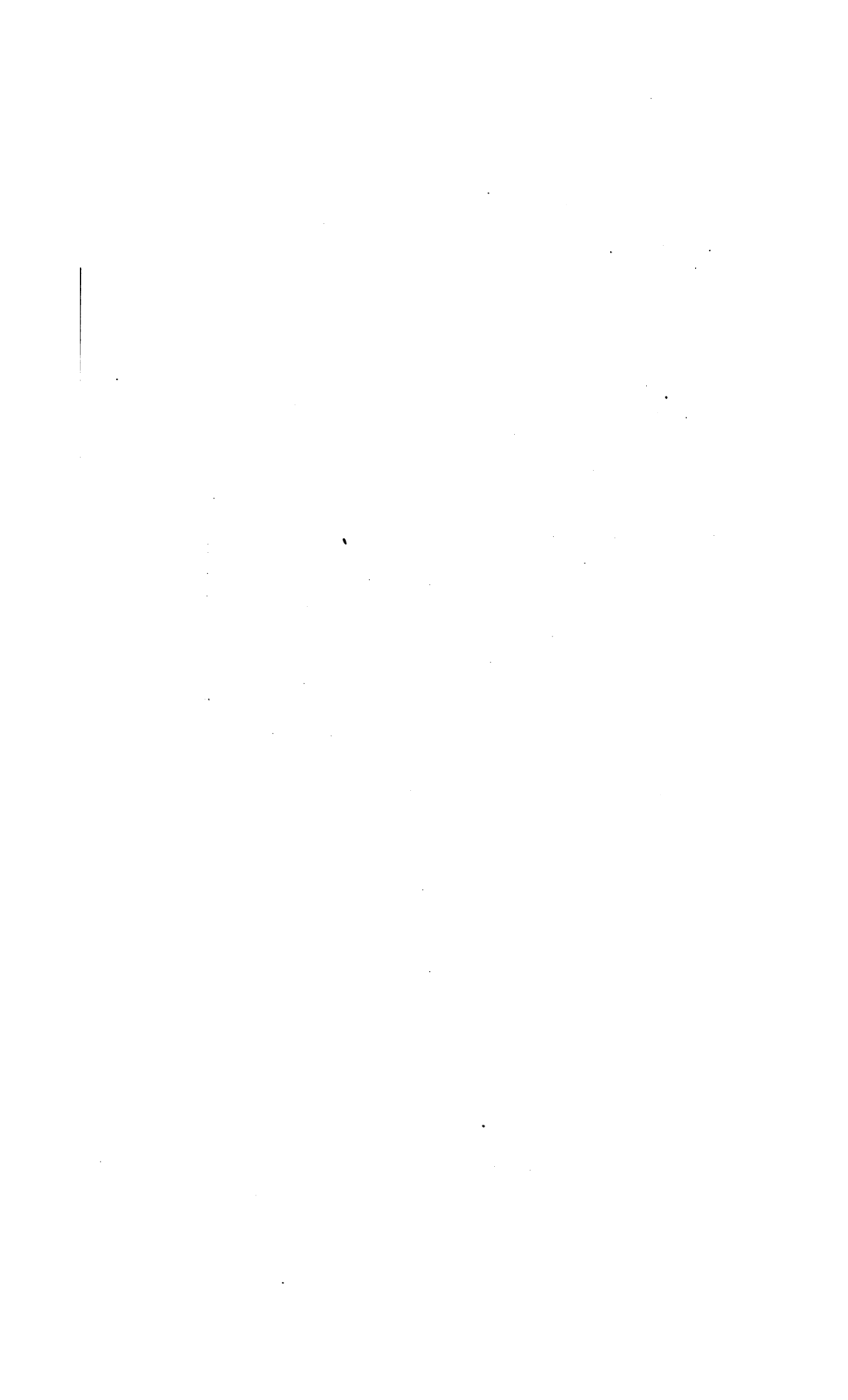
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ERRATA.

In the Report of the Board,—

Page li, middle of the page, for "January," read "October."

Page lxvi, last line but one, for \$387,120.18, read \$389,120.18.

Page lxix. SCHEDULE B. The surplus of the appropriation for Settlement and Bastardy is \$1,584.41, instead of \$584.41.

Same page, seventh line from the bottom, for \$1,574,000, read \$1,576,000.

In the Report of the Secretary,—

Page 99. "Agency of Discharged Convicts," should read "Agency for Discharged Convicts."

Page 105, third paragraph, third line. For 15,695, read 1,569.5, correctly given on page 107.

Page 107. "Worcester Hospital, 107.5 acres of land." This is the area of the former grounds and is entirely exclusive of the 275 acres lately purchased and now in part occupied.

Page 114, average number of inmates at Bridgewater, "385," instead of "393."

Page 143, second sentence should read thus: "These rooms are ten and twelve feet high; the remainder is divided into two rooms measuring one hundred and seventy-two, and eighty-six feet in length, respectively, and seventeen feet in height."

Page 159, first paragraph. Average age of boys committed should be "12.2" years, instead of "14.7."

Page 176, second paragraph. The number in confinement September 30, 1871, in the jails, was 466,—in all, 1,816, or an increase of 9.

Same page, third paragraph, for 12,080, read 12,083.

Page 187. *Partial Support*, second line, for "1,899," read "99."

Same page, fourteenth line, for 900, read 1,370.

In the Appendix,—

Page 367. The totals for the County Prisons in Table XVIII should be, males, 1,634; females, 300; totals, 1,934. The final totals should be changed to, males, 2,093; females, 786; total, 2,879. This Table, being designed to show the proportion of drunkenness to the general mass of crime, is based on the offences reported, not on the persons committed, 124 persons being held in the County Prisons, and 28 in the House of Industry, for from two to four offences each.

Page 424. Cost of full support of State paupers should be \$242,000 (see p. 421), and the total for State and town paupers, \$832,858.34.

Page 428 *et seq.* Table XLII requires the substitution of the following figures for those inserted: admissions at McLean Asylum, 71 (37 males, 34 females); total for all the hospitals, 1,399 (720 males, 679 females), of which 724 were supported by the State, 357 by towns, and 318 by individuals. Whole number within the year, 3,364. On page 429 the admissions at Tewksbury should be 154, in place of 100.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

PAST AND PRESENT MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

[Names of past members in small capitals; of present members in italics.]

Date of original Appointment.	N A M E.	Residence.	Qualified.	Re-appointed.	Resigned.	Term expires.
Sept. 30, 1863,	<i>Nathan Allen,</i> . . .	Lowell, . . .	Oct. 7, 1863,	Jan. 28, 1870,	-	Sept. 30, 1874.
30, 1863,	OTIS NORCROSS, . . .	Boston, . . .	7, 1868,	-	Sept. 30, 1864,	-
30, 1863,	ROBERT T. DAVIS, . . .	Fall River, . . .	7, 1863,	-	June 12, 1864,	-
30, 1863,	<i>Edward Earle,</i> . . .	Worcester, . . .	7, 1863,	Mar. 8, 1868,	-	Sept. 30, 1872.
30, 1863,	H. B. WHEELWRIGHT, . . .	Taunton, . . .	7, 1863,	Oct. 1, 1866,	July 4, 1868,*	-
30, 1863,	<i>F. B. Sanborn,</i> . . .	Springfield, . . .	2, 1863,	Nov. 24, 1871,	Oct. 14, 1868,†	Sept. 30, 1876.
Jan. 26, 1864,	THEODORE METCALF, . . .	Boston, . . .	Jan. 30, 1864,	-	Mar. 1, 1868,	-
June 14, 1864,	JOSIAH C. BLAISDELL, . . .	Fall River, . . .	June 16, 1864,	Oct. 1, 1866,	Jan. 27, 1870,	-
Nov. 2, 1864,	<i>Samuel G. Howe,</i> . . .	Boston, . . .	Dec. 17, 1864,	Sept. 30, 1870,	-	Sept. 30, 1875.
Apr. 17, 1866,	CHARLES H. WARREN, . . .	Boston, . . .	Apr. 26, 1866,	-	-	-
July 24, 1866,	<i>S. C. Wrightington, Gen. Agt,</i> . . .	Fall River, . . .	Oct. 1, 1868,	July 24, 1871,	-	July 24, 1874.
Oct. 19, 1868,	JULIUS L. CLARKE, . . .	Newton, . . .	Oct. 31, 1868,	-	Oct. 31, 1869,	-
Nov. 5, 1868,	<i>Moses Kimball,</i> . . .	Boston, . . .	Nov. 16, 1868,	-	-	Sept. 30, 1873.
Oct. 28, 1869,	<i>Edward L. Pierce, Sec'y,</i> . . .	Milton, . . .	1, 1869,	-	-	Oct. 1, 1872.

* Though resigning at the date mentioned, Mr. Wheelwright continued to act as General Agent of the Board until his successor, Mr. Wrightington was duly qualified.

† Resigned as Secretary, and since re-appointed a member of the Board.

NOTE.—Messrs. John H. Coffing, of Great Barrington, Edward Southworth, of West Springfield, and Peleg W. Chandler, of Boston, were appointed members during 1863-4, but declined to serve.

REPORT OF THE BOARD.

1871.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

PAST AND PRESENT MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

[Names of *past* members in small capitals; of *present* members in italics.]

Date of original Appointment.	N A M E.	Residence.	Qualif'd.	Re-appointed.	Resigned.	Term expires.
Sept. 30, 1863,	<i>Nathan Allen</i> , . . .	Lowell, . .	Oct. 7, 1863,	Jan. 28, 1870,	-	Sept. 30, 1874.
30, 1863,	OTIS NORCROSS, . .	Boston, . .	7, 1863,	-	Sept. 30, 1864,	-
30, 1863,	ROBERT T. DAVIS, . .	Fall River, . .	7, 1863,	-	June 12, 1864,	-
30, 1863,	<i>Edward Earle</i> , . . .	Worcester, . .	7, 1863,	Mar. 3, 1868,	-	Sept. 30, 1872.
30, 1863,	H. B. WHEELWRIGHT, . .	Taunton, . .	7, 1863,	Oct. 1, 1868,	July 4, 1868,*	-
30, 1863,	<i>F. B. Sanborn</i> , . . .	Springfield, . .	2, 1863,	Nov. 24, 1871,	Oct. 14, 1868,†	Sept. 30, 1876.
Jan. 26, 1864,	THEODORE METCALF, . .	Boston, . .	Jan. 30, 1864,	-	Mar. 1, 1866,	-
June 14, 1864,	JOSIAH C. BLAISDELL, . .	Fall River, . .	June 16, 1864,	Oct. 1, 1868,	Jan. 27, 1870,	-
Nov. 2, 1864,	<i>Samuel G. Howe</i> , . .	Boston, . .	Dec. 17, 1864,	Sept. 30, 1870,	-	Sept. 30, 1875.
Apr. 17, 1866,	CHARLES H. WARREN, . .	Boston, . .	Apr. 26, 1866,	-	-	-
July 24, 1868,	<i>S. C. Wrightington, Gen. Ag't</i> , . .	Fall River, . .	Oct. 1, 1868,	July 24, 1871,	-	July 24, 1874.
Oct. 19, 1868,	JULIUS L. CLARKE, . . .	Newton, . .	Oct. 31, 1868,	-	Oct. 31, 1869,	-
Nov. 5, 1868,	<i>Moses Kimball</i> , . . .	Boston, . .	Nov. 16, 1868,	-	-	Sept. 30, 1873.
Oct. 28, 1869,	<i>Edward L. Pierce, Sec'y</i> , . .	Milton, . .	1, 1869,	-	-	Oct. 1, 1872.

* Though resigning at the date mentioned, Mr. Wheelwright continued to act as General Agent of the Board until his successor, Mr. Wrightington was duly qualified.

† Resigned as Secretary, and since re-appointed a member of the Board.

NOTE.—Messrs. John H. Coffing, of Great Barrington, Edward Southworth, of West Springfield, and Peleg W. Chandler, of Boston, were appointed members during 1863-4, but declined to serve.

REPORT OF THE BOARD.

1871.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES, January 10, 1872.

*To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court
convened.*

The undersigned, members of the Board of State Charities, have the honor to present for the consideration of the General Court, their Eighth Annual Report, to which are appended the Reports of the Secretary and the General Agent of this Board, as required by law, and the Reports of the Visiting Agent, and the Special Agent for the Sick State Poor.

All which is respectfully submitted by

SAMUEL G. HOWE,
NATHAN ALLEN,
EDWARD EARLE,
MOSES KIMBALL,
F. B. SANBORN,
S. C. WRIGHTINGTON,
EDWARD L. PIERCE,
Members of the Board.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES.

INTRODUCTORY.

The Legislature organized this Board in 1863, and ordered that "it shall investigate and supervise the whole system of public charitable and correctional institutions of the Commonwealth, and shall recommend such changes and additional provisions as they may deem necessary for their economical and efficient administration."

The Board has discussed, in previous reports, some important general principles and questions, such as those social conditions which produce so many subjects for the charitable and correctional action of the State; whether those subjects can be treated where they belong by existing local agencies, or by families; or whether it is better to gather them into special institutions, which imply a certain social segregation. If the latter, upon what principle the institutions shall be organized so as to reduce to its minimum the effect of close association among persons whose character and habits have been formed under unfavorable circumstances.

Those reports have likewise explained the line of policy adopted by the Board in recommending and forwarding measures for promoting the economical and efficient administration of the several existing charitable and correctional institutions which it is charged to investigate and supervise. That policy was adopted partly to establish a certain unity of purpose, and harmony of action, among the various State establishments. The present Report will contain a description of the agencies, and of the machinery, by which the Board works;

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an account of the work accomplished, especially during the past year ; with explanatory remarks necessary for readers unfamiliar with the matter ; and a few special recommendations.

The Board, during the eight years of its existence, has gradually systematized its work, and established certain instrumentalities (bureaus) for doing it with regularity and economy, which will here be briefly described.

THE BOARD AS A WHOLE

Tries to become familiar with the general condition and wants of the several charitable and correctional institutions owned by the State, and of those aided by the State. This is mainly done,—

First. By holding regular monthly meetings at its office in the State House ; and by special meetings, when required, either at its office, or at some of the public institutions. The regular meetings are usually fully attended ; and last from two to four hours. There have been twelve regular meetings, and eight special meetings, during the year. At each regular meeting the Board acts upon reports of committees to which have been assigned special subjects for consideration. It makes transfers of the inmates from one public institution to another or discharges them altogether. It considers the report made by the Secretary of the condition of the several public institutions as gathered from monthly reports made to his bureau by the several superintendents. It considers the monthly report of the General Agent, who gives an account of the number of immigrants arrived, the amount of head-money, etc. It receives a report from the Visiting Agent. It considers the monthly report of the Agent for Visiting Sick Poor, which details the work done by him during the month. Some of these reports are sure to suggest topics for discussion, and usually for investigation.

Second. The Board makes at least one formal visit each year, to the several State institutions, to wit : the three Lunatic Hospitals and the Receptacle for Insane ; the three Reformatories ; the two State Almshouses ; the State Prison and the Workhouse ; and the State Primary School. Besides these

BOARD OF CHARITIES AS A WHOLE: COST, ETC.

formal visits, individual members of the Board visit the institutions frequently. The Secretary is often called to do so on special errands of inquiry; and the General Agent is obliged to visit several of them each month on official business. In this way almost all of them are subject to frequent formal and informal visits by the Board, or some of its members, by which pretty intimate knowledge of their condition is obtained. The whole number of these visits by the Board during the past year, was fourteen. The special visits by the Secretary, the General Agent, and by individual members of the Board, were eighty-seven.

The travelling expenses for the year ending September 30, 1871, were \$551.53. This sum *represents the whole yearly cost to the Commonwealth of the Board of State Charities as a superintending and advisory body*, the members receiving no compensation for their services. The apparent expenses of the Board are really the cost of executive and clerical work, which necessarily occupies the whole time of the heads of four bureaus, and of their clerks.

All this is work which must necessarily be done by somebody, at the expense of the State. None of it could be omitted without detriment to the public service. Before the organization of the Board much of this work was done in different bureaus, without much system, and at large cost. A part of it is work made necessary by the increase of the population, and by the increase of relations between the State and various parties. It has not been called for by the existence of the Board; but the necessity for its performance has grown out of the growth and expansion of the State business. For instance: immigration by land and water had to be supervised and regulated, lest it should be the channel through which the paupers and criminals of foreign countries and States should be discharged upon our shores, and left here, while most that was valuable in the flood was carried beyond our borders.

So with the necessity of guarding the interests of the State against the tendency of parties beyond her borders, and of towns and individuals within her borders, to throw upon her the cost of supporting pauper lunatics and others, who do not

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properly belong to her. And so with other departments of the public service. All the work assigned to the Board has been systematized to a considerable extent, and is done more effectually and more cheaply; so that upon the whole the creation of the Board has proved, what Governor Andrew and others through whose influence it was organized, foresaw it would prove—a measure of economy.

The general work of the Board is done in four departments, each of which has its separate bureau.

I. THE SECRETARY.

He, more than any other officer, is the direct representative of the Board. His duties are:—

First. To superintend the clerical business of the Board; to keep its records and conduct its correspondence with individuals and societies engaged in charitable and reformatory work.

Second. The Secretary attends upon the legislative committees during the sessions of the legislature, to explain the condition of the institutions supervised by the Board, the legislation already enacted, or bills prepared, or to draft bills, etc., as explained in the Seventh Report, page 4, and the Eighth Report, pages 3 and 4.

Third. The Secretary has also in charge the preparation of an annual report upon the affairs of the several institutions, statistical tables, and the treatment of special topics pressing for attention. The materials upon which the report is based, apart from what is ascertained by personal observation and conference and by research, are the returns regularly received at his office.

These are as follows:—

1. From the *State Institutions* of charity and reform, viz : three lunatic hospitals, weekly returns of admissions and discharges; three State almshouses, weekly returns of admissions and discharges; three reformatories, monthly returns of admissions and discharges,—made by authority of section 3, chapter 240, Acts of 1863. An annual financial statement is also required by the Board from each of the above institutions.

SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

The almshouse returns embrace separate returns from the State Primary School, and the State Workhouse.

2. From *Institutions aided by the State*.—These vary in number from 8 to 12. The Asylum for Blind and the School for Idiotic make quarterly returns. Other institutions aided by the State, as well as these two, also make an annual report to this office, relating chiefly to expenses. These returns are authorized by chapter 243, Acts of 1867.

3. From *State, County and Municipal Prisons*.—State Prison: monthly detailed return of prisoners received and discharged. County prisons (21 in number, embracing 19 jails and 15 houses of correction): from 3, weekly returns of prisoners received and discharged; from 11, monthly returns; from 1, quarterly returns; from 6, semi-annual returns. *Municipal prisons*; 1 only; Boston House of Industry, weekly returns.

To this may be added the Boston House of Reformation weekly returns. From each of these institutions there is also received an annual statement of expenses, etc., made by the warden, the sheriffs or the board of directors in Boston—all by authority of chapter 307, Acts of 1864.

4. From *Overseers of the Poor*. Each city and town in the State (340 in number) sends annually,—

1. A general return concerning the mode and cost of support and relief of its paupers, with summaries of the numbers relieved and supported.

2. A detailed return of paupers fully supported.

3. A descriptive list of vagrants entertained.

All made by authority of chapter 209, Acts of 1867.

Fourth. Clerical Work of the Office.—Keeping registers of the inmates of the Lunatic Hospitals, the State Primary School, the State Workhouse, the three Reformatories, the Blind Asylum, the School for Idiots, each of the prisons whether State, county or municipal, including the Boston House of Reformation, and registers of town paupers throughout the State. In the preparation of these registers it is often found necessary to procure correction of returns by correspondence. This is particularly so in the town pauper returns, as stated in Senate

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Document No. 119, 1870. During the present year upwards of two hundred letters have been written to secure correct returns from overseers of the poor.

The information furnished by the returns is tabulated by the clerks, and finds place in the annual reports of the Secretary, chiefly in the Appendix. For examples, see Eighth Report, pp. 294-374 for prison and reformatory statistics; and pp. 375-422, for pauper statistics, State and town.

The financial returns from the State institutions are annually tabulated (see Eighth Report, pp. 107-115); also the sheriffs' returns of expenses, etc. (see pp. 172-178 of the same report); also the town pauper expenses incorporated with pauper statistics. Considerable time and correspondence are also devoted to the collection of reports and statistics from other States and countries.

Fifth. Employés and their Compensation.—Expenses—There is a permanent force of six clerks—two men and four women. Occasional temporary assistance is required.

The clerks receive at present the following salaries: one, \$1,700; one, \$1,000; four, \$700 each, per annum.

For the year ending September 30, 1871, the cost of the department was:—

Secretary's salary, ...	\$3,000 00
Clerk hire, ...	5,626 56
Office expenses, ...	899 73
Total, ...	————— \$9,526 29

Office expenses cover the cost of printing, binding registers, postage and expressage, stationery and incidentals.

II. THE GENERAL AGENT.

A large part of what is called the out-door business of the Board is assigned to an officer called the General Agent. This department embraces divers duties, and it has been found expedient to separate them (so far as can be consistently with their mixed relations), to the end that certain trained subordinates may, in a lesser degree, share with the Agent the duties and responsibilities incident to the labor of the department.

THE GENERAL AGENT'S DEPARTMENT.

Thus, the investigations necessary to fix the legal status of an inmate of either of the State charitable institutions, and questions affecting the propriety of his detention, transfer or removal, are assigned to the Sub-Department of Settlement.

The examination of aliens landing at the ports of the Commonwealth, and the inquiries relative to their present and prospective condition which may be necessary for an intelligent administration of the law governing their reception, devolves upon the Sub-Department of Immigration. The transfer of lunatics and paupers from one charitable institution to another, their removal to their homes, to their place of settlement, or, if aliens, to their places of landing, is remitted to the Sub-Department of Transportation. The examination of all applicants for assistance under the Acts of 1851 (General Statutes, chapter 71, section 25) and 1860 (chapter 83), the transcribing of all examinations, investigations and reports of inmates and applicants for assistance, belongs to a Sub-Department of Local Business.

Various other duties enjoined by special statutes, or resultant therefrom, which naturally belong to the department, or arise from its relation to the administration of pauper laws by municipal officers, are, from time to time, transferred to the several sub-departments, or performed by the Agent in person. Such are the duties required by the statutes of 1866 (chapter 198), establishing a State workhouse, and that of 1871 (chapter 321) relative to the insane; consultations with overseers of the poor of the several towns and cities of the State upon public business, and with individuals concerning their relatives or friends, who are or desire to become inmates of some of the charitable institutions, etc. These duties, arranged substantially in the order of their importance, are:—

First. Sub-Department of Settlement.—It is required that the General Agent shall visit, either in person or by deputy, the State lunatic hospitals, the State almshouses, and all other places where State paupers are supported, and obtain all necessary information as to where they properly belong. This often requires personal examination of the parties; and sometimes a

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visit to their relatives or friends, so as to ascertain whether their legal settlement is within or without the Commonwealth. The fact of such settlement being established to the satisfaction of the Agent, he must take all legal means to transfer the burden of support to the place of settlement. If the settlement be within the Commonwealth he must collect the needful evidence, and prosecute to final adjudication a suit for the recovery of all expenses incurred. If the party has property, the General Agent must take measures to indemnify the State from that source. If the party has claims upon relatives or friends in good circumstances, they must be induced, if possible, to contribute according to their means.

In cases of bastardy, where the mother is a State pauper, the General Agent must make a complaint, and prosecute the guilty party. He must, if possible, obtain some justice for the injured party; and secure the State against any expense for the support of the child.

The General Agent is continually called upon to make and prosecute complaints against certain inmates of the State almshouses for offences. If found guilty, he must transfer them to the State workhouse.

He must make the needful examination prior to the transfer of all children of proper age and condition from the State almshouses, and elsewhere, to the State Primary School.

He must, with the assistance of the superintendents, select from the inmates of the State lunatic hospitals, such of the harmless insane as may properly be transferred to the asylum at Tewksbury.

He must receive and investigate all complaints from persons confined in lunatic hospitals, or other places for the treatment or custody of insane persons; and, if so directed by the Board, he must apply to a judge of the supreme judicial court for the discharge of persons so confined.

The persons employed to assist the General Agent in the discharge of these duties are, a deputy, an assistant, and an examining officer, the aggregate of whose salaries is \$4,000 per year.

GENERAL AGENT'S DEPARTMENT.

Second. Sub-Department of Immigration.—The General Agent, as Acting Superintendent of Alien Passengers for the Port of Boston, supervises the landing of passengers at all the ports in the Commonwealth, and enforces, in regard to such passengers, all the provisions of law concerning the introduction of aliens and strangers, by sea.

He requires the master, owner, consignee or agent, to furnish a bond for each alien landed; or he receives from the said master, owner, consignee or agent, such sum (not less than two dollars for each passenger) as in his judgment will cover the risk incurred by the Commonwealth in permitting such passengers to be landed. This money he must refund, upon receiving satisfactory evidence that the passengers left the State within forty-eight hours after arrival.

The assistants of the Agent in this department are a deputy and two boatmen, and the superintendents of the ports of Provincetown, New Bedford, Salem, Marblehead, Gloucester and Newburyport. The aggregate of their salaries is \$3,100.

Third. Sub-Department of Transportation.—When the examination of parties who have drifted into the several charitable institutions, proves that any have a settlement in another State, such party must be removed to the place of his settlement as soon as practicable. If he is a foreigner, and it has been ascertained that he landed and paid his head-money at some place without the limits of Massachusetts, the General Agent must remove him thither forthwith. He must, moreover, take care not only that all paupers and lunatics are removed to the places where they belong, or whence they came, but that such removal is attended with the least possible injury to the parties thus removed. If necessary, he or his deputy must give personal attention to the removal of all who are physically or mentally unfit to take care of themselves.

All parties transferred from one lunatic hospital to another or from any public institution to another, must have the personal attention of a suitable officer.

The persons employed in this sub-department are a deputy and an assistant, whose salaries amount to \$2,000 a year.

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Fourth. Sub-Department of Local Business—When parties apply for relief to the public authorities, if the General Agent finds that they have been in the State less than one year, he must require the “agents of railroad companies or other means of conveyance by which they were brought into the State,” to return them to the places from whence they came. He must provide for others in accordance with the law of 1851.

He examines all applications under the law of 1860, and removes the parties if it is proper to do so.

The persons employed in this sub-department are a deputy and an assistant, whose salaries amount to \$1,900 a year.

Incidentals.—In connection with this last mentioned business a custom has prevailed among overseers of the poor and others in every part of the State, of consulting the General Agent of the Board, and soliciting information and advice relative to paupers; especially in cases of disputed settlement.

Parties having relatives and friends in the State institutions are constantly seeking information concerning them, and desiring advice as to the best method of obtaining their release. They naturally apply to the General Agent.

Usually applications in person or by petition for discharge from the State workhouse are made through the Agent, whose report thereon, together with that of the superintendent, accompanies the application to the Board; and, finally, all matters of business of the Board which do not properly belong to other departments, are, from the nature of the office, remitted to the General Agent.

It will be seen from this sketch of his duties, that his office is not a sinecure.

The total cost of this department is—

Agent's salary, ...	\$3,000 00
Four deputies, and five superintendents at other	
ports, ...	5,500 00
Six clerks, ...	5,500 00
Office expenses, ...	2,000 00
	\$16,000 00

VISITOR DEPARTMENT.

III. THE VISITOR OF THE STATE SICK POOR.

It happens daily that some unfortunate persons, who have no settlement in any town—that is, who do not legally belong anywhere in the Commonwealth—apply to the overseers of the poor of some city or town for aid and shelter. These must be given at once, and the overseers, if they would relieve their town of the burden, must notify this Board that they are supporting such pauper, that he is unfit to be removed, and that they will charge his expense to the State from and after the day of such notice. They must give his name, supposed residence, disease, etc. Meantime they must provide for him suitable treatment until his removal to a State almshouse, or elsewhere, by this Board. They must then send in their bill, containing all the items of expense.

All these cases are assigned to the Visitor. On receipt of notice from any overseers of the presence of such sick pauper, the agent or his deputy must forthwith investigate, and *first* ascertain if the disease is correctly reported; *second*, see if the patient is able to be moved; *third*, in case of inability, see that he has neither too much nor too little in the way of supplies; *fourth*, see that his case is receiving proper medical treatment; *fifth*, secure and put on permanent record his complete history, so that if he has a settlement in the State his expenses may be charged to the proper town; that if he belongs to another State he may be removed thither, if expedient, as soon as able; that if he has wealthy friends they may be induced to assist him; and that if again disabled in the future, his whole circumstances may be known at once by reference to the record, and further labor avoided. If the case continues, these visits must be renewed from time to time, that the party may not remain chargeable longer than the date of his ability to be moved. This visitation performed, and the investigation finished, the Agent is prepared for his next duty of auditing the bills of the cities and towns, of which there is one for each patient, and about 1,600 yearly.

It is the further duty of the Visitor to investigate the settlements of deceased State paupers outside of the State

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almshouses, of whom there are many each year. He also audits the bills for their burial; and further performs all other duties assigned to him relating to State paupers not inmates of any institution.

There is reason to believe that by the activity of this agency a great many families have been kept together who might otherwise have been parted. The self-respect of many has been maintained who would otherwise have become pauperized. Life has doubtless sometimes been saved, and much suffering prevented by retaining the sufferer at home.

By the rigid supervision provided, and the close scrutiny of every case, it so exposes impostors, and reduces pauperism, that the business does not grow with the population.

Finally, it shows the safety, humanity and economy of partial return to the old system of locally supporting the decent poor, where it can be attended by vigilant supervision of every case, which was the main thing lacking in the old plan.

The cost of this department for the year ending December 31, was \$1,487.09, namely:—

Salaries of Agent and two clerks, . . .	\$3,603 66
Travelling expenses, ...	718 74
Office expenses and incidentals, . . .	164 69
	\$1,487 09

STATE VISITING AGENCY.

There is a multitude of children in the Commonwealth who, owing to the ignorance, and the consequent evil habits of parents, are practically without guardianship; certainly they have none for good. Their own minds and consciences are not as yet sufficiently developed for self-guidance, and so they follow their unbridled instincts. Under the old regime their entrance into life was upon the career of vice leading to crime, over which they rushed heedless along, unconscious of guilt, until they dashed suddenly against the hard barriers of the law; and, for the most part, were broken by the shock. Broken in self-respect, in the respect of society, and broken in their hope of the future, they took to some criminal pursuit through lack of any other calling.

STATE VISITING AGENCY FOR CHILDREN.

In order to break this shock, and to prevent the necessity of exercising penal discipline over them, an Agency was appointed to look after the interest of all youth brought, or about to be brought before a court; and to take charge of such as were convicted, but whom it was not necessary to send to a penal, or to a reformatory institution.

Again, the reformatory institutions and the State Primary School, are constantly sending out children to be brought up in private families. It was absolutely essential that they should be visited and looked after, regularly, systematically and effectually. This never had been done either systematically or effectually; nor could it well be done by the means at the disposal of the several institutions from which they had been sent out.

This important duty, too, is assigned to the Visiting Agent. He must attend, personally or by deputy, at court, whenever notice is received that a youth under seventeen years of age is to be tried. He must "investigate the case, protect the interests, or otherwise provide for the child." The Agent received notices, during the last year, of fourteen hundred and sixty-three such cases; and he attended to all of them.

Eleven hundred and sixty-seven were adjudged guilty. Of these, two hundred and eighty-nine were simply fined. Of the eight hundred and seventy-eight remaining, five hundred and eighty-four were taken in charge by the Visiting Agent, and provided for, or placed out in families on probation.

This constitutes the basis of what is really a very important State charitable institution; although it has never cost the State a dollar on construction account, because it has no local habitation except an office in the State House.

At the beginning of the official year (October 1, 1870), the State had 2,639 juvenile wards, for whose welfare she is directly responsible. Of these, ten hundred and eighty-three were within the walls of the reformatories and almshouses, and fifteen hundred and fifty-six were scattered over the Commonwealth, mostly in private houses. About fifteen hundred families undertake the nurture of these wards of the Commonwealth; and the Visiting Agent is to see that the work is faithfully done. This is the institution which

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1871.

he is to watch over and to administer. He is to organize and direct moral machinery which should at least approach, in the perfection of its work, the regulations for the guardianship and protection of public property. There is, for instance, such a perfect system of inspection, and such watchfulness over all the arms belonging to the State, that not a musket nor a sword can be lost; nor can any arm contract a spot of rust without its being detected. There should be as perfect a system of inspection, and equal watchfulness, over the living weapons of the State—over her young wards; because they may become more powerful for good, and hardly less potent for evil, than sabres and revolvers.

The important work of this Agency was performed by the Visiting Agent and eight assistants; the aggregate cost of whose salaries was \$11,760.93, and of incidental expenses, \$2,824 46. Total, \$14,585.39. The manner in which the work has been done during the past year, is well set forth in his report, hereto appended.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE INSTITUTIONS OWNED BY THE STATE
AND THOSE AIDED BY IT.

It is estimated that during a year there are within the Commonwealth about 10,000 paupers fully supported; not less than 4,000 lunatics and idiots, of whom about one-half are found among the paupers; 11,000 convicts under sentence; 2,000 youth subjected to reformatory discipline; 2,500 children to whom the public stands *in loco parentis*, either through State or municipal authorities or benevolent organizations.*

Out of this large number, the State has had, during the past year, direct supervision and control of 7,312, being a decrease of 217 from the preceding year. These persons are gathered into ten establishments, three of which are subdivided, so that there are really thirteen separate and independent institutions, to wit: for paupers, an almshouse proper at Tewksbury, a pauper branch at the Bridgewater Workhouse, and one at the Monson Primary School: for lunatics, a hospital

* The approximate average number at a given time of paupers is 5,800, of convicts 2,500, and of children in public reformatories 1,000. Of the 4,000 lunatics and idiots, about half are also classed as paupers.

INSTITUTIONS OWNED BY THE STATE.

at Worcester, one at Northampton and one at Taunton ; and a State Pauper Asylum at Tewksbury : for convicts under sentence, the State Prison at Charlestown, and the Workhouse at Bridgewater : for youth under reformatory discipline, a Reform School for boys at Westborough, one for girls at Lancaster, and the School Ship, wherever she may happen to be : for children of tender years, the Primary School at Monson. To the inmates of these institutions should be added 1,600 sick poor, to whom relief has been administered by the Agent of the Board ; and also that other institution, not second in importance to any, and extending over the whole State, to wit, the numerous families to which are apprenticed or entrusted the children and youth sent to the reformatories and the Primary School.

The whole responsibility for the condition of these establishments, and the welfare of their inmates, rests upon the State alone. She appoints directly, or through trustees of her appointment, all the officers, pays all their salaries, and holds them all accountable.

The capital invested by the State in these institutions is about \$2,400,000.* The aggregate amount expended by the State during the past year, including that of this Board, was \$368,000. If to this is added the interest at six per cent. on the capital invested, the gross amount is \$512,000.

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS IN AID OF INSTITUTIONS NOT OWNED
BY THE STATE.

Besides the institutions owned by the State, there are twelve owned by incorporated societies, which are aided by annual grants from the treasury, amounting in all to \$113,000. This carries the whole annual cost to the State for penal, reformatory, curative, and eleemosynary institutions to \$481,000. Strictly, however, the grant to institutions for the blind, for deaf mutes, for idiots, amounting to \$76,500, and perhaps that also for the State Primary School, should be considered as given for educational purposes. If it were charged to the School Fund, it would show more accurately the amount expended in

* State Auditor's Report for 1870, pp. 198-9.

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each department. As it now stands, it swells unduly the amount expended on what are called charities.

The State exercises direct control over some of these institutions, because the Acts by which they were incorporated require that part of their trustees shall be appointed by the governor and council. In the case of the Idiot School, one-half, and in the School for the Blind, one-third of the trustees, are so appointed. The annual grants to these institutions are graduated by their needs; and are conditional upon the gratuitous maintenance of a certain number of beneficiaries, to be nominated by the governor and council.

To other institutions grants are made, subject to the conditions of the Act of 1867 (chapter 243): the State has however no direct voice in their management, and no means of knowing how the money is expended except such as may be given in the reports, or may be required by this Board.

The amount of these special grants or appropriations is not very large, but the principle involved is very important. The Board has discussed it in former reports, and the Secretary has made important suggestions respecting it in his last report (pp. 163 and 164). Nevertheless, as the pressure for additional grants is sure to come, it is well to allude to it again.

The practice of making special grants or appropriations annually, began in 1816.* It was for the purpose of sending deaf mutes to the American Asylum at Hartford for instruction. They are now made to twelve out of the numerous similar establishments in the Commonwealth carried on by corporations, which have the same sort of claim for State aid as those which receive it, though not, perhaps, as strong and pressing. Four of those now aided by the State may be considered as educational, to wit: two schools for deaf mutes, one for the blind, and one for idiots. Three are reformatory: the Washingtonian Home for inebriates, the agency for aiding discharged convicts, and the Temporary Asylum for discharged prisoners at Dedham. Two are medical and surgical,—the Eye and Ear Infirmary, and the New England

* The aid to the Massachusetts General Hospital in 1811, and afterwards, was not exactly in the form of annual grants.

INSTITUTIONS AIDED BY THE STATE.

Hospital for Women. Two are eleemosynary,—the Home for Friendless Women and Children in Springfield, and the Fund for Relief of Disabled Soldiers in Boston. One is of a mixed character, educational and eleemosynary,—the House of the Guardian Angel, Boston. The grant in aid of the House of the Good Shepherd, was a special one for building purposes, and not to be renewed.

The claim for State aid to some of these institutions is urged upon the ground that the Commonwealth has adopted the policy of supplying special means of instruction to special and persistent classes of persons, who cannot be taught in common schools.

The claim of most of the others can be justified only on the ground that the legislature may, at its discretion, aid incorporated societies to carry out benevolent purposes, or any purposes. The legislature, however, in its capacity as trustee, may attach certain conditions to these grants; and in the opinion of this Board, it should always exercise this power in some direct way; as by providing that the State shall have a representative in the board of trustees which expend the funds granted by it, who shall see that they are not diverted from their proper destination; that the institution shall give certain advantages to the State poor, or to indigent persons recommended by the governor; that the institutions shall supply a want not to be supplied from ordinary sources, as by the common schools, for instance; that they shall not be sectarian; or by such other conditions as the legislature may choose to make.

THE JUVENILE WARDS OF THE STATE.

It is the duty of the State to provide for all her dependents comfortable shelter, food and clothing, and to each class the means and opportunity of improving their condition, and attaining self-independence and self-guidance. The most hopeful class is that of the State Primary School, and children placed out from that institution. Next to these come the youth in the several reformatories, and those indentured therefrom. All these children the Commonwealth undertakes to save from the perils of unprotected childhood, and from the corrupting effects of

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evil communications, and to train up to be good men and women and valuable citizens. It is a work worthy a Christian community, and worthily has Massachusetts pursued it thus far.

The first organized effort in this direction was the establishment of the Reform School for Boys, at Westborough. The next was the opening of a reformatory for girls at Lancaster, called afterwards the State Industrial School. The third was the establishing of what was called the Nautical Branch of the Westborough School; which, however, became an independent one, known as the School Ship. The fourth was the organization of the State Primary School, so called; which is, in reality, an asylum and boarding school, at Monson, where the children of State paupers, and deserted children, may be carefully nurtured and trained. The last was the establishment of a VISITING AGENCY; the name of which, however, like that of three out of the four others, fails to explain its nature and purpose.

The first three institutions differ from the last in a very important feature. Their subjects (children and youth) are gathered into establishments constructed specially for the purpose of restraint and supervision, and are kept under the charge of officers employed and paid by the State, who devote themselves entirely to the work of reformatory teaching and training.

In the last, the work is done mainly in private houses, and by individuals who pursue their ordinary avocations, and train up the wards of the State by precept and example. The instruction of the wards is obtained, as ordinary children obtain theirs,—in the common schools. The State calls upon about fifteen hundred families to aid in this work of practical Christianity; and it is easy to foresee that the continuance of the practice will have the effect of interesting a wide circle of people in this work of beneficence, and creating among us many who will acquire special skill in its performance.

THE THREE REFORMATORIES

Have continued their usual work during the year. Supposing them to have been administered with equal zeal and ability,

REFORM SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

the difference in the amount of good effected at the several establishments must be attributed to the greater advantages and facilities enjoyed by one over another, both in respect to their primary organization and to the character of the pupils at the time of their committal.

Westborough Reform School for Boys.

The number of pupils October 1, 1870, was two hundred and sixty-one. The number admitted during the year ending October 1, was two hundred and eleven; the number discharged, two hundred; remaining October 1, 1871, two hundred and seventy-two. Aggregate since the opening of the School, three thousand nine hundred and fifty-five.

This pioneer institution of the State in the work of juvenile reform, has been for many years relieved of some of its hard prison features, by the possession of three family-houses, in which eighty-four of its inmates live in comparative freedom; and also by the opportunity of employing so large a proportion of the whole number out of doors.

The Superintendent sets forth in strong language his sense of the importance of labor as part of the moral discipline of the establishment. The good effects, however, are more or less abundant, according as it is well or ill-adapted to the condition and wants of the laborer.

Agricultural pursuits supply, more than any other can do, that craving for change and variety which is so keen in the young.

Out of doors no two days are alike; and in farming and gardening every succeeding hour brings some change in place, in posture, and in occupation. This is exactly what the young want, and delight in. Six hours' daily training at such occupation gives opportunity for more reformatory influence than the same time spent within doors, in one place, in one posture, and at one monotonous work, such as confinement at a bench seating cane chairs.

Ordinary boys want continual change and variety; and farming and gardening supply far more of them than any mechanical occupation can do. It is worth considering whether there

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could not be added the gratification of the natural longing for ownership, even for two or three seasons, of a garden plot, or of a share in the produce.

Public attention has been called, during the year, to the charge of cruelty in the discipline of the School. Although these charges are traceable to disaffected persons, who owe goodwill rather than ill-will to the institution, they would have made but little impression if they had been entirely groundless. The trustees admit that "there have been a few cases of severe and excessive punishment, and both the superintendent and trustees took immediate measures to guard against their repetition. The intention is, so far as possible, to make the government parental, and, when the action on the part of the governed is filial, the government can easily be parental. But it is not easy to govern an army by parental discipline, nor a penal institution, for many of the acts of the governed are exceedingly unfilial.

"There have been some cases of severe punishment, but a punishment may be severe and not be excessive. Imprisonment for life is a severe punishment, but not excessive for the crime of deliberate murder. A punishment may be excessive and not be severe. It is excessive when it is greater than is necessary to secure the object sought."

The trustees think that "the *morale* and discipline of the institution have been somewhat affected by the discussions in the newspapers; for such discussions, read and talked over by the boys, tend to augment the very evils complained of."

The influence of the omnipresent reporter is felt in the administration of all public institutions. He is usually led by his benevolence to depict their appearance at anniversaries and exhibitions in rather roseate hues. The managers doubtless avail themselves of these reports when laudatory, and of "newspaper discussion," to strengthen the *morale* and the discipline of the institution, by reading them to the boys. In fairness they should be allowed to hear what the newspapers say on the other side.

The intention of the trustees of this institution is, doubtless, to make the government parental; and the line of conduct marked out by them seems to be followed by the superintend-

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

ent, not merely from a sense of duty, but in obedience to his own kind and paternal disposition.

Industrial School for Girls.

The aggregate number received into this interesting institution since October 1, 1861, is stated in the superintendent's report to be five hundred and forty-three. Of these, one hundred and thirty-one are still there. "Of the remaining four hundred and twelve, twenty have deceased, fifty are living immorally; of eighty-two, their character is at present unknown; but two hundred and sixty are maintaining themselves honestly and reputably, constituting two-thirds of the number, including fifteen of the deceased, who had lived worthily. Over seventy are married and nearly all are performing the labors and enjoying the blessings of a home. During the past year we have sent out to places fifty girls. Of these, two have died, one ran away from her place, two are of doubtful life, and fifty-two are honorably earning their support." Such is the gratifying report of the superintendent.

The radical objection to the method of attempting to reform girls who, in the language of the trustees, have "perverse tempers and inherited tendencies, and to ameliorate the condition of even young persons who, influenced by passion and self-indulgence, have ears but cannot hear, eyes but will not see"; and who "have the terrible disadvantage of inherited tendencies and vicious associations,"—by gathering them into one establishment there to live in close intimacy, is lessened in this institution by its subdivision into five separate families. In the opinion of this Board the inmates should be still further graded and classified.

The manifest disadvantage of aggregating vicious material so closely that mutual corruption is likely to ensue, instead of dispersing it, is counteracted, as much as it can be in this institution, by the watchfulness and friendship of the good women and men who labor so zealously in the work. It may be further counteracted by shortening the period of enforced association of "girls of inherited vicious tendencies" as much as circumstances will admit.

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This Board hails, therefore, with especial satisfaction, the announcement by the superintendent that "there is a constant demand for capable girls to do housework, and those who are prepared to engage in it can always secure good places with fair wages; thus obtaining, in many instances (in the country especially), the privileges of a *home* in the family where they live, and, as in many instances in the past, so would we hope for others in the future, opening for themselves a permanent home through marriage."

The lack of such "privilege of a home in a family" was the main cause of driving these unfortunates into vicious associations and practices. To supply such needed privilege to each one of them, with the least possible delay, is the best method in which this institution can carry out its beneficent purpose.

Every good family which can be induced to receive and train up one of these girls to a virtuous life, will be instrumental in the salvation of a soul; will become the ally of the State in the work of reformation; and will swell the number of those who recognize the duty of society to redeem those whose faults and vices are greatly owing to its own defects.

The School Ship.

All the various violations of wise principles of juvenile reformation to be found in the different institutions which attempt to do their work by wholesale, and which aggregate the vicious material for the sake of handling it more cheaply, are necessarily combined when the youth are packed together in ship, and then set afloat, dis severing all the wholesome daily ties with earth. The packing is more close; the depraving contact more continuous; the evil communications are more corrupting; the lack of family influence, of female society, of variety in occupation and of amusement, are necessarily felt more keenly than in land reformatories.

The zeal of the friends of the School Ship, and the anxious care and constant vigilance of officers and teachers, have done all that could be expected from men resolutely engaged in such uphill work. They have not been able, however, to do an amount of good equivalent to the outlay of time and of money; nor to prevent the conviction that the same means, more wisely di-

SCHOOL SHIP.

rected, would produce more abundant and more satisfactory results. Hence the ready acquiescence in the sale of one ship, and the complacent reception of the idea of disposing of the other.

The Report of last year states the average number of boys during the year to be one hundred and fifty-nine, and the cost of the institution, \$31,419.40, or \$3.80 per head, as against \$3.04, the average cost in the two land reformatories.

That the reformatory effects of the nautical discipline were unsatisfactory, appears from the statement of Superintendent Evans of the Reform School at Westborough, to whose charge were transferred forty-five boys upon the sale of their ship, the "Massachusetts." He says the "forty-five boys received from the School Ship have a demoralizing effect upon the rest of the school. They introduced disgusting habits among the boys, from which we have not as yet fully recovered. They were clannish and did not readily assimilate with the other boys. They were destitute of industrious habits."

There is some force in the remarks of the superintendent of the nautical branch, that of late a larger number of boys, older in years and in crime, have been committed to the ship than was formerly done. This, however, does not explain the difference satisfactorily. The boys come from the same class of society, and have been subjected to the same demoralizing influences.

Moreover, the School Ships have failed to meet the expectations of those who hoped that they would considerably increase the supply of seamen for our merchant marine. Good seamen are made only out of those who have a natural taste for salt water. The growth cannot be forced, especially out of unfavorable material. Comparatively few graduates of the School Ship ever become good sailors. Besides, as the Secretary well remarks, "juvenile reformatories are established to make of boys good men, and not to replenish any branch of industry supposed to be languishing."

PERSONS DEVOID OF REASON.

Historical.

At the beginning of this century no public provision existed for the treatment and care of lunatics in our Commonwealth.

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The first call, in 1810, for the establishment of a general hospital contained these words:—

“The virtuous and industrious are liable to become objects of public charity, in consequence of diseases of the mind. When those who are unfortunate in this respect are left without proper care, a calamity, which might have been transient, is prolonged through life. The number of such persons who are rendered unable to provide for themselves is probably greater than the public imagine; and of these, a large proportion claim the assistance of the affluent. The expense which is attached to the care of the insane in private families is extremely great, and such as to ruin a whole family that is possessed of a competence under ordinary circumstances, when called upon to support one of its members in this situation. Even those who can pay the necessary expenses would perhaps find an institution, such as is proposed, the best situation in which they could place their unfortunate friends. It is worthy of the opulent men of this town, and consistent with their general character, to provide an asylum for the insane from every part of the Commonwealth. But if funds are raised for the purpose proposed it is probable that the legislature will grant some assistance, with a view to such an extension of its benefits.”

The legislature readily came to the aid of the enterprise. In 1811 a charter was granted incorporating James Bowdoin and fifty-five others under the name of the Massachusetts General Hospital. The governor, lieutenant-governor, speaker of the house, president of the senate and chaplain of the two houses constituted a board of visitors; and were authorized to appoint four out of the twelve trustees who were to administer the establishment. Afterwards the legislature made a grant of the Province-house estate in the town of Boston, containing about 21,500 square feet of land, then valued at less than a dollar a foot; with authority to sell the same and appropriate the proceeds to the use of the hospital, provided the further sum of \$100,000 should be raised and appropriated to the same use. The charter required that thirty sick or lunatic persons, chargeable to the Commonwealth, should be supported by the hospital. The number was afterwards made contingent upon the amount of

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rent received from the lease of the Province-house. This condition was, however, removed ; mainly, it would seem, to prevent any odor of pauperism attaching to the establishment. In 1816 the legislature granted authority for the sale of the Province-house estate, on the sole condition that the hospital should give bonds for paying the actual proceeds of the sale into the State treasury, unless the additional sum of \$100,000, for the use of the establishment, should be raised within five years. In 1816 a Resolve was passed that the stone to be used in building the hospital should be hammered and fitted by the convicts in the State prison, free of charge. In 1824 a bill of \$1,176.33 was rendered for stonework done at the State prison for the insane asylum at Charlestown (now Somerville), but was remitted by the legislature. Still more valuable privileges were conferred upon the hospital, by Acts of 1814 and 1824, which gave to it all earnings over and above six per cent. of the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company. Thus it appears that the State was an early friend of the hospital ; and still exercises her prerogative as guardian, especially of the insane, by the appointment of trustees.

The benefits of this establishment, however, were confined necessarily to a small circle of lunatics, and did not ameliorate the condition of the insane as a class throughout the Commonwealth. There were no free beds in the asylum, and the cost to boarders was too high for the indigent. Its benefits were mainly confined to the wealthy and their friends ; and were hardly felt beyond Boston and its neighborhood.

Throughout the Commonwealth it was common to find lunatics confined in cages, in attics, in cellars or out-houses.

Being objects of terror, they were often chained and left, in their wretched isolation, to suffer from neglect and hunger and filth ; and, in some cases, to perish by cold.

Such scenes of wretchedness and misery as Miss Dix* has so

* In January, 1843, she memorialized our legislature, and said (among other things), "I come as the advocate of helpless, forgotten, insane and idiotic men and women; of beings sunk to a condition from which the most unconcerned would start with horror; of beings wretched in our prisons, and more wretched in our almshouses.

"I call your attention to the present state of insane persons confined within this Commonwealth, in cages, closets, cellars, stalls, pens! Chained, naked, beaten with rods and lashed into obedience."—*Memorial*, 1843, p. 4.

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long been engaged in showing up in other States and countries, once abounded within our borders also.

About forty years ago Horace Mann, and a few like him, made a strong appeal to the hearts and consciences of our people ; who answered promptly through the legislature by providing means for hospital treatment ample enough for all whom it was supposed would need it.

The discussion of the matter by wise and liberal men resulted in the conclusion, that establishments for the care and cure of lunatics could be more properly and more effectually provided by the State than by individuals, or corporations, or towns ; since they must have custodial powers, and yet present no temptation to retain persons for improper purposes. Moreover, the State seemed specially called upon by self-interest, as well as by duty, to undertake it and do it thoroughly.

The common weal, the well-being of the State, depends upon the welfare of individuals. The possession of reason is essential to industrial productiveness, to self-support and self-guidance, to citizenship indeed.

Deprived of reason the individual becomes not only unproductive, but a burdensome, costly, sometimes a dangerous consumer. He becomes a ward, and the State has the responsibility for his guardianship.

The fewer lunatics, and the shorter the duration of their lunacy, the better for the Commonwealth.

The leading idea was, not that the State should provide for its own pauper lunatics only, but for the insane, of whatever class, belonging to Massachusetts.

The hospital was also to be an asylum. It was to be remedial and custodial. It was to have charge of lunatics and of idiots.

Under this general idea a hospital was built at Worcester in 1832. It was soon filled to overflowing, so that many patients who had been sent thither from towns and cities had, after a few years, to be sent back again.

This was done under authority granted by the legislature to the trustees, to remove to jails and houses of correction as many patients as might be necessary to prevent undue crowding of the hospital ; subject to the condition, however, that they should

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select (other circumstances being equal) “foreigners before citizens, and among citizens those who are least susceptible of improvement.” So many were sent to Boston that the city built a hospital within her own limits in 1839. This met the requirements of the law for a county receptacle. At first it afforded shelter to lunatics but little better than they had had in the cages and cells of the houses of correction and industry. But it was gradually improved, and furnished with the best means for treating lunacy, though its building and ground were unsuitable.

But still the demand for more accommodations increased so rapidly that the State was obliged to build a second hospital, at Taunton in 1854.

This only gave temporary relief; and in about four years a new establishment of the first order was built at Northampton.

Even these three large hospitals, with the McLean Asylum and the Hospital of the city of Boston, would not have prevented the urgent necessity for a fourth State hospital, if the existing ones had not been relieved of the pressure upon them by the erection of a State receptacle, for a certain class of pauper lunatics, at Tewksbury.

This constantly increasing demand for more hospital accommodations did not necessarily indicate an increase of the number of lunatics, as compared with the general increase of the population, but rather that people had become aware of the advantages of hospital treatment, and brought their lunatics to be healed or cared for. This appeared more strongly from the fact that the number of patients from any given population was always greatest from the area of country adjacent to the hospitals. Ten thousand people living within an area of ten miles around a State hospital, sent many more patients than ten thousand living in an area between ten and twenty miles distant.

During this period, when the demand for hospital accommodations greatly exceeded the supply, several establishments for treating the insane were started by individuals with a view to profit; but the public hospitals were so good, and so cheap, that they prevented competition, and no private mad-house now exists in the Commonwealth.

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So great has been the change and improvement within the last half century, that, whereas at the beginning of it there were no suitable accommodations even for the rich who should become insane, now not even paupers need lack them.

There is wanting only a little legislation to provide sufficient inspection and protection of those unfortunates who are unable to guide and protect themselves, and who revert from the condition of citizens to that of wards of the Commonwealth.

Before proceeding to notice the several hospitals, let us glance at the number and condition of the class whence they draw their patients, especially of that division of it which has heretofore been little noticed in the reports of this Board ; viz., idiots.

Present condition of these classes.

The number of persons in Massachusetts beyond the age of childhood, set down as lacking the degree of reason necessary for self-guidance, is 4,000 approximately.

They may be considered as two classes. *First*, those who never possessed reason, and who are called idiots. *Second*, those who have been bereft of reason, and are called insane or lunatics.

There is no social or legal difference between these persons and others until they pass the age, fixed by law, at which parental authority and responsibility cease and individual independence commences. It then becomes manifest that they are incapable of self-guidance and support ; and, as the law does not provide for continuance of parental or other control, they necessarily become wards of the Commonwealth.

The State asserts her right and duty of guardian on the statute books ; but seldom exerts it except in cases where the lunatic or idiot is heir to property which is considerable in amount, or in the shape of real estate, when she interferes through the judges of probate, and appoints her representative guardian.

She shows less vigilance in the exercise of her guardianship than in some other countries,—England, for instance,—where the commissioners in lunacy take cognizance of the condition

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of all idiots and lunatics. This Board has two duties towards both classes—one, direct ; the other, indirect.

It is the direct duty of the Board,

First. To remove from the State all who do not properly belong in it, provided those who are properly responsible for their maintenance are willing to assume it, or can be made to do so. •

Second. To see that those belonging within the Commonwealth, and rightfully chargeable to towns or individuals shall be removed forever from the list of those chargeable to the State.

Third. To transfer idiots and lunatics from one State establishment to another, when it is desirable to do so.

The indirect duty of the Board is,

First. To see that persons recently deprived of reason and all who require remedial treatment of a hospital shall have it.

Second. To take note of the condition of the public institutions for the care and treatment of these classes, and recommend to the legislature such changes as may seem necessary.

To do this understandingly a few explanatory remarks are necessary.

Idiots, Imbeciles, Undeveloped Persons.

Two apparent facts are noticeable in regard to both classes,—idiots and lunatics.

First. They increase in numbers ; and the rate of increase is greater than that of the general population.

This comparative increase is mainly, if not entirely, among those of foreign birth.

Second. The opposite is true of those chargeable to the State ; that is, State pauper idiots and lunatics : they decrease theirs not only relatively to the general population, but relatively to own numbers in former years.

This is owing to changes in the laws of settlement ; and to the activity of the General Agent of this Board. Part of his duty is, *first*, to deport foreign idiots and lunatics found within our borders. These, of course, disappear entirely from the general list. *Second*, to require that towns and individuals properly responsible for idiots or lunatics found in the State institutions,

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shall remove them, or to repay the State for the cost of their support. These disappear from the list of State paupers, but not from the list of idiots and lunatics in the Commonwealth.

It is a significant fact that there is, apparently, a greater proportional prevalence of idiocy and imbecility among the wealthy and self-supporting classes, than there is of lunacy.

It is true that the census is only one indication of the real truth in such matters; but some of the others lead to the belief that, in respect to this one, it rather understates than overstates the difference in the prevalence of idiocy and imbecility among different classes of society.

Excesses of various kinds characterize different classes; but those which vitiate and exhaust the nervous centres, are not so prevalent in the industrial and laboring classes, as in the others.

Then the avowal of the idiocy or imbecility in children and youth, is more readily made by one class than by the others.

There is a beautiful tenderness which makes idiot children objects of peculiar regard, and obtains for them, in our tongue the name of *naturals*, or *innocents*; and in other tongues, that of Cretins (a corruption of Christian); or in others, sinless souls; and the like.

This sentiment is less weakened by conventionalities among the poor than it is among the wealthy.

Persistence of the Class of Idiots.

Be the proportion of idiocy and imbecility in different classes what they may, certainly the persistent existence of a large class of idiotic persons among all civilized people shows that the general regard for human life is active enough to save many who, in savage or barbarous societies could not outlive childhood. The regard for life, however, has been greater than the respect for that humanity which sanctifies life; because children so kept alive, are almost universally neglected, and left to grow up in brutishness.

It is a duty to preserve every spark of human life; but it is a correlative duty to give to every one alive the best possible opportunity for developing the talents and the capacities, be they greater or less, which inhere in him as a human being.

IDIOCY—IDIOTS.

Idiocy Proper.

Idiocy proper is congenital ; and is regarded as incurable. But many become idiotic by reason of disorders or abuses of functions ; and their condition may always be bettered by skillful treatment. Sometimes, but rarely, a sufferer may be lifted out of the condition of idiocy, and placed on his feet, as a responsible member of society.

Experience proves, what from *a priori* consideration we should infer, that idiots of all kind (unless during active disease) share in that capacity for improvement possessed by all living things.

The general condition of idiots in this Commonwealth certainly is not worse, if it is so bad, as that of those in other States and countries ; but is a great deal worse than it ought to be, or need to be.

During childhood instinctive parental affection provides for them a share of that tender love, which is, to the moral nature, what the mother's milk is to the body. But as they grow up, even the ties of kin are seldom strong enough to secure for them persistent kindness, or even regard.

Slowly, but almost surely, they come to be looked upon as discreditable to the family, as burdensome, and finally objects of aversion.

Owing to original defect, or weakness of organization, most of them die young ; but those whose lives are prolonged sometimes unconsciously avenge themselves upon society for the neglect and wrongs they have suffered at its hands. They are apt to breed an atmosphere of demoralization about them. They affect injuriously not only the rude boys who mock them, the men who impose upon them, and the inmates of almshouses to which they are consigned, but society generally ; because toleration of the sight of human beings left to sink into brutishness, without an effort to save them, must lower the moral standard of any community.

Customs are a sort of law ; and we may apply to idiots what Beccaria said of another class : " There can be no true liberty where the law permit that *in any circumstances* a man shall cease to be considered as a *person*, and become a *thing*."

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In most of the States of our Union, and in some parts of our own State, idiots are not regarded as persons, but as things ; and moreover as disagreeable and repulsive things, which are to be kept out of sight and out of mind.

Idiots as a class did not share in the beneficent effects of that awakening of public conscience which wrought such a change in the condition of lunatics.

The first public action taken here in their behalf was an order introduced into the legislature January 22, 1846, for a commission to inquire into the number and condition of idiots in the Commonwealth, and to ascertain whether anything could be done in their behalf.

The result was the organization of an institution styled the Massachusetts School for Idiots and Feeble-Minded Youth, which went into operation in 1848.*

Although organized as a private corporation, it is virtually a State institution. One-half of the board of trustees are ap-

* The success of the experimental school begun under the auspices of the legislature, led to the establishment of a similar one in New York.

This is proved by the fact that a class of trained pupils from our school were exhibited by the Superintendent before the legislature at Albany. Referring to this, Governor Hunt wrote to him a letter dated Executive Department, Albany, July 22, 1851. * * * "Your visit to our capital last winter was of great service. We feel that we are much indebted to you for the success of the measure thus far, and hope we may have the benefit of your experience and counsel in carrying our plan into practical operation. * * * You must remember that we are new beginners in the good work, and, until we have had some experience of our own, we must look to the *East* for light and information."

The Hon. Christopher Morgan, Secretary of State and Superintendent of Common Schools of the State of New York, wrote as follows :—

"Your exhibition before the legislature was eminently satisfactory and convincing. Dr. Backus, recently a State senator, and an enlightened and philanthropic citizen of Rochester, labored with zeal and fidelity, though unsuccessfully, to establish an institution for idiots in this State.

* * * "Very soon after your visit to Albany a law was passed for the establishment of an institution for idiots, and an appropriation of six thousand dollars a year, for two years, was made, and the institution is now in successful operation.

"It might be regarded as permanently established, and to your visits more than anything else we are indebted for this noble charity, so creditable to the liberality and benevolence of the State."

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pointed by the governor and council. The legislature makes an annual appropriation of \$16,500, in consideration of which the institution receives gratuitously all children and youth recommended as beneficiaries by the governor.

This appropriation is the main reliance of the establishment, which could not be carried on without it by any existing means.

The whole number of pupils received since the opening of the school is 465. The whole number discharged is 359. The actual number is 106.

The following extract from the last report of the trustees gives an encouraging picture of the establishment :—

“If we consider that, besides them, there are in the State many hundred idiotic persons too old or too young for our school; that many are kept at home by bodily weakness or infirmity too great to allow their removal; many others by the false shame of parents, unwilling to admit the defect of a beloved child, or by an excess of affection which cannot bear separation from it; and if, above all, we consider that the majority of our pupils come from within a radius of twenty-five miles from Boston, while the majority of the population lies beyond it, and that still we have a constant number of over one hundred pupils, we shall see that the census—which puts down the total number at 1,200—is far below the truth. There are probably about 1,500 idiotic and imbecile persons in the Commonwealth. That is, one out of about every ten hundred of the whole population. If this fearful proportion exists here, where the average standard of physical well-being is very high, what must it be where that standard is lower?

“Almost all of the unfortunates, even the epileptic and insane, can be greatly improved, and be made less wretched and less burdensome by some special provision for their care and training, during certain years of their unhappy lives. Thus far no such provision has been made for the poor and the indigent, except by the State; and that provision extends no farther than to the limited number which can be received in our establishment.

This is not from lack of charity, but lack of knowledge of what is done for them in our school, and of what can be done for them anywhere by the same measures and means, instead of abandoning them to sink into brutishness, the butt and jest of the profane, and objects of despairing pity to the good.

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"Noisy, indecent, filthy, greedy, passionate and unreasoning children usually become quiet, decent, cleanly, well-behaved and comparatively intelligent and affectionate beings.

"The change and improvement affect their whole natures. Their regular gymnastics indoors and their exercises in the open air, their marches to the sea-shore to the sound of the drum, their sea-bathing, their boating, their racings and chasings and footballing in the play-ground, all serve to exhilarate the spirits, and to improve the health and the carriage of those who can partake of them. Then the frequent washings and the enforced cleanliness, the required habits of good deportment, cultivate some sense of self-respect which is seen in their improved manners.

"The oft-repeated simple lessons certainly strengthen the mental powers. To distinguish between green and blue, between a square and a circle, to count four or five, to understand a hundred or two of words, seem very small matters to us, but they are not so to these poor creatures, nor to their parents and their teachers.

"Then again, the uniform tenderness and gentleness with which they are handled and treated beget in them kindly affections in return. In short, the constant consideration that they are unfortunate human beings, and ever to be treated as such, tends to bring out human attributes in them which otherwise might have been ever suppressed by the dominance of animal appetites and passions.

"Nor is the effect limited to strengthening the bodily and mental powers and improvement of their moral natures; for even the religious sense is developed and cultivated, and the eye of faith is opened to see God and heaven, only a little less dimly than we do.

"The daily morning prayer, the blessings at meals, the evening supplications, are not made in vain. It is a grateful sight to see those little ones kneel down at their bedsides and put up their prayerful hands to Him of whom they know nothing, but whom they feel to be higher, and mightier, and better, than men.

"Moreover, these devotional habits do certainly sometimes make deep impressions upon their childish natures and give them some comfort through life and some hope in death."

The Reports state that almost every child who leaves the school is improved in mind and manners; that most of them learn to work so as to be usefully and happily employed, and a few find employment and are able to earn their own livelihood

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so long as they are under the friendly guidance of an intelligent person.

The only other establishment in the Commonwealth for the improvement of this unhappy class is a private boarding-school at Barre, which is ably and kindly administered.

State Establishments for the Insane.

The three State lunatic hospitals are organized upon what is called the congregate close asylum system, and they are good specimens of that class of public institutions. They compare favorably with others whether at home or abroad. Some of the modern European institutions may be superior in respect to architectural structures and extent and beauty of grounds,—perhaps, also, in respect to officers and attendants trained by long service to become experts. They are not superior, if they are equal, in respect to the character, the ability, the fidelity and the intelligence of the employés, from the Superintendents down to the domestics.

The condition of these hospitals seems highly satisfactory. Their population January 1, 1871 was 1,223; to wit: State paupers, 335; town paupers, 523; private patients belonging to Massachusetts, 309; private patients from abroad, 56. Interesting particulars concerning them may be found in their reports, and in the statements deduced from them by the Secretary, in his report. These institutions, however, like all human establishments, are open to improvements, both in regard to the general system upon which they are based, and upon the modes in which they are administered.

There is a large class of persons interested in such matters who advocate an abandonment of the congregate close asylum system and the substitution of one more nearly approaching the ordinary human family; while others, of equal intelligence, deny the necessity of any change.

This matter has been so fully considered in former reports of this Board that nothing further need be said now; except, perhaps, that the State, during the past year, has begun a very interesting experiment which will test the advantage claimed for the so-called family system.

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The views of those who would retain all the main features of the old system, may be set forth in the words of the eminently able and wise Superintendent of the Northampton Hospital, who says in his last report:—

“Fashions ever move in cycles, and we are told by high authority that there is nothing new under the sun. And so it has come to pass that the plan of an institution,—the Colony of Gheel,—if institution it may be called, founded in a religious superstition of the mediæval ages, is now advocated as superior to all others, by some of the best minds of our day.

“In that opinion I take no part. But granting, for the sake of argument, that at Gheel the incurable, with a few curable insane of Belgium, are as well cared for as they could be in any other way, it does not follow that the same result could be achieved in this country; and I think it may be said of Massachusetts, as Dr. Spurzheim, of Vienna, said of Austria, ‘A colony like Gheel is an impossibility here.’ Dr. Mitchell, in the last report of the Scottish Commissioners in Lunacy, asserts that ‘enough has been said and done in these places (Kennoway, Balfron, Aberfoyle and Loanhead) to show that it would be quite a possible thing to repeat in this country such an institution as that at Gheel’; but he adds, ‘In the present state of matters, and without the existence of some favoring circumstances which are not likely to arise, it would be unwise to attempt the creation of such an institution.’

“It appears to me that an erroneous impression is prevalent in this country, not only of the extent to which patients have been placed in licensed houses in Scotland, but likewise of the extent to which the Scottish commissioners advocate the adoption of that method of provision. Dr. Mitchell asserts that the commissioners do not suppose that more than from *eight to ten per cent.* of the insane are proper subjects for such placement. To the extent of that proportion I think the State beneficiaries received at the Northampton Hospital might be domiciled in private families without detriment to the community. They are the quiet, incurable demented,—the same class, indeed, as those who are in the licensed houses of Scotland. Whether they would be as well provided for as in the hospitals, or generally more contented than at those institutions, are matters of serious doubt. The description by Dr. Tuke of the condition in which he found the patients in the licensed houses of Kennoway is not so flattering as readily to induce the

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authorities in other places to follow the example set by Scotland in this matter. The last report of the commissioners contains what is essentially a reply to Dr. Tuke, the substance of which is that those patients are as well provided for as the working people generally in the south of Scotland.

"In another direction, however, Scotland furnishes an example which is worthy, in my opinion, of all regard and of faithful following. This is found in her county or district asylums of most recent construction. I am free to acknowledge that I have never seen any other institution for the dependent insane which, upon the whole, coincided with my views of what such an institution should be more nearly than the district asylum for the counties of Kinross, and Fife, at Springfield in Fifeshire. In June last it had about 250 patients and it cannot accommodate more than 280. The building is substantial, plainly but neatly finished, with but little expense for mere ornament either externally or internally, unpretentious, yet sufficiently agreeable to the eye. The appearances of personal restraint were few, and the evidences of industry among the patients many. To such institutions, I have the best of reasons to believe, the commissioners in lunacy for Scotland extend their cordial approbation.

"Whatever other results may follow the discussion of the different methods of treating the insane, in Massachusetts, nothing, in my view, is clearer than that it will be found that not only will the necessity for all her existing hospitals remain, but, unfortunately, that the time is not far distant when more will be required. It appears to me that in no other way can that future provision be supplied so favorably, both to the interests of the tax-payers and the welfare of the insane, as by county or district hospitals corresponding in size and character with the above-mentioned asylum for Fife and Kinross."

On the other side of the question, the trustees of Worcester Hospital, speaking of their experiment, say:—

"There were five dwelling-houses on the estate when we came into possession, four of them cottages recently built. These have been remodelled and, with some additions, fitted for four families of convalescent and quiet patients. Since the middle of May last thirty-six women, with four attendants, have boarded in two of these cottages; and twenty-five men have occupied other two, and the Steward and his family the fifth.

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“Apparently happier or more cheerful families we have rarely seen in any sane community. Many of them appear perfectly delighted by their removal from the noise and confusion incident to the great hospital and its surroundings, and to be placed in these cheerful, sunny, rural homes, where they can, and do, enjoy pure air and quiet rest, together with a wide and varied view of beautiful landscape, and the domestic comforts of their better days. We do not claim to have established, or proved beyond a doubt, the superiority of the family method of treating a portion of our patients; but, so far as any inference can be drawn from this limited experiment, it promises the most cheering results.

“The men who are able to labor have been usefully employed upon the farm during the summer; they are now engaged in preparing the grounds for building, and are ready to lend a helping hand with cheerful alacrity to whatever work is to be done.

“Some of the women assist their attendants in the household work, others are employed in sewing, or in fancy work; and in the season of it nearly all are interested in the cultivation of the flower and vegetable garden; and they seem to do it with a will.

“On the whole, we see no reason to regret the new departure, but are more and more encouraged to proceed in the development of the new plan and arrangements for the care of the insane; and are hopeful, not only of relieving them from many annoyances, but of increasing their comfort during treatment, and of more successful results than have been experienced under the present method of herding together so many, of such diverse circumstances and conditions, in one conglomerate edifice.

“The new plan will afford opportunity for a more satisfactory classification of the patients. The quiet and gentle can be withdrawn from the presence of the boisterous and noisy ones,—those who have been accustomed, more or less, to the amenities of intelligent and refined life, can be separated from others of low and offensive habits. The cottage families can be composed of persons having similar affinities of temperament and tastes, and who need the sympathy of all by whom they are surrounded; while the furiously mad, the filthy, and all those of dangerous tendencies requiring restraint or constant surveillance will be confined in the main central hospital, where they can be under the control necessary to the safety of all.”

ASYLUM AT TEWKSBURY.

The Superintendent, Dr. Bemis, in his last report, p. 79, says :—

“ Having made this small beginning with much care and anxiety the question naturally arises: To what extent can we carry this method of management and treatment of the insane? What proportion of our patients can be placed under similar care and control?

“ I have, in former reports, expressed the belief that two-thirds of all our inmates might be safely provided for in similar structures, care being taken to have the house properly arranged, both as to internal comfort and convenience and external surroundings. In the trial made, so far, there seems to be no ground for a change of opinion; but, on the other hand, there is every reason to believe the plan may be successfully carried out, and the patients materially benefited thereby, in all their interests.”

The State Asylum for Harmless Insane at Tewksbury.

The idea of incurability of lunatics was not entertained by its originators; nor is it acted upon by its administrators. But in establishments of this kind there is always danger that such an idea may affect the policy and administration of such establishments, and shut the door of hope to every inmate.

As it would be inhuman to bury a man while a spark of life remained in his body, so would it be to consign a lunatic to a receptacle in which no idea of curability and no means of cure prevailed, though he had been twenty years mad, and twenty times pronounced incurable.

“ I will oppose capital punishment,” said Lafayette, “ so long as the fallibility of human testimony remains; ” and we should oppose all places of confinement into which lunatics are to be thrust out of sight, as INCURABLES, so long as the fallibility of medical testimony remains.

But the idea of incurability does not prevail in the Tewksbury Asylum; and while so good a man as Dr. Nichols is able to attend to the patients, no reviving sparks of reason will be smothered in the mephitic atmosphere of a tomb for living bodies.

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The Superintendent says, "It appears by the physician's report that a certain percentage of this class has either recovered or improved. It is small, to be sure, but it is constant; and is important as showing the beneficial effect of a change of life and more active out-of-door employment upon those believed to be past all hope of cure."

We should be thankful for ever so small a percentage of cure among these unfortunates, and equally thankful for the improved condition of those who are never to be in their right minds.

All who know the dreary monotony of life in the lower wards of a hospital, will understand what relief many patients would feel if they could freely breathe fresh air, even if "employed laying the foundations of a new building," or upon farms, or "performing part of the varied labors of the immense establishment at Tewksbury."

The asylum building, although too near the almshouse, is entirely separated from it; and although it sadly lacks some accommodations which are essential to comfort, to decency, and even to salubrity, is in many respects well adapted to its class of lunatics.

The number of patients on September 30, was 295.

The Superintendent says :—

"Of the insane aforesaid, a large majority was transferred from the three lunatic hospitals. This constant draft has so relieved them, that they have been able to meet all demands for admission from within the State, which otherwise would have been utterly impossible. In connection with the labor of the Board of State Charities and its officers, in removing lunatics to their homes without the State, it has prevented thus far the establishment of any new institution of the kind since 1858. The amount of board thus saved already would almost build a new hospital. To give an idea of it, I would state that if our 294 lunatics were now boarding at a hospital, at the weekly rate of \$3.50 fixed by the legislature, the annual cost would be exactly \$53,655; while here they are maintained for about \$27,000, besides performing nearly all the labor of this immense establishment.

INSANE CONVICTS.

“These facts have become so apparent to the legislature, that an appropriation of \$25,000 was made last winter for the enlargement of our present accommodations for this class. The foundation of the extension is now in progress (laid wholly by insane labor, save one hired hand and an officer), and when the latter is completed, it is expected to furnish room for 150 additional patients, whose board at the hospital would cost the State over \$27,000 per annum, while here it will hardly be half that sum. We shall also derive the advantage of additional labor, while *many of the patients will enjoy more liberty than is now possible in the hospitals*. This action of the legislature will again remove the necessity of erecting at once a fourth lunatic hospital, and the success of the policy may postpone it indefinitely.”

The most important thing for a lunatic is restoration to reason ; but the next is restoration to usefulness, by some employment which gives him comparative happiness.

The State hospitals must look to their laurels !

INSANE CONVICTS.

Notwithstanding the present satisfactory condition of the State hospitals, they labor under some manifest disadvantages and difficulties, which, unless remedied, will in time become more serious. Of these, the Board will now notice only one ; to wit : the necessity of receiving into the hospitals, convicts who have gone mad while under sentence ; and lunatics who have committed homicide, or other acts which would be criminal in sane persons.

There have been eighty of this class in our State hospitals during the past year. When we consider the structure of the hospital buildings, the condition and wants of the great majority of the patients, and the desirability, on all accounts, of having the least possible restraint, we shall see how much embarrassment to the Superintendents, and how much evil to the other patients, are occasioned by the presence of these doubly unfortunate inmates, who require forcible restraint to prevent escape or violence.

A pretty full discussion of the matter is found in the report of the Secretary, which contains the opinions of all the Super-

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intendents. They all dwell on the disadvantages and injury suffered by innocent insane persons from being associated with criminals. They coincide with eminent authorities abroad as to the desirability of separate provision for this class of patients. All their opinions point toward a separate hospital for criminal and homicidal patients.

There are, however, difficulties, both theoretical and practical, in the way of such an establishment. There are not insane convicts enough to call for a special hospital. If one is established nominally for them, but calculated to receive insane homicides, it will inevitably have an odor of infamy about it, and people will object to putting into it persons innocent of criminal intent, but who kill or assail others while under irresistible insane influences. This is not a mere sentimental objection, but a practical one.

It is not conceivable that a hospital specially destined for criminal lunatics, men of blood and violence, and for those who in madness assail and slay people, should be so constructed and administered as to give as good a chance for the recovery of patients as one destined for innocent persons. We must go back to the old prison structures, and introduce the odious features of prison discipline. A man of good heart and blameless life may, in his madness, slay wife or child. That man, however, has a clear right to the very best remedial treatment, and to the greatest degree of freedom consistent with safety to himself and to others; in short, to every possible chance of recovery from the dominion of the demon which sometimes possesses him. A trifle may turn the scale for or against him. That trifle may be his being put in a hospital constructed and administered for the confinement and treatment of criminals, instead of being in one for innocent persons; and it may doom him to lifelong madness.

On the other hand, to a convicted and sentenced murderer, insanity comes as a temporary pardon. It would be inhuman to punish a lunatic. He is the State's ward and patient. He must be treated as though he were innocent, and given the best chance of cure. As soon as he is cured he reverts to the status of a convict. He merits penal discipline. But liability

PAUPERISM AND RELIEF OF PAUPERS.

to recurrence is one of the painful features of insanity ; and if the sufferer is remanded to prison, the severity of discipline may upset his scarcely re-established reason.

Then there is the difficulty of deciding at what point impulses cease to be sane, and to become insane ; and the greater difficulty of drawing the line between innocent and criminal actions.

Other considerations might be against a separate hospital ; but it is not worth while to decide now whether they outweigh those strong ones in favor of such an establishment, while the number of actually criminal lunatics remains as small as it is. Besides, the State will be better able to decide this question after the result of the experiments on trial at Worcester, is known. If successful, the treatment of criminal lunatics will be much less difficult than in hospitals as now constructed.

PAUPERS AND PAUPER ESTABLISHMENTS.

The diffusion of knowledge by common schools, by the press, the pulpit, and other means, is slowly dissipating that ignorance which is a fruitful source of pauperism. State and towns are making direct efforts to relieve existing paupers by measures which shall not tend to multiply the evil, as most public measures have been wont to do. The Secretary's report contains an important mass of testimony and of evidence respecting the comparative merits and demerits of the method of supporting the dependent in almshouses, and the method giving them relief at their homes. It is made up mainly of answers to questions addressed by him to overseers of the poor in our own and some other States. It forms a very valuable contribution to that wide knowledge necessary for the proper solution of that vexed question. To us, at least, it is more useful and reliable even than the immense mass of evidence to be found in the English Blue Books. It contains the opinions of many of our shrewd, practical men, derived from their actual experience in matters which concern them as citizens and tax-payers. The people of New England generally select overseers of the poor with more regard to their common sense, prudence and honesty, than they select other functionaries. Most of the answers to the

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questions put to them by the Secretary, abound in these qualities. The Secretary adds to the value of this mass of evidence and testimony, by a judicious analysis of it, and by his own cautious inferences.

The prevailing sense of their various opinions is that a proper pauper system for a State like ours, should be based upon outdoor relief, strictly supervised and carefully administered, with the almshouse as a necessary adjunct.

The chief features of such a system are, *first*, temporary relief, to prevent breaking up families by tiding them over uncommon difficulties, to keep their children and youth from becoming paupers. Next, discrimination between those who are being swept towards pauperism by accidental forces and those who tend towards it by hereditary qualities, or by lack of the degree of bodily and mental power absolutely necessary for self-support clear through old age.

The first must, if possible, be put in a way of taking care of themselves. The latter must be supported through life in such manner as will give them all the enjoyment to which they are justly entitled, and hold them to such duties as they can perform.

The stream of social life must have its dregs. In the present state of things no better disposition of them is to be expected than consignment to a well regulated almshouse; and no better models for the proper care and employment of paupers can be found than in the country poors' farms of New England.

THE SANE STATE PAUPERS

Of Massachusetts are now provided for by a joint method of outdoor relief and of almshouse support. The first is given through the Visiting Agency for the State sick poor; the second is given mainly at the Tewksbury Almshouse, which is the great pauper receptacle of the State.

OUT-DOOR RELIEF.—LOCAL RELIEF.

Formerly there were but few dependent persons in our borders who, having no settlement in any town, and therefore no claim upon the local authorities, sought it at the hands of the

LOCAL AND OUT-DOOR RELIEF.

State. Those few, except certain lunatics, were locally supported by towns and cities; and the State repaid expense thereof.

In consequence of the increase of numbers and the abuses of the system, the State gathered her dependents into three great almshouses, and gave towns and cities the option of sending State paupers who should seek their aid to those establishments, or to the hospital at Rainsford Island (by special provision), or to keep them at their own charge. Rainsford Island being practically inaccessible by many of the towns which were, nevertheless, taxed to support it, they were obliged to commit pauper applicants summarily to the State almshouses, in order to avoid being burdened with them for an indefinite period. This summary commitment, in all weathers, proved harmful to many sick and feeble persons, and positively fatal to a few. The legislature, therefore, humanely provided that towns and cities might retain and relieve such State paupers as should be sick or unfit to be removed, and charge to the State as much as they would have cost if sent to the hospital at Rainsford Island. Certain conditions, however, were attached to this privilege, with a view to prevent the evils and abuses of the old system which had mainly led to the erection of the State almshouses. This was the first step towards a return to the system of local support, with repayment therefor, to the towns affording it; but it was taken cautiously.

The intent of re-establishing this mode of local, or out-door relief, was, *first*, to encourage local overseers of the poor to treat State paupers with due attention and care, by providing that the towns should be repaid for all expenses so incurred, not exceeding the cost of similar patients at Rainsford Island Hospital. *Second*, to enable the State to discontinue the said hospital, which had proved very costly, but entirely inadequate to the purposes for which it was intended. *Third*, to effect an arrangement more comfortable for the poor, and less complex and costly to the State.

The overseers, on the other hand, were held to perform certain duties, and to comply with certain conditions, which are set forth in another part of this Report.

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THE STATE ALMSHOUSES.

There were 1,379 inmates of the State almshouses on the 30th of September, 1870. During the year, 2,271 others had refuge in them, making in all 3,650 to whom they have afforded shelter. Some remain a few days or weeks, get recruited, and sally forth upon another venture for free and easy vagabondage; others remain, stranded—hopelessly wrecked for life. The average number of inmates has been 1,556, but of this number only 931 were paupers,—a fraction less than the average for the preceding year. The actual number of paupers, September 30, 1871, was 790, who were then distributed as follows: at Tewksbury 689, at Monson 66, and at Bridgewater 85.

The number and cost of inmates of all classes are thus stated by the Superintendents:—

	Average number.	Average Weekly cost.	Annual cost.
In the Almshouse at Tewksbury, . .	749	\$1 89	\$98 28
“ “ at Monson, . .	422	2 35	122 20
“ “ at Bridgewater, . .	385	1 89	96 72

The average annual cost of the whole being \$105.73. At Tewksbury, the calculation is based on the money actually drawn from the State's treasury, less what was repaid to it by the institution. It is difficult, however, upon any basis, to ascertain the exact cost of support at this establishment. The labor of the paupers, especially of the lunatics, is adding something every year to the value of the farm. The Superintendent thinks that if this were taken into account, and certain sums not necessarily connected with the support of paupers were excluded, “the average weekly cost would not exceed \$1.63, which is less than in any year since 1864.”

It is the same in some respects with the other two. The inspectors of the Bridgewater almshouse say: “If the amount earned and paid into the treasury were deducted, the cost per

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week would be somewhat less than \$1.86. The amount received for inmates' labor appears to be growing less every year."

The inspectors of the Monson establishment say "the total products of the farm (in addition to what had been consumed before taking the inventory) are estimated at \$7,840.12, an amount indicating profitableness in State farming; but when we take into account the amount invested in land, stock, agricultural tools, etc., together with the cost of help (for this is an institution mainly for children, who cannot do much at farming), the 'profits' are not so apparent."

Thus we see that it is not only difficult to ascertain the exact cost of support at the almshouses, but equally difficult to find at which one the cost of support is the least; because the circumstances are not the same in the different establishments. At Bridgewater a large proportion are adults in full health; and not only large consumers, but requiring careful oversight and control. At Monson most of the inmates are non-producers, but abundant consumers.

It is manifest, however, that considering the cost of the most frugal fare, even in our country towns, and the amount of nursing and extra care required by the inmates of the almshouses, there must be systematic frugality in the administration of all the establishments, in order to feed, warm, clothe and care for the inmates at an average cost of about two dollars a week.

IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED.

What is now most needed in these establishments, is removal of the incongruous elements in each. The benevolent spirit of the law which provided the State Primary School at Monson, required that children should not be affected by the corrupt influences of pauperism. But to rear up children in an establishment, more than a fourth of whose inmates are paupers, and declare that they shall not be affected by the evil influences of pauperism, is like licensing slaughter-houses and bone factories in a town, and declaring that the inhabitants shall not be affected by the unwholesome odors thereof. This Board has

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more than once expressed its sense of the evil of such associations.

There is almost equally need of a change at Bridgewater, by which there shall be complete separation of those convicted of crime from those supposed by the law to be innocent.

Until this is done, the needful classification, and the treatment according to merit, cannot be had.

REDUCTION OF STATE PAUPERISM.

There is reason to hope that, by the activity of agencies now in operation, and some enlargement of their powers, State pauperism, so called, will steadily diminish; or at least that State paupers will be so reduced in numbers that not more than one special establishment need be maintained to provide for them.

A little enlargement of the power of the General Agent will enable him to intercept paupers who have just crossed our borders, at the first town to which they apply for aid, and to send them back, at the expense of the railroad which brought them in; instead of going through the present roundabout, dilatory, and costly process by which the town authorities must send them to the State almshouses, thence to be deported. This process involves delay, additional cost of support, cost of railroad fare to the almshouse and thence to the frontier, cost of time of attendant officers, cost of correspondence, multiplication of accounts, and a great deal of other needless circumlocution.

This method, moreover, lacks that deterrent quality of summary justice, which disgusts tramps, and unworthy paupers of all kinds, to whom the proverbial delays of the law constitute its only charm. To them the opportunity of exploring, and afterwards of exploiting, such a rich field for professional operations as Massachusetts affords, will be embraced with pleasure, so long as it implies only a pleasant sojourn of two or three days at a country almshouse; a journey in comfortable cars to the State almshouse; a short sojourn there within its well-warmed precincts; and then another free ride out of the State. But if they are stopped

REDUCTION OF PAUPERISM.

near the State line, made liable to work out the cost of their board, and further liable to trial for some offence punishable by the workhouse, or, at the best, sent summarily back, they will be as shy of our borders as sharks are of shoal water.

The foreign sources of supply being thus cut off, State pauperism, girdled at the root, would more rapidly dwindle. The children and youth would be disposed of by the Visiting Agency, and the Primary School Inspectors, among our industrial inhabitants, and grow up to be self-supporting and useful citizens. The aged, the feeble, the deserving paupers of all classes could be provided for by the Agency for Sick Poor, or in a single almshouse, and would gradually decrease; the vicious and lazy would be driven to parts where they could enjoy the sweets of predatory vagabondage, or obliged to exercise some sort of respectable occupation in freedom, to avoid enforced work, under confinement, in the workhouse.

State pauperism was mainly introduced from abroad, like a virus, into our social and political system. Its fungus growth has not been attacked by rude methods of excision, but kept down by our wise and humane treatment. Resolute persistence in the treatment recommended will not only stop its growth, but extinguish its life very soon. The evil hereditary tendency given to its offspring, may be so far neutralized by culture and good social influences as to furnish valuable social material.

The broken fragments left among us by the great tide of foreign immigration have a claim upon us by the tie of common humanity.

But moreover we must remember that this tide bore to us a multitude of warm hearts and strong arms, which have been worn out in helping us to build up our material prosperity. We owe for that a debt of gratitude, which will not be overpaid by tender care of the unfortunate left to our tender mercies.

DEFINITE RECOMMENDATIONS.

In conformity with the requirements of the law, and with custom, the Board submits the following definite recommenda-

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tions, in addition to those formerly made and not yet acted upon:—

1. That whenever appropriations of money are made to any institution it shall be upon the condition that at least one of the trustees or directors thereof shall be appointed by the governor and council.

2. That further means be provided for grading and classifying the inmates of the State Industrial School. (See Seventh Annual Report of this Board, p. lxiv, 1871.)

3. That the paupers be removed from the main buildings at Bridgewater, so as to leave them entirely for the Workhouse. (See Seventh Annual Report, p. lxx.)

4. That additional authority be given by law for detaining paupers and vagabonds at the towns in which they first apply for aid, after entering the State, and sending them back (when proper to do so) without first sending them to a State almshouse.

FINANCES OF THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The Secretary's report contains statements of the receipts and expenditures of the institutions established and those owned by the State, for the official year ending Sept. 30, 1871. Schedule A, which follows, shows the current appropriations and expenditures of the same for the calendar year 1871, as taken from the auditor's books. The amount appropriated for these institutions for 1871 was \$564,700.00; the expenditures therefrom have amounted to \$553,616.00, leaving an unexpended surplus of \$11,084.00.

From the almshouses, the reform schools, and especially the State prison, sundry amounts have been paid into the State treasury, which may be considered as so far diminishing the annual cost of the institutions to the State. These receipts, according to the treasurer, reached the sum of \$164,495.82, leaving the actual cost to the State, \$387,120.18, exclusive of the interest on the capital invested.

FINANCES OF THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

SCHEDULE A.
Summary Cost to the State for the Calendar Year, 1871.

INSTITUTIONS.	Regular Appropriation for 1871.	Sums Expended.	BALANCE.	
			Surplus.	Deficiency.
Worcester Hospital, ...	} \$80,000 00 }	\$8,522 15	} \$5,410 37 }	-
Taunton Hospital, ...		23,112 69		-
Northampton Hospital, ...		42,954 79		-
Rainsford Hospital, ...	1,200 00	1,023 44	176 56	-
Tewksbury Almshouse, ...	75,000 00	74,813 81	186 19	-
Monson Almshouse, ...	55,500 00	50,885 12	4,614 88	-
Bridgewater Almshouse, ...	37,000 00	36,981 28	18 72	-
Westborough School, ...	50,000 00	48,374 49	1,625 51	-
Lancaster School, ...	26,000 00	25,085 24	914 76	-
Nautical School, ...	28,000 00	30,630 84	-	\$2,630 84
State Prison, ...	115,000 00	114,701 71	298 29	-

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SCHEDULE A—Continued.

INSTITUTIONS.	Regular Appropriation for 1871.	Suma Expended.	BALANCE.	
			Surplus.	Deficiency.
American Asylum for Deaf and Dumb, . . .	\$30,000 00	\$17,504 02	\$469 56	-
Clarke Institution, . . .		7,768 09		-
Boston School for Deaf and Dumb, . . .		4,258 33		-
Eye and Ear Infirmary, . . .	6,000 00	6,000 00	-	-
Massachusetts Asylum for Blind, . . .	30,000 00	30,000 00	-	-
Massachusetts School for Idiots, . . .	16,500 00	16,500 00	-	-
House of the Angel Guardian, . . .	3,500 00	3,500 00	-	-
Washingtonian Home, . . .	6,000 00	6,000 00	-	-
New-England Hospital for Women and Children, . .	1,000 00	1,000 00	-	-
Temporary Asylum for Discharged Female Prisoners,	2,000 00	2,000 00	-	-
Home for the Friendless, . . .	2,000 00	2,000 00	-	-
Totals, . . .	\$564,700 00	\$553,616 00	\$13,714 84	\$2,630 84
Balance of Surplus, . . .				\$11,084 00

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD IN 1871.

Schedule B will exhibit certain other appropriations for charitable purposes, and the sums expended therefrom during the year. These appropriations amount to \$66,650.00, and the allowances therefrom to \$50,102.49, leaving an unexpended balance of \$16,547.51, from which further sums will be drawn for expenses applicable to 1871, which have not yet been allowed or reported.

SCHEDULE B.

AGENCIES.	Regular Appropriations for 1871.	Amount Expended.	Surplus.
Agent for Discharged Convicts, .	\$2,650 00	\$2,649 92	\$0 08
Relief of Disabled Soldiers, .	13,000 00	13,000 00	—
State Paupers, support, . .	*26,000 00	18,385 29	7,614 71
“ “ burial, . .	10,000 00	5,652 00	4,348 00
“ “ removals, . .	13,000 00	9,999 69	3,000 31
Settlement and Bastardy, . .	2,000 00	415 59	584 41
Total, ...	\$66,650 00	\$50,102 49	\$16,547 51

* Including \$1,000 for Indian paupers.

Summing up the current expenditures for the calendar year of the institutions owned or aided by the State, with the amounts expended in behalf of State paupers in the towns and cities, of disabled soldiers, of the Agency of Discharged Convicts, and of towns' poor, adding thereto the cost of maintaining the County and City Prisons, all of which, if not directly paid by the State, are a burden upon the community, it will be seen that the net sum of \$1,574,000 has been disbursed within this State in 1871 for charities and correction. These figures would be very largely increased if it were possible to add thereto the amounts expended by private charitable institutions. The addition of \$525,000 paid in the form of "State aid" to soldiers and their families, makes the aggregate of public money thus disbursed more than *two millions*, about the same amount as in 1870.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1871.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD IN 1871.

The official visits made by the Board to State institutions as stated on page xix, have numbered fourteen; visits by individual members of the Board have numbered eighty-seven. The Board have held twenty meetings for business within the year. The following record of the most important votes passed will show the nature of the business transacted at these meetings.

Votes passed by the Board during the Year.

Respecting the Tewksbury State Almshouse it was voted :—

(Jan. 4, 1871.) That the Chairman, and Messrs. Allen and Kimball be a committee to confer with the inspectors of Tewksbury State Almshouse, with reference to an application to be made to the legislature upon the subject of hospital accommodations at Tewksbury.

(Aug. 18, 1871.) That the time for holding the courts at Tewksbury for trials under the Workhouse Act, be changed from the Thursday after the first Wednesday of each month, to the Tuesday preceding the last Thursday of each month.

Respecting the State Workhouse and Almshouse at Bridgewater, it was voted :—

(Aug. 18, 1871.) That in the opinion of this Board, the present hospital accommodations at the Bridgewater Workhouse and Almshouse are inadequate and should be enlarged and improved, and that a separate building for a hospital should be erected.

Also, That the present lockups at the State Workhouse do not answer the purpose for which they were intended, to wit—solitary confinement; and that others should be constructed in such places and manner as will answer that end.

Respecting certain inmates of Taunton Lunatic Hospital it was voted :—

(Dec. 6, 1870.) That upon consideration of the complaint of Joseph Dunham, that he might not be longer confined in the Taunton Lunatic Hospital, which complaint was examined by the Board of State Charities on October 13, 1871, under section 6, chapter 321, Acts of 1871, the General Agent be instructed to make application for the discharge of said Dunham from said Hospital, to a Judge of the Supreme Judicial Court, as provided in said Act.

VOTES OF THE BOARD.

Also, That upon consideration of the complaint of Asa Mitchell, that he might not be longer confined in the Taunton Lunatic Hospital, which complaint was examined by the Board of State Charities on October 13, 1871, there does not appear as the result of the evidence and examination, any case calling for the action of this Board under the Act referred to.

Respecting minor children supported by cities and towns it was voted :—

(April 5, 1871.) That the Visiting Agent be requested to ascertain, as far as practicable, and without involving any material expense, the condition of the children of the age of five to seventeen, inclusive, supported as paupers by the cities and towns, whether in almshouses or elsewhere, and report fully thereon to the Board; stating in said report names, ages, whether defective in body or mind,—whether in good health or permanently disabled,—whether orphans or not,—whether their parents, if any, are supported as paupers or not, or in the same place or elsewhere,—what provision is made or contemplated for their education, and their being placed out to trades and occupations,—how long they have been kept in almshouses, or otherwise supported by cities or towns,—and any other facts which may be likely to be of use in advising further legislation for the welfare of said children.

(June 7, 1871.) A vote prescribing the form of return for minor children supported by cities and towns.

Respecting Vagrancy it was voted :—

(July 21, 1871.) That the Secretary transmit to the overseers of the poor of the towns and cities copies of a circular, prepared by him, on the best methods of suppressing vagrancy.

A copy of the circular alluded to is given in the Secretary's Report, pp. 26-28.

Respecting Indian accounts it was voted :—

(Feb. 1, 1871.) That the Secretary be instructed to make to the legislature, on behalf of the Board, the report respecting the accounts of guardians and treasurers of Indians, contained in Senate Document, No. 43, 1871,—in pursuance of the reference made in Resolve 80, 1870.

This report may be found in full in the accompanying Report of the Secretary, pp. 100-102.

Respecting legislative hearings it was voted :—

(Mar. 1, 1871.) That the Secretary and the General Agent be instructed to oppose before legislative committees, the repeal of the law under which

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1871.

head-money is collected on account of immigrants arriving at the ports of this State.

(Mar. 1, 1871.) That the Secretary, the General Agent and the Visiting Agent be instructed to sustain before legislative committees the recommendations of the Board in the Annual Report.

Respecting appointments it was voted :—

(Jan. 4, 1871.) That Dr. H. B. Wheelwright be continued in his present office as the person designated to perform the duty referred to in section 2, chapter 162, Acts of 1865, as amended by chapter 12, Acts of 1869, during the present calendar year.

(Dec. 6, 1871.) A similar vote was passed continuing the appointment for another year.

The expenses of the Board for the calendar year will be found in the Appendix.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SPECIAL AGENT FOR THE SICK STATE POOR.

To the Board of State Charities.

GENTLEMEN :—The undersigned, the officer designated by the Board to carry out the provisions of the statute of 1865 concerning the sick State poor, presents herewith his Report for the calendar year 1871.

As full explanations of the origin and purpose of that law have been given in preceding reports, he deems it needless to repeat them here; but will confine himself to a detailed statement of the labor of the year, and a brief account of the working of the law, and its results, as affecting both the sick poor and their overseers.

THE WORKING OF THE LAW.

The municipal authorities have generally become familiar with the statute and the processes it requires, and its execution has been attended with comparatively little friction.

Dissatisfaction has been expressed by a few overseers, that they have failed to receive a full re-imbursement for their expenditures; but this expectation is not warranted by the statute, nor was it ever contemplated by the legislature.

The State simply proposed to return to the cities and towns as much as it would have cost to support "the average of similar cases" in its own hospital. It offered no premium on inexperience, negligence or extravagance. Prepared to remunerate liberally where thrift and good judgment were exercised, it

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• EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1871.

did not propose to assume the losses caused by ignorance and mismanagement.

The experience of six years proves that the limit is a wise one. There are some cases of hardship, where a special application to the legislature for relief might be justified, but they are indeed very few. Any large deduction from the amount of any claim presented under this law almost invariably results from one of two causes.

First, some inexperienced overseer has neglected the peremptory provisions of the statute, without compliance with which re-imbursement is impossible.

Or, *second*, there has been an omission to employ a competent physician on an annual salary; and consequently the medical charges are rendered to the town in conformity with the usual tariff of fees. Of course, as the State pays its physicians by the year, but a small part of such charges can be returned to the town. Your officer knows of one place of seven thousand inhabitants, where the bills for medical attendance upon the poor for 1871, exceed those of the two cities nearest it, with a joint population of forty-six thousand, and a much greater proportion of public dependants. The former paid the fees, the latter employed physicians by the year.

He also has ample evidence that physicians have solicited practice among the poor, intending to recover their bills from the towns, even where the patients could pay the claim after no longer delay than is usually accorded to persons of well-known means.

Bills have been sent here for medical and surgical services to a single pauper for less than a week, amounting to nearly a hundred dollars. And the patient died.

Of the claims for 1871 more than one-half, and those the largest, have already been presented and audited; and out of nine hundred and eleven so audited, seventy-three have been set aside as illegal, either because of a settlement found, or friends of ability to maintain, or other sufficient cause; and of the remaining eight hundred and thirty-eight, seven hundred and one have been allowed in full, or within five dollars of their face; leaving but one hundred and thirty-seven, or less than

RATE OF RE-IMBURSEMENT.

one-sixth of the whole, from which a deduction of more than five dollars has been made. A large part of these have been cut down so slightly as to afford no just ground for criticism or complaint.

In view of these facts, and especially as in almost every case where the law is complied with, the allowance covers everything else but the medical charges, he cannot advise that the law be changed so as to permit a larger rate of re-imbursement.

Competence, comprehension of the law and the same judicious management that one would use in his private affairs, are all that is necessary in overseers to secure a full re-imbursement, except in a few extraordinary cases, for which it is hardly worth while to legislate specially, as in the long run such burdens bear pretty evenly upon all the communities in the State.

In dealing with the Commonwealth and with each other the towns would find it an immense advantage to have continuous boards of overseers, one member at most retiring each year. In these the experience too is continuous; the knowledge of cases, of the settlement laws, and of the methods to be practised never dies; and if blunders are made and consequent losses occur, the lessons they teach are transmitted to all future incumbents. Probably when the towns are made "perfect through suffering," they will require their law-makers to effect a reform which not only will subserve municipal interest and convenience, but is of the utmost consequence to the poor for the preservation of their actual rights.

Possibly too it might be well to modify in favor of the towns, the 16th section of the 70th chapter of the General Statutes, which is as follows :—

"Every city and town shall be held to pay every expense necessarily incurred for the relief of a pauper therein, by any person who is not liable by law for his support, after notice and request made to the overseers thereof, and until provision is made by them."

Bitter complaint has been made to your officer by numerous overseers of grievous extortion practised upon them under this statute, which they have to submit to, rather than incur the trouble and cost of a suit. It is to this that they often attribute

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1871.

exorbitant charges in their bills, which he refuses to sanction. He has no doubt that their statements are true to the letter, and that, through this section, their adversaries have the "upper hold." Men who will remorselessly "grind the faces of the poor" will never hesitate to act the Shylock, where they have a chance, under cover of the law, at the public treasuries.

Since writing the above paragraph, one of the most intelligent and reliable overseers in the State has informed your officer that the three physicians of his town combine in refusing to serve as "town doctor." They thus have and exercise the power, under the section above quoted, to notify the town that they are attending upon a pauper patient at its expense; they make as many visits as they please, and exact for each the same fee as they would charge in the case of their wealthiest neighbors. Of course the overseers are entirely at their mercy, as it is quite impracticable, in most cases, to call in a physician from another town.

While the doctor has a right to a reasonable compensation, the overseer should not be compelled to absolute submission to his terms, the only alternative being a lawsuit.

AN EXTENSION OF THE LAW DESIRED.

Many of the most experienced and intelligent overseers, observing the excellent results of the working of the law of 1865 in their own localities, have for some time been expressing to the undersigned a strong desire that its provisions should be extended. They would have it cover not only the aged and infirm, who though able to be moved, for humanity's sake ought not to be; but also the resident poor who are worthy.

They argue that if the comparatively trifling sum of \$23,000 annually, judiciously applied, will provide for all the sick State poor in their own homes, with but slight loss to the towns, and pay besides all the expenses of supervision and audit, a yet smaller sum will suffice for the classes alluded to, and accomplish an amount of real good that can hardly be estimated, lighting their way by removing the dark shadow of the almshouse, and dispelling the great terror of their lives.

They claim, *first*, that if the jurisdiction of your General

LOCAL SUPPORT OF THE STATE POOR.

Agent could be extended to the State poor within their municipal limits, upon their notification, all indigent strangers belonging without this Commonwealth, could be removed to their homes much more cheaply and promptly, than by compelling the overseers to send them first to a State almshouse.

Second, that the vicious poor could be dealt with and committed to the State workhouse through the local courts, or forced as an alternative to leave the Commonwealth, much more efficiently by a power from without, than by their own boards, hampered as they are by local influences, and by their private business; and that the larger experience and practical skill of the General Agent and his officers in detecting impostors, in applying the laws of settlement, and in discriminating as to the amount of aid really necessary, would relieve them of a heavy and unequal burden, which the State ought to assume, would secure impartial justice for all classes of the poor, diminish the number of State paupers, and administer the charity of the State upon one simple and regular system through all its cities and towns.

Third. They further claim that it will prevent a vast amount of suffering, because so many of the poor resolutely refuse to go to a State almshouse, and will sooner beg, steal or starve; that they are unwilling to force them to go, and doubtful of their power so to do; and that if they are thus forced to go, they become demoralized and sink into the abyss of hopeless pauperism. The authorities of one city informed your officer, that rather than bring about this mischievous result, they had, for years, relieved the great bulk of their State paupers at their own homes, thus enabling them to maintain their self-respect, and securing their labor in more prosperous times.

Fourth. They insist that in no other way can the curse of vagrancy be so efficiently checked; that now it is submitted to by some towns without an attempt to remedy it; in others, dealt with timidly, shiftlessly or spasmodically; and that where persistent energy is shown, it only makes other towns fare the worse; whereas if the strong arm of the State were extended into every locality, seizing the same vagrant, the unfailing recognition of the person, and the prompt and impartial execu-

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1871.

tion of the law by those who so thoroughly understand it, and can so accurately discriminate between the worthy traveller and the professional tramp, would speedily bring about an exodus of these pests and nuisances.

And finally they point to the two instances only, where the State now gives local aid to her paupers, to wit: those coming under the law of 1865, and those whose wives have a settlement,—to show that no mischievous consequences have resulted from this partial return to the ancient policy of the State; that it is cheaper by a hundred per cent., and that it does not increase the number of paupers, which your officer knows to be a fact, the number aided in 1870 and 1871 being less than in 1867, 1868 and 1869, in spite of the unusual prevalence of epidemic disease.

They admit that at first there might be an extraordinary number of applications for aid; but are confident that the acuteness and experience of the supervisors would soon make the number smaller than ever before.

Such is the substance of the opinions expressed to the undersigned by municipal officers representing the larger part of the valuation of the State, and the places furnishing two-thirds or more of all our State paupers. Their arguments are entitled to great weight, and he deems it his duty, without making any recommendation, to call to them the attention of the Board.

It is worth while to remember in this connection that an extension of the settlement laws, as recommended by Governors Andrew and Bullock, and set forth in the reports of your Board, would partially obviate the evils above alluded to.

THE WORK OF THE YEAR.

1. *The Number of Sick State Paupers.*

During the calendar year 1871, 1,461 notices of sickness among the State poor have been sent to the Board, covering 1,635 patients. In 1870 the corrected number of notices is 1,345, covering 1,621 sick persons. The notices appear to exceed those of 1870 by 116, and the patients by 14. This increase is due mainly to the ravages of the small-pox: 95 notices, covering more than that number of cases, having been for-

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NUMBER RECEIVING OUTSIDE SUPPORT.

warded from Lowell alone, 12 from Holyoke and 44 from other places ; a total of 151, or more than ten per cent. of the entire sickness. Included also in the above number are claims of Boston for 44 cases of delirium tremens, and for 16 cases of convicts too ill to be removed on the expiration of their sentences.

But the former class being offenders under arrest, and merely too drunk and excited to be taken into court and tried (while oddly enough, those less drunk are tried and punished), and being actually removed from the Tombs to the Deer-Island Hospital, he is in doubt whether they will come under the head of "paupers whose health would be endangered by removal to a State almshouse." Besides, the removal to the Island Hospital is effected before he received the usual notice ; which is only intended by the law to be sent when it is improper to remove at all ; and before he has the opportunity guaranteed by the statute to make an examination in behalf of the Board, and order their removal elsewhere.

The latter class appears to come under the 169th chapter of the Acts of 1864, which is still in force ; and, in his judgment, do not fall within the range of his duties.

Apart from these exceptional cases, the number of sick State paupers is less for 1871 than for any year since 1866. This decrease would be more apparent still, were he to deduct from the whole number of cases the town paupers whose settlement was taken away by the 2d section of the 392d chapter of the Acts of 1870. Five of these cases have occurred the past year in one small town, at a cost to the State of \$252, and the number is becoming quite formidable.

But the numbers above given by no means represent all who are benefited by this aid. The families of the sick incidentally share in it, thus obviating the necessity of relief at the expense of the towns, or commitment to a State almshouse, and these comprise over three thousand persons. Direct aid to any but the sick was not contemplated by the legislature ; but the fire that warms them, the roof that shelters them, and the almost inevitable participation in their supplies are usually sufficient to bridge over the temporary break, for the rest of

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1871.

the family. Thus indirectly the law of 1865 aids materially in keeping down the numbers at the State almshouses.

2. *The Time of Sickness.*

It is somewhat unusual, that during the summer months, when the general mortality is large, especially among children, the lowest and most wretched class of the poor is comparatively exempt from disease. The amount of illness is then at its minimum, and the deaths are very few. Every year, in this respect, shows the same record. The explanation is probably to be found in the fact that most of their time is then spent in the open air; for as soon as the increasing cold drives them to the confinement of their pestilential hovels, the amount of sickness doubles and trebles. This would induce the suggestion made in a former report by your officer, whether a portion of the aid might not be more advantageously expended in securing them better tenements. In Boston, the annual loss to production is appalling, from the early decease of those who might become vigorous men and women, but for this "slaughter of the innocents" in her infamous tenement houses.

The following table will show the number of cases in each month of 1870 and 1871. The unusual number for January is due to the renewal of notice for those who remained ill on December 31 of the preceding year.

MONTHS.	1871.		1870.	
	Notices.	Persons.	Notices.	Cases.
January, ...	835	879	817	872
February, ...	139	169	124	150
March, ...	132	146	139	168
April, ...	93	101	84	98
May, ...	94	101	80	106
June, ...	84	90	59	76
July, ...	77	85	67	90
August, ...	72	78	65	78
September, ...	83	93	58	76
October, ...	112	129	92	110
November, ...	113	123	91	102
December, ...	127	141	160	195
Totals, ...	1,461	1,635	1,345	1,621

LOCALITY OF THE SICK.

The figures for 1870 are a better index of the ordinary prevalence of sickness among this class; as those for 1871, especially in September and October, are modified by the virulence of the small-pox in several localities.

3. *The Locality of the Sick.*

This does not vary much from year to year, unless some virulent epidemic steps in to modify the figures. The demon of the pestilence continues to take his toll from the victims of the foulest stench, the most frightful filth, and soil saturated with concentrated poison.

The localities whence came the notices of the two past years are given below by counties.

COUNTIES.	1871.	1870.
Barnstable, ...	4	3
Berkshire, ...	19	22
Bristol, ...	128	118
Dukes, ...	—	4
Essex, ...	169	215
Franklin, ...	6	4
Hampden, ...	96	85
Hampshire, ...	5	11
Middlesex, ...	225	120
Nantucket, ...	1	1
Norfolk, ...	31	27
Plymouth, ...	8	5
Suffolk, ...	592	591
Worcester, ...	177	139
Totals, ...	1,461	1,345

It appears from the above table that Worcester and the four western counties, comprising the Monson almshouse district, furnished three hundred and three notices. The same district sent to that almshouse, excluding duplicates and the admissions from Palmer and Monson which are mainly of "tramps," only two hundred and seventeen paupers.

The six southern counties, comprising the Bridgewater Almshouse district, furnished one hundred and seventy-two notices, and sent to that almshouse one hundred and sixty-five paupers.

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The counties of Essex, Middlesex and Suffolk, comprising the Tewksbury almshouse district, furnished nine hundred and eighty-six notices, and sent to that almshouse one thousand one hundred and thirty-nine paupers, in like manner excluding duplicates, tramps, nominal admissions, &c.

In the aggregate, the towns sent to the State almshouses fifteen hundred and thirty-one different paupers, not counting the vagrant class, and forwarded to the Board fourteen hundred and sixty-one notices, covering sixteen hundred and thirty-five sick persons, whose families, indirectly receiving a portion of the aid, numbered over three thousand souls.

As the Board recommended in its last report the closing of the almshouse departments at Monson and Bridgewater, and as this step would involve either the sending of the State paupers from those districts to Tewksbury, at some inconvenience and expense on account of the distance, or the adoption of some system of local support, or perhaps a combination of the two methods, it may not be amiss to obtain all the light upon the question that can be had from a careful analysis and comparison of the returns.

The six counties of the Bridgewater district comprise eighty-nine cities and towns, with a population of three hundred thousand.

This district is largely a manufacturing one ; and through it pass the three main steamboat lines to New York, both of which facts make it peculiarly liable to an influx of pauper strangers.

During the past year, two hundred and fifty-four persons were committed to its almshouse : of these seventy were transferred by your Board from places or institutions outside of the district ; eleven were sent from places in Worcester or Suffolk ; and eight were duplicates, that is, the same persons appearing twice in the institution within the year, and counted twice. Deducting the foregoing, we have one hundred and sixty-five as the exact number of different persons sent by the eighty-nine municipalities of the district. Some of these were no doubt vagrants, but the undersigned has no means of ascertaining the precise number. Of these one hundred and sixty-five, Fall River sent

INSIDE AND OUTSIDE SUPPORT COMPARED.

fifty-six; New Bedford thirty-one; Taunton nine, and the four Bridgewater twenty-five, or one hundred and twenty-one in all, leaving but forty-four admitted from the other eighty-two towns. Eighteen towns sent but one each, and fifty-five towns sent none at all.

Classifying these one hundred and sixty-five paupers, according to the superintendent's record, it is found that forty-seven were persons who had come into the State in 1869, 1870 and 1871, and therefore could have been sent home more cheaply, promptly and humanely from the towns where they were, than by forcing them first into the almshouse. Thirteen are set down as vagrant or vicious, and could have been sent to the workhouse by the local courts. Fourteen are pronounced lunatic or idiotic, and appear to have been proper subjects for the hospital or asylum. Twenty-two were old cases, former inmates of the almshouse or workhouse, and the remaining sixty-nine, of whom a large part were children, can be fairly set down as worthy poor.

This "simmering down" of the admissions shows that out of the whole number, only the last two classes, ninety-one in all, could be deemed candidates for local support, of whom many would naturally be sent to the workhouse or the primary school.

It is hardly worth while to consider whether eighty-nine cities and towns would experience any difficulty in taking care of the balance of the ninety-one applicants, or in figuring up the trifling re-imbursement required.

It has been shown that this district sent to your Board one hundred and seventy-two notices of sick State poor, for whose expenses repayment was expected. These notices covered one hundred and ninety-three patients, or twenty-eight more persons than were sent to its State almshouse. Of the eighty-nine cities and towns, fifty-nine either had no sick State poor, or gave no notice of any. Fall River, New Bedford, Taunton and Attleborough sent one hundred and twenty-one notices for one hundred and thirty-nine patients, and the twenty-six towns remaining sent fifty-one notices for fifty-four patients. Forty of the eighty-nine places neither notified nor committed to the almshouse.

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The State paupers relieved either within or without the almshouse, in this district, numbered three hundred and fifty-eight, of whom two hundred and sixty-six were furnished by Fall River, New Bedford, Taunton, Attleborough and the four Bridgewaters, and only ninety-two by the eighty-one remaining towns. This concentration of three-fourths of the whole number in a few local centres renders the supervision not only practicable but very convenient, and the visiting officer has usually time between his trains to see more cases if he had them.

The remaining question is the comparative cost.

The net cost of the establishment at Bridgewater, which is known to be thriftily managed, is in round numbers \$36,000. The pauper department seems to constitute rather more than one-fifth of the whole; but calling it one-fifth, its share of the total expense is \$7,200, for an aggregate of one hundred and sixty-five paupers, supported for longer or shorter periods during the year, and this rate in an institution indicates honesty, efficiency and intelligence in its government, for it is certainly very low.

Of the one hundred and seventy-two claims coming from that district for the outside support of one hundred and ninety-three persons, eighty-three claims, covering ninety-five persons, have been received and audited. The whole amount pretended to have been spent for these patients is \$1,566.60, which is only reached by putting the charge for medical attendance at the usual rate per visit, while much less is actually paid. The actual allowance is \$1,095.94, and as the eighty-nine claims remaining are for much shorter periods and smaller amounts, the sum of \$2,200 will be the maximum for the support of the one hundred and ninety-three patients. Three or four hundred dollars more will probably cover the entire cost to the towns, some of which have vitiated their claims wholly or in part by a surprising disregard of the statute.

The record appears to stand as follows: A cost of \$7,200 to the State for 165 paupers supported within the almshouse, and \$2,600 dollars to the State and towns together, for 193 paupers relieved outside. There would seem to be some mistake here;

RESULTS OF LOCAL SUPPORT.

but every year shows unerringly the same results. The reason doubtless is, that, when the patient is kept out of the almshouse, neighbors and relations help a little, some of the family earn a trifle, a little credit is obtained, &c., all which greatly reduce the charge to the public.

More striking still is the case of the Monson district, where out of one hundred and fifty-six towns, one hundred and six sent no paupers to the almshouse, and twenty-four only one each. The little towns of Palmer and Monson furnished two hundred and forty-three (evidently in most cases vagrants), Springfield, Worcester and Chicopee one hundred and five, and the remaining towns, one hundred and fifty-one in number, sent only one hundred and twelve. Leaving out the vagrants, the sick poor supported outside in this district outnumber the inmates at Monson by three to two; and in the judgment of your officer, their entire bills will be covered by \$4,500. According to the annual report of that institution, the pauper department, averaging 87 for the past year at \$2.35 each per week, has cost \$10,600, and is cheap at that.

The undersigned sometimes hears the suggestion, "You will have more State paupers if you give local support with reimbursement." Perhaps so. But why? and whence? They either exist now, or they do not. If they do exist, either the towns are supporting them,—which is unjust, for they are State charges;—or they are not supporting them, which is cruel if it makes them suffer; impolitic if it drives them to beggary or crime. In either case the State should do its duty. The cost of their maintenance paid through the agency of the State will probably be less than at present.

If they do not exist, there will be no increase except from the exigencies of the future, which would affect any mode of support, and must be met as they arise. The mere fact of reimbursement to the towns will not make people hungry or naked; but will be likely to reduce rather than increase the present and future number of dependants, if the supervising officers of the State do their duty. Where a double watch is set, thieves are not apt to intrude; and knaves who would impose on the kindhearted or inexperienced overseer of the town would find their

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1871.

match and very likely "an old acquaintance" in the General Agent and his officers.

The undersigned makes these statements to the Board, not as arguments for a change of policy, but as significant facts which so persistently repeat themselves year after year that he does not feel warranted in withholding them.

The fourteen hundred and sixty-one notices of 1871 were forwarded to the Board from one hundred and thirty cities and towns; whereas the thirteen hundred and forty-five notices of 1870 came from one hundred and twenty-five cities and towns.

Those furnishing the largest number are as follows:—

TOWNS.	1871.	1870.
Boston, ...	575	581
Lowell, ...	112	12
Worcester, ...	86	57
Lawrence, ...	57	46
Fall River, ...	49	42
Springfield, ...	48	56
Gloucester, ...	36	35
Charlestown, ...	35	41
New Bedford, ...	33	33
Holyoke, ...	30	17
Lynn, ...	27	33
Cambridge, ...	26	19
Salem, ...	22	44
Taunton, ...	21	23
Attleborough, ...	18	13
Chelsea, ...	17	10
Blackstone, ...	13	13
Newburyport, ...	10	34
Chicopee, ...	10	4
Southbridge, ...	8	4
Woburn, ...	7	7
Fitchburg, ...	7	9
Milford, ...	7	6
Adams, ...	6	7
Somerville, ...	5	12
Northbridge, ...	5	8
Totals, ...	1,270	1,166

Thus it appears that only twenty-six cities and towns furnished twelve hundred and seventy out of fourteen hundred and sixty-

DISTRIBUTION OF STATE PAUPERS.

one notices for 1871, while the remaining three hundred and fourteen furnished but one hundred and ninety-one,—two hundred and ten of the three hundred and fourteen sending none whatever.

In the previous year the same places furnished eleven hundred and sixty-six out of thirteen hundred and forty-five notices, while the remaining three hundred and fourteen furnished but one hundred and seventy-nine, two hundred and fifteen towns sending none.

As it is probable that State paupers who are not sick are distributed over the Commonwealth in about the same proportion, it will be seen that the supervision of them by the State officers, if they were supported locally with re-imbursement, is not so difficult as it appears at first sight.

The following table gives the number of notices sent from each county for each month of 1871, showing at once the amount and the locality of the sickness in each month, and the proportion to the population of each county :—

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1871.

COUNTIES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Totals.	Proportion to Population.
Barnstable, .	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	4	1 to 8,044
Berkshire, .	4	3	2	1	-	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	19	1 to 8,412
Bristol, .	29	10	12	9	9	6	5	7	6	12	10	13	128	1 to 804
Dukes, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0 to 3,787
Essex, .	25	15	14	9	11	13	8	12	15	6	24	19	169	1 to 1,188
Franklin, .	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	6	1 to 5,439
Hampden, .	14	7	7	5	6	6	8	6	3	6	16	12	96	1 to 817
Hampshire, .	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	1 to 8,878
Middlesex, .	34	8	14	11	17	12	9	12	28	52	12	16	225	1 to 1,219
Nantucket, .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1 to 4,123
Norfolk, .	6	3	3	2	1	3	2	4	3	-	2	2	31	1 to 2,885
Plymouth, .	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	2	1	8	1 to 8,171
Suffolk, .	181	76	59	38	33	33	32	19	18	22	30	51	592	1 to 457
Worcester, .	39	14	21	16	15	8	12	8	8	9	16	11	177	1 to 1,089
Totals,	335	139	132	93	94	84	77	72	83	112	113	127	1,481	1 to 998

THE DUTY OF VISITING.

4. *The Visitation of the Sick.*

Under this head the undersigned has only to repeat his remarks of last year, which, with slight variation, are equally applicable to the present year.

The number of visits to the sick has been nearly equal to the number of notices. Some have been seen several times, and some not at all. These latter have been, in part, cases of disease where it was feared that the visitor might carry contagion elsewhere, and where removal was peremptorily forbidden by law; in part, cases well understood from knowledge of the parties in former years; and some in distant towns, where the journey would involve an unwarrantable expense and loss of time. This visitation is not only important but necessary in the following respects:—

(1.) To see if the person can be sent to a State almshouse or elsewhere without danger; and, if so, to decline making reimbursement from the treasury of the Commonwealth. The number of impostors is large; the list of the weakly who are able to be removed, but not willing, is larger still. The municipal authorities, under local influences, might, and probably often would, unduly aid the latter; and ignorant of their true character, waste money on the former. But their eyes are opened by the rigid scrutiny instituted by the Board, and their hands are strengthened by the decision of an officer of the State, who relieves them from all unpleasant responsibility. If anything is given, it is enough to meet the emergency, and no more. It is just here that pauperization is checked at the outset, and that the shiftless and the impostor begin to learn that to live they must work either in an institution or out of one.

(2.) To make sure that the sick poor are sufficiently provided for, and their ailments understood and properly treated. Your officer finds that, in some towns, money enough is expended to insure comfort, but not in the right direction; in others, that the patient, who has been allowed to choose his own doctor, is the victim of some arrant quack, who finds a consumption in a common catarrh, and a "cancer" in a trifling ulcer, and presents a bill as absurd as his diagnosis.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1871.

(3.) To ascertain the civil and social relations of the sick person, that if possible he may not remain a public charge, unless to some town of settlement.

(4.) To ascertain the actual capacity of the family for self-support, that a suitable judgment may be formed as to the amount to be contributed by the public; and also the date when aid should properly cease, to the end that when the bills are presented for audit, the facts may be on record and justice done to both the town and the State.

(5.) To gather and put on record valuable information respecting disease and mortality; the consequences of the neglect of sanitary precautions, the localities where it prevails, and in general such other facts as may aid the Board in its duties. If one would learn how to deal with the terrible problem of dependent poverty, he must discard his theories and his fastidiousness, and go out into the streets and lanes of the city, and there acquire his lesson.

On a preceding page the undersigned has alluded to the condition of many of the tenement houses of Boston, and as the result of the visitation of the year, he is sorry to be forced to add, that the sanitary condition of the poor in several important sections of the State is growing worse rather than improving. The utter indifference of so many of our citizens to the horrible pests in their immediate neighborhoods is indeed amazing. Some calamity which hurries scores out of the world in an instant appals them by its suddenness, and rouses all their sympathies; while their sensibilities are untouched by the sad fate of hundreds at their very doors, murdered by the slow torture of miasmatic disease. Several times your officer has visited, in a single forenoon, four or five families, to which had been born, in the aggregate from thirty to thirty-five children, of whom from six to ten only were left, and half of these yet to run the gauntlet of infantile diseases. These little ones generally spring from a vigorous stock, and at birth would ordinarily have more than the average chance of life. They have the right to live. They would live, if but a portion of the most commendable solicitude manifested for dumb animals were expended in their behalf:—but they are left to die unaided

THE WORK OF AUDITING.

and unpitied, and probably unthought of, while our courts take prompt cognizance of the cases of starved horses and maltreated dogs. This anxiety for the brute creation is certainly a most hopeful sign, and may possibly educate us up to the point of thinking and acting for the hundreds of helpless human beings, so wantonly sacrificed every year by avarice and criminal neglect.

• 5. *The Auditing of the Bills.*

This entire work really belongs to the office of the Auditor of accounts, and its cost should not be charged to the Charities.

It being found impossible to protect the State in the payment of this class of claims, without a knowledge of the laws of settlement, and careful investigation of every case, the Auditor was, many years ago, made a member, *ex-officio*, of the Alien Commission, that he might secure the needed information, without relinquishing his power and his duty of careful scrutiny.

As the business of his office increased, he was forced to leave this portion of the work to his colleagues of the Commission, and their subordinates; and there it has remained, till partly by enactment, and partly by custom, it has fallen entirely under the direction of your Board.

This duty is as delicate as it is difficult. The local authorities are peculiarly sensitive as to these bills, and prone to believe that the State is antagonistic to the towns, and desires to "drive sharp bargains" with them; whereas, precisely the reverse is the case. It is the policy and the aim of the Board, through this sub-department, in every way to assist, enlighten and encourage the overseers in the performance of their duties, that promptness of repayment may be secured, litigation avoided, and liberal provision be insured to the suffering and deserving.

These ends have been in great measure attained. The best understanding exists with a large majority of the cities and towns, in spite of the frequent change of local officers, and it is hoped and believed that it will soon become universal.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1871.

Between two and three thousand bills yearly have to be examined, and as to each there arises the question of settlement, and also whether there are other means of payment than from the public treasury. Many of the cases can be disposed of instantly; but others require months of delay, persistent labor, and unlimited patience, before they can be unravelled.

The following table will show the amount of this work performed in 1871 and its results:—

	No. of Bills.	Claim.	Allowance.	Deduction.
Support in 1869 and previous years, . . .	18	\$1,410 02	\$519 95	\$890 07
Burials in ditto, . . .	18	131 00	95 00	36 00
Support in 1870, . . .	508	13,110 73	7,911 65	5,199 08
Burials in ditto, . . .	437	3,241 02	3,143 00	98 02
Support in 1871, . . .	951	17,980 31	14,146 01	3,834 30
Burials in ditto, . . .	821	6,022 75	5,652 00	370 75
Total support, . . .	1,477	\$32,501 06	\$22,577 61	\$9,923 45
Total burials, . . .	1,276	9,394 77	8,890 00	504 77
Totals, . . .	2,753	\$41,895 83	\$31,467 61	\$10,428 22

It appears from the above record that the work of the past year has resulted in protecting the State from illegality and overcharges amounting to \$10,428.22. But it is worth more than this to the overseers, in that they have learned how to deal with their paupers more legally and judiciously, and to avoid incurring in future, expenses that are not really necessary, and cannot be re-imbursed.

The following is a list of the places furnishing the largest number of patients, the amount of their claims and re-imbursement:—

COST OF LOCAL SUPPORT.

	Claim.	Allowance.
Boston, ...	\$6,071 63	\$6,247 75
Lowell, ...	1,512 09	1,312 78
Worcester, ...	1,362 99	1,011 10
Fall River, ...	935 42	688 29
Lawrence, ...	654 15	589 14
Gloucester, ...	452 97	369 32
Newburyport, ...	396 08	369 25
Cambridge, ...	280 25	173 11
Charlestown, ...	276 21	183 55
Blackstone, ...	261 44	208 58
Leominster, ...	243 49	194 28
Holyoke, ...	200 00	184 81
Woburn, ...	166 43	133 93
Chelsea, ...	162 53	150 33
	\$13,815 68	\$11,796 22

As over 500 bills remain to be audited, the above is not a complete exhibit of the claims and receipts of the places named ; but it is sufficiently correct to give an idea of the distribution of the appropriation, as nearly \$12,000 out of \$14,000 are thus absorbed by fourteen cities and towns.

6. *The Cost of Supervision and Maintenance.*

This is much smaller than one would be led to suppose. It seems hardly possible that a number of sick persons, in every stage and with every variety of disease, equal to the population of an ordinary country town, could be carried through at an average cost to the towns of about \$20 each, of which the State repays an average of about \$15 each, the balance being lost by the towns, in consequence of illegality and overcharge, settlement, &c. But the figures of each successive year, with remarkable uniformity, confirm these averages.

It will be understood that this sum includes the entire expense of visitation and audit.

The same figures show that the average time of disability to be paid for is from 5 to 7½ weeks ; the average weekly cost from \$2 to \$2.50, and that the number of sick relieved is equal to a constant supply of 200 to 250 for the year.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1871.

Up to December 31, 1871, the following sums have been paid from the treasury under the Act of 1865:—

1865,	.	.	.	.	.	\$3,535	33
1866,	.	.	.	.	.	12,684	24
1867,	.	.	.	.	.	25,635	45
1868,	.	.	.	.	.	26,390	49
1869,	.	.	.	.	.	29,239	85
1870,	.	.	.	.	.	22,511	24
1871,	.	.	.	.	.	14,586	73
Total,						\$134,582	33

The law did not go into effect till May 27, 1865, and through the latter half of that year and 1866 entire, the towns had not become aware of its provisions. The next year, however, doubled the re-imbursement, and nearly doubled the number of persons. The increase continued in 1868 and culminated in 1869, when the outlay reached nearly \$30,000. The present method of supervision was then adopted, and the expenses of 1870, including the cost of visiting and auditing, fell to \$23,000, whereas in 1868 they were nearly \$27,000 without them.

This method accomplishes four ends.

1. It purges the bills of all illegal charges, and fixes the cost of support where it properly belongs. This saves the State \$8,000 and upwards each year.

2. It prevents attempts to apply the provisions of the laws to unsuitable persons, detection and the refusal to re-imburse being quite certain. This prevention probably saves more even than the audit.

3. It secures for the poor coming under the law reasonable attention, and a proper amount of supplies.

4. It insures to the towns, except in extraordinary cases, a reasonable and usually a full re-imbursement for every sick State pauper unable to be removed, *provided* that the law is complied with, and good judgment used as to medical attendance.

SETTLEMENT OF BILLS.

Since the enactment of the law of 1865, about 9,000 sick persons have been relieved directly, and as many more indirectly, at a gross cost to the State of \$135,000, which verifies the average of \$15 each. If to this sum be added the additional amount claimed by the towns, but deducted for illegality or other good cause, the aggregate will fall far short of that paid for supporting the like number of paupers in the State almshouses.

As the towns are allowed by statute till the third Wednesday of each January to present their claims of the preceding year, it is impossible to audit them so as to prepare a full statement of that year in season for the annual report. By dint of urging the undersigned has this year secured and audited so many of the whole number prior to December 31, that the results of the year 1871 can be quite accurately approximated.

The appropriation intended to cover all the re-imbursement to towns for the sick State poor, and for paupers, whether sick or not, whose wives are legally settled therein, and also all the expenses of supervision, visitation and audit, was \$25,000, and for the burial of the dead \$7,000. The claims for the living were 1,461; for the dead, 821. The latter have all been settled. Of the former, 926 have been closed up, including nearly all the largest and most accurate bills. Those remaining—535 in all—are mostly for cases occurring in the last three months of 1871, and consequently small in amount; or else are suspended for good cause. More than one half of the deduction for 1871 will come from these 535 bills.

For the 926 claims for support settled, the State has paid \$14,146.01, out of \$17,980.31 claimed. Of this amount, \$729.22 were paid not for the sick poor, but for paupers whose wives are settled in the towns, children in the foundling hospitals, or indigent and infirm Indians. The entire expenses, \$4,187.09, have been paid, and a balance of \$6,366.90 remains to satisfy the remaining claims, which will suffice for the purpose and leave a considerable surplus.

For the 821 claims for the burial of the dead, the State has paid \$5,652 out of \$6,022.75 claimed, and out of the appropriation of \$7,000 about \$500 will remain unexpended.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1871.

In view of these results, your officer is of opinion that the various appropriations for the persons and purposes above named may be safely reduced by the sum of \$1,000.

THE FORCE EMPLOYED AND ITS COST.

The only employés of the Board in this office are the undersigned and two assistants. These are not enough, but as a matter of expediency they have not been increased, though a true economy would warrant it. The efficient chief clerk, Mr. George B. Tufts, who, since January, 1867, had taken care of the books and documents of the office and discharged his duty with great accuracy and fidelity, resigned last summer and removed from the State. It has been difficult to supply his place, and his special work has been mostly performed since by the undersigned.

The present assistants receive respectively \$600 and \$800 a year. The undersigned's compensation has averaged \$1,790 annually for the last three years. The remaining outlay has been very small, considering the extent of the area supervised, the consequent amount of travel and the aggregate of business performed.

The following is a statement in detail of the expenses of the sub-department for 1871 :—

APPROPRIATION, ... \$25,000 00

SALARIES.

1. H. B. Wheelwright, ...	\$1,800 00
2. Geo. B. Tufts, chief clerk and substitute, ...	988 66
3. Geo. H. Burt, 2d clerk, ...	725 00
4. Other clerical assistance, ...	22 00
	\$3,625 66

TRAVELLING EXPENSES.

1. H. B. Wheelwright, ...	\$320 18
2. Geo. B. Tufts and substitute, ...	260 15
3. Geo. H. Burt, ...	138 41
	718 74

RESULTS OF THE LAW.

OFFICE AND INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

1. Thomas Groom, stationer, ...	\$32 70
2. Printing, envelopes and paper, . . .	49 99
3. Postage, telegrams, &c., ...	51 00
4. Express, messages and all other office expenses, ...	9 00
	\$142 69
Amount allowed to cities and towns, ...	14,146 01
Balance available for outstanding claims, ...	6,366 90
	\$25,000 00

This balance will suffice for that purpose, and leave a surplus.

RESULTS OF THE LAW.

These may be briefly summed up as follows:—

1. A considerable diminution in the former annual number of sick State poor.
2. A prevention of the increase of claims beyond what the increase of population and the exigencies of disease will warrant.
3. A large net saving to the State by the detection of illegality and the exposure of imposture.
4. The opportunity to close with safety and convenience the costly hospital at Rainsford Island. Formerly the towns had to maintain the State's sick at their own expense, if they could not move them, and were taxed besides to maintain that hospital. Now, the money they advanced for these sick persons is refunded to them, and nothing worth mentioning is lost, if their overseers understand and perform their duty; while the expense of the hospital, which, including interest, was some \$30,000 a year, is terminated and the property sold.
5. It has kept large numbers from the State almshouses; for without the law many sick persons, unfit to travel, would have been transferred thither with their entire families; and if the sick could not be moved the unproductive members of their families would, in many cases, have been committed.
6. It has thus maintained the integrity of hundreds of households, retained the children in the mills or the public schools, secured to the town the labor of the family when the temporary difficulty is over, preserved their self-respect and alleviated the

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1871.

pangs of poverty by preventing a cruel separation and averting a dreaded humiliation.

7. It has relieved the local authorities from many embarrassments, and aided some of them materially in instructing them as to their rights and duties.

And finally, as a policy, it has so far proved a success as to raise the serious question whether it cannot equally well be applied to the remaining poor who are justly chargeable to the State, thus permitting the closing of two State almshouses, and leaving Tewksbury—the receptacle for the demented and the “inevitables”—as the only relic of our pauper institutions. It is hardly possible that this one can be dispensed with; for its usefulness as a depot, whence can be distributed in accordance with the various statutes the throng of dependants gathered from all sections of the State, combined with its excellent and kindly administration, will probably render its continuance necessary and desirable, even should the general policy of supporting State paupers be materially changed.

Appended hereto are full instructions to Overseers of the Poor as to the manner of notifying, and all necessary forms of bills.

H. B. WHEELWRIGHT.

FORMS OF BILLS.

INSTRUCTIONS TO OVERSEERS OF THE POOR AND FORMS OF BILLS.

When a State pauper falls ill in a city or town, and calls for help, on the very day the same is granted one of the overseers should forward to the Board of State Charities a notice similar to the following:—(and for this reason. *The Statute allows no reimbursement soever for aid granted before the day of notice.*)

To the Board of State Charities.

GENTLEMEN :—John Brown, a State pauper, is ill in this town [or city] and unable to be removed to a State Almshouse. He has called for aid, which we have rendered, and for which we shall claim reimbursement from the State to the extent of the Statute.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN WILLIAMS, *Overseer of Poor of*

Residence, No. 2 Oak Street.

Disease, Consumption.

Where there are no streets the overseers must designate the locality of the party's residence as distinctly as possible, that he may be visited without trouble or delay by some officer of the Board, if thought desirable.

When assistance has ceased, it is expedient to make up and send in the bill immediately, while the facts are yet fresh in memory.

And here follow two forms, one of which is to be used when the party is aided at his own home or at the house of some friend; the other when he is removed to the local almshouse, or supported by agreement in a family at a given weekly rate. Overseers must give such a history as will show that the party, as far as they can possibly ascertain, has neither a *military* or *civil* settlement in the Commonwealth. They must also specify with accuracy the date of the commencement and close of the relief, as the law requires the reimbursement to be fixed at a *weekly* rate during its continuance.

Whenever relief is continued in any case beyond the 31st of December of any year, they must send a new notice for that case on January 1 of the next year.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1871.

Form No. One.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

To City (or Town) of _____ Dr.

For support of _____

A State Pauper, too ill to be removed to a State Almshouse,
from _____ 187 to _____ 187

as follows :

1. Provisions and Supplies, ... \$
2. Clothing, ...
3. Rent, ...
4. Fuel, ...
5. Medicine, Medical Attendance and Nursing, ... \$

HISTORY.

We hereby certify that the above bill is correct and statement true to our best knowledge.

 _____ } *Overseers*
 _____ } *of Poor*
 _____ } *of* _____

_____ ss. _____ 187

Sworn to before me, this day.

_____ *Justice of the Peace.*

FORMS OF BILLS.

Form No. Two.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

To City (or Town) of _____ Dr.
For support of _____
A State Pauper too ill to be removed to a State Almshouse,
from _____ 187 to _____ 187
\$.....

as follows :

Cash paid board in _____
_____ weeks, at \$..... per week, \$.....

HISTORY.

We hereby certify that the above bill is correct and statement true to our best knowledge.

} Overseers
of Poor
of _____

_____ 187

Sworn to before me, this day.

_____ Justice of the Peace.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1871.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

To City (or Town of _____) Dr.

For Burial Expenses of _____

An _____ State Pauper, §

Said _____ died _____ 187 of _____

_____ and was buried _____ 187

HISTORY.

We hereby certify that the above bill is correct and statement true to our best knowledge.

_____ } Overseers
 _____ } of Poor
 _____ } of _____

ss. _____ 187

Sworn to before me, this day.

_____ J. P.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SECRETARY
OF THE
BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES.

1870-71.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

PRELIMINARY.

To the Board of State Charities.

GENTLEMEN :—The Secretary submits the Eighth Annual Report, covering the year ending September 30, 1871.

BUSINESS OF THE OFFICE.

The business of the office relating to records and statistics has been performed as heretofore. The clerical force has kept the registers of the inmates of the various charitable and correctional institutions, and analyzed and tabulated the returns from counties and towns concerning crime and pauperism. The results of this labor will chiefly be found in the Appendix, to which attention is specially called. During the year, the reports of prisons, asylums and reformatories have been diligently collected, and, as far as practicable, complete files secured.

During the session of the legislature beginning January 4 and ending May 31, the Secretary, when the subjects comprised in his department were under consideration, attended the sessions of the committees, furnishing such information and suggestions as were in his power, and aiding in drafting or perfecting bills. Some of these occasions were as follows: The bill relating to the discharge of persons confined as insane, which became a law as Acts 1871, chapter 321; the subject of the accounts of the guardians of Indians and the disposition of funds and property in their hands (Senate Doc. 48),

 SECRETARY'S REPORT.

chapter 286; the bill concerning minor children supported by cities and towns, which became a law as chapter 370; the proposition to amend or repeal the law of the session of 1870, for the appointment of commissioners of prisons and the classification and better discipline of prisoners; the bill repealing the law requiring bonds on account of alien passengers, or a commutation fee, and substituting a system which, while it favored the transportation companies, imposed inconveniences on the emigrants for which they were to receive no equivalent, and besides depleted the treasury (Senate Doc. 262).

VISITS OF THE SECRETARY.

The Secretary has made thirty-six visits to different charitable and correctional institutions. Since the close of the last official year, ending with September 30, 1870, he has attended the National Congress on Penitentiary and Reformatory Discipline, which met at Cincinnati in October, 1870; but, as the meeting was held before his last Report went to press, it was referred to in its opening pages. The expenses incurred in these visits amounted to \$130.65.

EXPENSES OF THE SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

The expenditures of this department for the year ending September 30, 1871, have been \$9,526.29, classified thus:—

Salary of the Secretary, ...	\$3,000 00
Clerk hire, ...	5,626 56
Printing and binding, ...	551 26
Stationery, ...	140 60
Postage, expressage and telegrams, ...	163 48
Books and newspapers, ...	37 68
Incidental office expenses, ...	6 76
Total, ...	\$9,526 29

The Secretary's travelling expenses, though paid from the general appropriation for the Board, may, with propriety, be

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added to the above, making the whole expense of the department \$9,656.94.

For the preparation of statistical information and other valuable aid, the Secretary is indebted to the fidelity and intelligence of Dr. H. C. Prentiss, the chief clerk and assistant, who has been connected with the bureau in that capacity from its first year.

GENERAL INTEREST IN PUBLIC CHARITIES AND PRISON REFORM.

In addition to the State Boards of Public Charities in other States at the time of the last Report, viz., in Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and North Carolina, one has since been organized in Wisconsin and another in Michigan, which have applied to this office for information and suggestions. Reports from the Boards of Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and North Carolina are regularly received at this office. The papers read and debates held at the Congress at Cincinnati have been printed in a volume which has also been received.

It was noted in the last Annual Report that a vote was passed at the National Congress above referred to, in favor of an International and Reformatory Congress to be held in 1872, probably in London. Rev. E. C. Wines, D. D., in behalf of the National Association which was organized at the Congress held in Cincinnati, has, during the summer, been actively engaged in Europe organizing the movement by personal interviews and correspondence. At the last session of Congress a resolve was passed authorizing the President to appoint a commissioner to attend the proposed International Congress. The General Assembly of Rhode Island, at its session in January last, passed a resolve approving the plan of the Congress, and expressing the purpose, at the proper time, to choose a delegate to it.

In this Commonwealth the interest in movements for the criminal and disabled classes continues unabated. They were earnestly commended by Governor Claflin in his message of January, 1870, and he has at all times shown not merely an official but a hearty personal concern for their progress. Among documents emanating from sources entitled to peculiar

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authority, and bearing witness to the importance of these themes, are the Reports of the Commissioners of Prisons (House Doc. 84, 1871), the Report of the Committee on Prisons (Senate Doc. 332), and the Report of the Commissioners on Inebriate Asylums (Senate Doc. 9). The legislature also referred the subject of separate prisons for women to the Commissioners of Prisons for a special report (Resolve 66).

Outside of the departments of government, both among us and abroad, the popular interest is more than ever demonstrated, as is witnessed in the discussions of newspapers and periodicals, the debates of social science associations, and in the preparations for the meeting, in another year, of those who, in all lands, claim kindred with each other in labors and hopes for the prisoner. Even in the din of war which has resounded in Europe, these fellowships of generous hearts have been prophetic of the era of peace and good will. As evidence of the way in which earnest men may impress the world, it may be stated that there has been received at this office the "Prison Discipline Review," conducted by M. Beltrani Scalia, the Inspector-General of the Prisons of Italy, which details the proceedings of the Congress at Cincinnati, reciting not merely its more formal papers, but also its extemporaneous debates.

DIVISIONS OF THE REPORT.

Previous reports of the Secretary of this Board have summarized recent legislation upon subjects within the sphere of its supervision, stating the results thereof as far as developed, and have reviewed the condition and reports of charitable and correctional institutions supported wholly or in part by the State, including county prisons and the chief municipal reformatories, and have made such comments upon the pauper returns, and presented such views upon pauperism, crime, disease and insanity, as seemed worthy of consideration. It has been the custom to treat somewhat amply certain special topics which invited the immediate attention of those engaged in making or administering the laws. Those selected for present discussion are the settlement laws, vagrancy, out-door relief to paupers, and State aid to soldiers and their families.

DIVISIONS OF THE REPORT.

The order observed in this Report is as follows :—

- I. THE SETTLEMENT LAWS.
- II. VAGRANCY.
- III. OUT-DOOR RELIEF TO PAUPERS.
- IV. STATE AID TO SOLDIERS AND THEIR FAMILIES.
- V. RECENT LEGISLATION AND ITS EFFECTS.
- VI. THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.
- VII. INSTITUTIONS AIDED BY THE STATE.
- VIII. PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.
- IX. PAUPER RETURNS.
- X. PAUPERISM, CRIME, DISEASE AND INSANITY.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

PART FIRST.

THE SETTLEMENT LAWS.

THE ORIGIN AND PRINCIPLE OF SETTLEMENT LAWS.

Legal settlements which oblige cities and towns "to relieve and support the persons acquiring the same," are sometimes referred to the theory of a supposed contribution by an individual to the wealth and welfare of a community, entitling himself, his family and posterity to support from it upon his or their coming to want. This view may answer as a legal fiction, but it will hardly bear the test of rational criticism. Settlements are given or denied quite irrespective of merit or service in the founder of a family; and even if such merit or service exists, governments do not undertake to pledge themselves, on account thereof, to his descendants. Illegitimate children follow the settlement of their mother; but what contribution has she made entitling her to their support? Nor can it be presumed that any ancestor of hers thought it a benefit or reward to himself to have public support assured to them in his own town. Whatever social or political duty may prescribe the relief of the poor, it is difficult to see how any person has an individual claim on one political organization rather than another, for such support.

The support of paupers by the government seems rather to be based on humanity and public necessity. They cannot be suffered to perish; and, if abandoned to individual charity, some would receive too little and others too much, and the expense, which should be shared by all, would fall heavily on a few generous persons. The locality of a settlement, and the liability of one political organization rather than another, of

THE SETTLEMENT LAWS.

one town instead of another, or of a county or State rather than a town, is simply a question of convenience, economy and public policy, and not one of mutual insurance or contract.

The leading consideration in adjusting a pauper system should be to distribute the burden fairly and equally among the communities making up the State, and to prevent one locality from imposing on another. Settlement laws, by prescribing in advance rules for determining where paupers shall be supported, prevent, in great measure, unworthy and even scandalous efforts to shove them off from one place on another. As a general rule they should be supported by the communities where they are best known, and with which they have been most identified, as there the fact of their actual need can be best ascertained, and they can be supported among familiar associations. And, as far as is practicable, equality of burden is to be aimed at.

It is quite clear that, in arranging the system, every effort should be made to avoid questions which involve the laborious search of ancient records, perhaps two hundred years old, the tracing of long genealogies and the migrations of remote ancestors, or the groping among tombstones, family Bibles and local traditions.* This is hardly a generous pursuit for the legal profession or for town officers, and certainly it is not for the advantage of tax-payers. The tests fixed upon should be of the simplest kind, such as can be most easily and certainly applied.

The laws of settlement under which we live are inherited from Great Britain. Many of them have no place in a philosophical system of government. They are peculiar to New England, and have been rejected in the newer parts of the country. The system arose at a time when, from the homogeneity and sparseness of our people, it was easier than now to trace and identify individuals and families; when a community grew almost wholly by natural increase; when a few families, as the

* The question between two towns in *Amherst v. Shelburne*, 13 Gray, Reports, 341, was whether a pauper in 1858 had a settlement in one of them, because of a vote of the town in 1783—seventy-five years before—constituting his grandfather and others a school district.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Clapps, the Morses, the Howes and others of familiar cognomen, owned pretty much the entire town, and there seemed to be a notion that their descendants, *adscripti glebæ*, were entitled to support from the soil where their federal head had first planted his household ; and when there was none of the movement of population which now takes place with the rise or fall in the demand for labor, and the opening up of new territory and new enterprises.

A good illustration of the English system is found in Crabbe Robinson's Diary :—

“ December 7th, 1815.—I spent several hours at the Clerkenwell Sessions. A case came before the court ludicrous from the minuteness required in the examination. Was the pauper settled in parish A or B ? The house he occupied was in both parishes, and models both of the house and the bed in which the pauper slept were laid before the court, that it might ascertain how much of his body lay in each parish. The court held the pauper to be settled where his head (being the nobler part) lay, though one of his legs at least, and great part of his body, lay out of that parish. *Quod notandum est !* ”

“ Ginx's Baby,” a recent satire on the public and private charities of England, comments on the settlement laws, with reference to questions similar to the above.

THE PROVISIONS OF THE SETTLEMENT LAWS OF THIS STATE CONSIDERED AND COMPARED WITH SIMILAR LAWS OF OTHER STATES.

1. *Married Women and Children*.—The following provisions of the settlement laws, contained in the General Statutes (chapter 69) concern married women and children :—

“ *First*. A married woman shall follow and have the settlement of her husband, if he has any within the state ; otherwise her own at the time of marriage, if she then had any, shall not be lost or suspended by the marriage.

“ *Second*. Legitimate children shall follow and have the settlement of their father, if he has any within the state, until they gain a settlement of their own ; but if he has none they shall in like manner follow and have the settlement of their mother, if she has any.

THE SETTLEMENT LAWS.

“Third. Illegitimate children shall follow and have the settlement of their mother at the time of their birth, if she then has any within the state; but neither legitimate nor illegitimate children shall gain a settlement by birth in the place where they may be born, if neither of their parents then has a settlement therein.”

A subsequent Act, while not changing the settlement laws, provides that when their operation “might cause a separation of husband and wife by reason of the wife having a legal settlement in some place in the Commonwealth, the husband being a State pauper, both parties shall be supported by the place where the wife has a legal settlement,” the town so supporting the husband to be reimbursed by the State. (Acts of 1866, chapter 234.)

Provisions like the above exist generally in other States. Some allow married women to acquire settlements of their own in certain cases. Thus in Indiana, Wisconsin and Kansas, a married woman, whose husband has no settlement in the State, may acquire one upon the same term of residence that is prescribed for the acquisition of settlements by persons generally. In some States also, as in Iowa, a woman abandoned by her husband may acquire a settlement.

Other States have laws allowing minors, in certain cases, to acquire settlements as distinct from their parents.

Thus in Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin and Kansas, they are allowed, where the parents have no settlements, to acquire one upon the same term of residence as is prescribed for adults.

So in New York and Michigan “emancipated” minors may acquire settlements as follows:—

1. If a female, by marriage, and living with her husband a year, thereby taking his settlement.
2. If a male, by marriage and residence separately from his father's family for a year.
3. By being bound as an apprentice and serving for a year.
4. By being hired and actually serving for a year on wages paid to himself.

It may be remarked that, in several of the States, as Indiana, Iowa and Kansas, an apprentice acquires a settlement at once upon becoming bound as such.

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2. *Settlements derived from Property and Residence.*—In the following examination and comparison of the settlement laws of the States, the period of residence by statute provisions in other States, and by judicial decision in ours, does not run while the person is receiving public support or aid. (*Charlestown v. Groveland*, 15 Gray's Reports, 15; *Worcester v. Auburn*, 4 Allen, 575; *Oakham v. Warwick*, 13 Allen, 88.)

The Act of this Commonwealth of February 11, 1794, codified the laws on the settlement of paupers, and most of its provisions are found, with little variation, in chapter 69 of the General Statutes. The fourth clause of the present statute requires the freehold to be of no specified value, whereas the earlier statute required it to have a yearly income of three pounds. The fifth clause of the present statute sets the value of the principal estate at \$200 or the income at \$12, while the earlier statute set the former at sixty pounds, and the latter at three pounds twelve shillings. The fourth clause requires the owner to *live on* the freehold, a condition expressly dispensed with by the earlier statute. This last named change was first made by the Act of February 21, 1822.

The provisions of the General Statutes which derive settlements from the ownership and occupancy of real estate, or the ownership of real or personal estate and assessment for the same, or from residence and assessment and payment of taxes, may next be considered. They are here given as amended by chapter 328, Acts of 1868, which placed citizens and persons not naturalized on the same footing in this respect:—

"*Fourth.* Any person of the age of twenty-one years, * * * having an estate of inheritance or freehold in any place within the state, and living on the same three years successively, shall thereby gain a settlement in such place.

"*Fifth.* Any person of the age of twenty-one years, * * * having an estate, the principal of which shall be set at two hundred dollars or the income at twelve dollars in the valuation of estates made by assessors, and being assessed for the same, to state, county, city or town taxes, for five years successively in the place where he dwells and has his home, shall thereby gain a settlement therein.

"*Twelfth.* Any person of the age of twenty-one years, * * *

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who resides in any place within this state for ten years together and pays all state, county, city or town taxes, duly assessed on his poll or estate for any five years within said time, shall thereby gain a settlement in such place."

Inasmuch as *unmarried* women do not pay poll taxes, and a very small proportion are taxed upon property, few acquired settlements under these provisions. Accordingly, chapter 392, Acts of 1870, was enacted, by which they may acquire a settlement by ten years' residence, without any payment of taxes or other requirement. Two provisos were added: first, that they shall not have received relief as paupers,—which is superfluous, as, under judicial decisions, such relief would defeat a settlement; and, secondly, that they shall not have been convicted of crime. The last is not applied to men, and should not be applied to women. It is said to have been inserted in consequence of a pressure from one of the cities for the purpose of preventing prostitutes from acquiring settlements.

In place of these provisions for settlements depending on *property*, which fail in simplicity and adaptation to the present condition of things, and in place of the too long period of residence required with payment of taxes, it would be better to substitute a uniform rule, requiring in all cases only a brief term of residence, as three or five years, the same also for unmarried women as for men. As the payment of taxes is a definite fact, appearing of record, it may well, for convenience, be made conclusive *evidence* of residence, but it should not be made essential where other sufficient proof of residence is produced, as assessors may omit, by mistake or design, to make the assessment.

The lengthy term of a ten years' residence, accompanied by the payment of taxes or not, now essential, together with payment of taxes for five years, to the acquisition of a town settlement entitling to town support, is manifestly unequal and unjust. In a few years, far less than ten, perhaps in a few months, ties of association and friendship are created which the present system ruthlessly and often cruelly disrupts, sending the pauper to a remote State almshouse instead of to the town almshouse, to the advantage of no one, and only in

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obedience to a traditionary rule, which modern society, in its development and movement, has outgrown. How many people have servant girls in their employ to whom this harsh system works injustice.

The recommendation here made of a three or five years' term of residence as sufficient to give a settlement, will indeed transfer the support of many paupers from the State to the towns, and perhaps finally result in the disuse of the State almshouses as the receptacles of paupers permanently remaining with us, leaving them for more important uses,—as workhouses for vagrants and other vicious poor; as asylums for harmless insane paupers, or schools for children; and perhaps as places for the temporary deposit of paupers belonging to other States and countries. Such a result will have many advantages, and will in no respect operate to the injury of the tax-payer, who may as well pay into one treasury as another.

The main argument which has been used against a revision of the settlement laws is, that the questions raised by them have caused much litigation, and are now settled by reported decisions. This argument has been urged, time and again, against a reform of complicated systems of law and procedure, but in the end it has always been compelled, and rightly, too, to yield. Besides, the simplicity of an improved system will avoid the multitudinous questions raised by the complexity of the old one.

The only States, as far as known, which make the ownership of real or personal estate a means of acquiring settlements, are Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware. Of these, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware alone require, as in the fourth clause of our statute, that the person shall live upon the estate, and most of them provide a briefer period of residence, with or without the payment of taxes, for the acquisition of settlements. It may be remarked that, in this abstract, wherever a term of required residence is given, it means *continuous* residence for such period, and also that the provisions concern *adults* only.

In Vermont, a settlement is acquired where a person has for five years a ratable estate, the percentage of the value of which,

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besides his poll, is set in the list at not less than three dollars ; and if a person has gained a settlement in one town, he may acquire a new one simply by removing to another, and there residing seven years without further condition or requirement.

In New Hampshire, a settlement is acquired where a person, having real estate of the value of \$150, or personal of the value of \$250, lives four years in a town where the same is situated, paying all taxes. One is also acquired merely by residence and payment of taxes in a town for seven years.

In Rhode Island, a settlement is acquired where a person has a freehold or inheritance of the yearly income of \$20, and lives in the town where it is situated for three years, or where he owns real estate in the town where he lives, of the value of \$200, and pays taxes thereon for five years.

In Connecticut, a settlement is acquired by a citizen of another State by the ownership of real estate, for one year, in the town where he resides, of the value of \$334 ; or by a citizen of the State by the ownership of real estate and residence for one year, or, without any ownership of property, by residence and payment of taxes for six years.

In Pennsylvania, a settlement is acquired by leasing and occupying real estate, for one year, of the yearly value of \$10, or by owning and occupying a freehold (no value prescribed) for one year. "Any healthy person coming directly from a foreign country" gains a settlement by one year's residence, and any other person by residence and payment of taxes for two years.

In New Jersey, a settlement is acquired by the ownership and occupancy, for one year, of real estate of the value of \$130. "Any healthy person directly coming from Europe" may acquire one merely by a year's residence. Other persons may acquire a settlement by a year's unmolested residence, after notice to the overseers.

In Delaware, a settlement is acquired by renting and occupying, for one year, an estate of the yearly value of \$50, or by owning and dwelling upon, for one year, a freehold of the value of \$100, or merely by paying poor-taxes for two years.

All the other States, as far as examined, prescribe qualifica-

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tions for citizenship irrespective of property, or even of the payment of taxes, merely requiring a certain period of continuous residence, and making it the same both for men and unmarried women, as follows:—

Maine, five years; South Carolina, three years; New York, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri and Oregon, one year; Illinois, Mississippi and Kansas, six months; and Nebraska, thirty days.

It is submitted that the provisions of our laws which give settlements upon the ownership of real and personal property, whether with the added condition of a certain value or of residence upon the same or not, are no proper test of settlements. There is no reason why the ownership of real estate, rather than personal, or the ownership of either, should qualify for a settlement. Such a condition raises difficult questions of ownership and value, and may have the effect of transporting a person from a community where he has long resided to one with which he has no connection except through his ancestors. It is not adopted in the new States. Its origin belongs to a period when the elective franchise, as well as settlements, was based on property.

Among the recently contested cases under this head is that of *Wellfleet v. Truro*, 5 Allen's Reports, 137, and 9 id. 137, in which it was decided that, under the fourth clause above quoted, a person does not acquire a settlement in a town by living therein undisturbed for three years, in a house built by *mistake* upon the land of another, adjacent to his own land, even if having his out-buildings upon his own land. The issue was a very nice one of boundaries, and illustrates the impropriety of this test of settlements.

3. Settlements derived from the holding of Public Office.

"Sixth." Any person being chosen and actually serving one whole year in the office of clerk, treasurer, selectman, overseer of the poor, assessor, constable or collector of taxes, in any place, shall thereby gain a settlement therein. For this purpose a year shall be considered as including the time between the choice of such officers at

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one annual meeting and the choice at the next annual meeting, whether more or less than a calendar year."

Vermont, Pennsylvania and Delaware are the only other States, besides ours, which admit election and service as a town officer to be a qualification for a settlement. This provision is neither convenient nor reasonable. If a man has served as a constable or collector of taxes for a single year in one town in which he may have lived less than two years, and after nine years' subsequent residence in another town comes to want, not owning a freehold or estate in the latter, what propriety is there in transporting him from the last town to the first, the one perhaps separated from the other by a hundred miles or more, thus breaking up associations with the community where he is best known?

4. *Clergymen.*

"*Seventh.* Every settled ordained minister of the gospel shall be deemed to have acquired a legal settlement in the place wherein he is or may be settled as a minister."

This provision is peculiar to this Commonwealth, and is not found elsewhere in the country. It is the tradition of a period when church and State were with us still allied; when towns and parishes covered in part or entirely the same area, and the business of churches was transacted in town meetings. There was then much ecclesiastical uniformity, and little division into religious sects. There was but a single clergyman in very many if not in a majority of the towns. All this is changed. "The settled ordained ministers of the gospel" of our day are multiplied in great numbers and variety, and bear no political relation to the community. The circumstances which made this provision once seem reasonable have long since ceased to exist. It may be remarked that it has twice been the subject of litigation, in the case of Rev. Lorenzo A. Lovell, a Baptist clergyman, who was twice a pauper inmate of a lunatic asylum, having resumed the clerical office, after his first discharge from it, in a different town from that in which he was first settled.

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(*Bellingham v. West Boylston*, 4 Cushing's Reports, 553 ; *Leicester v. Fitchburg*, 7 Allen's Reports, 90.)

5. *Admission as an Inhabitant.*

"*Eighth.* Any person admitted an inhabitant by any place at a legal meeting, held under a warrant containing an article for that purpose, shall thereby acquire a legal settlement therein."

A provision like this is found in Vermont and Connecticut alone. It is the tradition of a period when a colony or civil community claimed the right to exclude uncongenial persons on account of their opinions or condition, even when not paupers or criminals. It has no place in our time, when the status of all the inhabitants should be fixed by law, and not by the partiality or favoritism of a popular vote. It is rarely availed of, though in one or two recent cases such admissions have occurred.

6. *Apprentices.*

"*Eleventh.* A minor who serves an apprenticeship to a lawful trade for the space of four years in any place, and actually sets up such trade therein within one year after the expiration of said term, being then twenty-one years old, and continues there to carry on the same for five years, shall thereby gain a settlement in such place ; but being hired as a journeyman shall not be considered as setting up a trade."

There are provisions of law making apprenticeship one of the means of acquiring settlements in Maine, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Wisconsin, Iowa, Indiana and Kansas ; but, except in Maine and Rhode Island, they bear little similarity to ours, making the mere fact of apprenticeship, or serving as an apprentice a brief period—as for a year—sufficient to enable a *minor* to acquire a settlement. But the above provision does not enable a *minor* to acquire a settlement, but only adults who have served a certain time, as minors, an apprenticeship, and subsequently carried on their trade for another period in the same place.

This qualification discriminates unfavorably against an ap-

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prentice who is hired, as a *journeyman*, after the expiration of his term of service.

The entire provision originated with a period when there was greater fixity in the tenure of apprenticeship, and under the changed condition of things it only encumbers the statute book.

7. Military Settlements.—The present system of military settlements seems equitable, and ought not, at least for the present, to be disturbed. It makes a town liable for the support of persons by whom its quota was filled. It thus imposes a liability where a benefit has been derived, and, besides, effects a pretty fair distribution of a public burden.

The modification of the settlement laws has been repeatedly urged by this Board. Its first General Agent, Dr. H. B. Wheelwright, gave special attention to the subject, and pressed its consideration upon successive legislatures, as well as upon Governors Andrew and Bullock, whose views were presented at length in their respective messages of January, 1865, and January, 1868. In consequence of these efforts, the new provisions concerning the settlements of aliens, of soldiers and of unmarried women have been adopted. Other recommendations, made in the messages referred to, have not yet been accepted: as dispensing with negative proof of a paternal settlement where a maternal settlement clearly appears;* requiring the settlement of the minor children of a widow, remarrying, to follow the new one acquired by herself on such remarriage, so as to prevent unnatural separations; making the assessment of taxes not essential to the acquisition of a settlement where the required term of residence is proved; and the diminution of the period of ten years' residence required for a settlement, where it is based on residence.

Conference and coöperation by the New England States, through proper representatives, with a view to common legislation, has been recommended, and seems desirable.

* *Amherst v. Shelburne*, 13 Gray's Reports, 341.

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PART SECOND.

VAGRANCY.

Vagrancy is one of the most pervasive enemies and curses of civilized society. Its prevalent cause is the impatience of steady labor arising from the natural disposition, and more or less aggravated by circumstances. The low nature of the vagrant lacks any principle or purpose impelling him to labor, and that nature has never been trained to industry by habit, which often comes so near supplying the want of principle and purpose. The sources of vagrancy, the classes and conditions which breed it, the personal characteristics and modes of life which it develops, are fruitful themes which it is not now proposed to treat. Assuming it as a fact, both burdensome and of evil example, it is desirable to see if there are any appliances by which it may be curtailed, and by which the classes inclined to it may be deterred from entering upon or pursuing a vagrant course. The extirpation of the evil can only be accomplished with the progress of society, but the deterrent force of the criminal law, vigorously and yet humanely applied, may help greatly to that end.

Vagrancy has been one of the topics briefly treated in each Report of the Secretary of this Board, and an effort has been made to approximate the number of vagrants by sifting the returns.* The number annually seeking food and lodgings from the municipal authorities is supposed to be not far from 25,000. Among these, probably, are many honestly seeking work, though of the more shiftless class. But with the demand

* First Report of the Secretary, p. 381. Second, p. 191. Third, p. 194. Fourth, p. 128. Fifth, p. 172. Sixth, p. 137. Seventh, p. 202.

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for labor in this State, few except foreigners newly arrived, are driven to the necessity of begging on the road. Some of those in quest of work have money which they prefer to save, and have no self-respect to prevent their relying on public or private charity. Deducting these classes, there remain the genuine vagrants, who are the inveterate shirks of labor, and travel from place to place, soliciting charity with some fictitious tale of misfortune. These latter are supposed to number one-half or two-thirds of the 25,000 who seek food or lodgings of the municipal authorities.

The vagrants are, in large proportion, foreigners. Nine out of ten are males. Two-thirds are under forty years of age, and one-half are between fifteen and thirty. Among them are found sneak thieves, and most of them border on criminal life.

The overseers of the poor of the towns and cities make grievous complaints of the large number of vagrants whom they are compelled to entertain, and seem to despair of finding a remedy. They complain bitterly of the expense and inconvenience to which they are subjected. They are either unfamiliar with the pertinent provisions of the criminal law, or reluctant to cause them to be applied. They too often prefer to entertain the vagrant, and to pass him to other towns, than to undertake the disagreeable duty of a prosecution. In some cases it is otherwise, and the vigilance of the authorities is rewarded by an essential diminution of the evil.

As evidence of the extent of this grievance, it may be stated that, in reply to a circular from this office calling for information in relation to the system of "out-door" relief to paupers, the overseers of the poor of several towns included in their replies,—although the information was not especially called for by the circular,—statements concerning the vagrants to whom they had been obliged to furnish food or lodgings. It may be useful here to note their testimony.

The overseers of a small town in Bristol County,—

"Would recommend sending vagrants to the State prison."

The overseers of a town in Essex County say,—

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"There has been a large increase of travelling paupers in all the cities and towns in Essex County within a few years, and what is most singular, a majority of the men can if necessary exhibit a *sore leg*, which they say wholly incapacitates them from travelling one step further! Some old tramps use all manner of deceptions, and would deceive any one but an old overseer."

The overseers of a town in the Connecticut Valley say,—

"Vagrants who are continually calling for food and lodging are a great nuisance. I know of no practicable humane way to prevent it."

From another town in the same section of the State comes this statement :—

"We do think we should have less 'tramps' to provide for, if we were not obliged to care for them. We think one-half of those are well able to earn their own support, and ought to be made to do so. They pretend to be in search of work, but when we give it to them they will not do it."

The overseers of several towns in Middlesex County make allusion to vagrants. One board say,—

"The greatest nuisance we have is the transient one; the tramps come along and get their supper, breakfast and lodging. We desire that there might be check put to it."

A member of another board says,—

"In my opinion the law requiring towns to lodge and feed travellers tends to encourage vagrancy and pauperism, and subjects towns to gross impositions.* I should judge that three-fourths of the persons so supplied are idle vagabonds who could support themselves, but who make use of this provision of the law to avoid labor and to have travelling expenses paid. And it is more expensive to arrest and prove them vagrants than to feed and lodge them."

* Chapter 70, section 12 of the General Statutes, requiring the overseers to provide for the immediate relief of persons in distress and need, having settlements elsewhere, is here referred to.

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Another considers

“The law giving relief to travellers to be greatly abused. It seems to encourage tramping about from place to place without any special purpose in view unless it be to get rid of labor for an honest living, by living upon the labor of others.”

Another laments,—

“We do not know that any law can be made to reach the case without doing injustice to the needy ; but we have to pay from forty to sixty dollars per year for lodging and feeding them, while four-fifths of them are stout, able-bodied foreigners, who work a few days in a place, quit, draw their pay, and spend it for drink, then start on travelling from town to town, and are too lazy to work at anything permanently.”

Still another declares,—

“There is a growing evil arising from the travelling paupers, going from town to town on the pretence of seeking employment. They call upon the authorities of the towns to supply them with food and lodging. This class is quite numerous, and in many cases it is obvious that labor is the last thing they desire.”

The overseers of a town in Plymouth County say,—

“We have some years lodged a considerable number of tramps, at an expense of \$1.50 each. They keep coming while they find good quarters. They should be made to work out the cost of their relief.”

The overseers of a town in the central part of the State make the following statement :—

“There is a subject on which we would like to say a word ; and that is, the matter of the enormous number of worthless persons travelling over the State without any employment, and being lodged and fed at almshouses from night to night. This seems to have become a systematic way of living and avoiding labor by these per-

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sons, although perfectly able, generally, as they come to us, to earn a livelihood if put to work. Whether anything can be done to stop the evil is of course a question, but if any one evil demands the best efforts of all persons having to do with the great charitable interests of the Commonwealth for its suppression, it seems to me that this is the one. And we allude to it here, not for the purpose of proposing remedies, but to suggest the propriety of some concerted action on the part of the Board of State Charities and those cognizant of the evil towards its suppression."

Some towns without almshouses send the tramps to a hotel, and pay for lodging, supper and breakfast \$1.25.

It will be observed that some of the writers recommend that relief be refused at the almshouses. The objection to this proposed change is, that citizens, knowing that the applicants cannot obtain relief at the almshouses, and fearing that the tale of misfortune may be true, or at least being unwilling, for the sake of common humanity, that the applicant, although a genuine vagrant, should starve or remain without shelter for the night, will feel obliged to entertain him. The evil will thus be distributed over a community where it will escape the control of the officers of the law, instead of being centralized in the almshouses, where it can be detected and subjected to scrutiny and prosecution. In order to trace and identify vagrants, and distinguish them from honest laborers in want, it is essential that they should be lodged and fed in the almshouses or public receptacles alone.

All will admit that vagrancy, both in its economical and social aspects, is one of the most injurious vices, and its suppression should be made the subject of serious and sustained consideration. The innocent poor should be relieved, but vagabonds should be compelled to earn their living; and no false sentiment or reluctance on the part of public officers to perform a disagreeable duty should postpone or interfere with efforts for its suppression.

The difficulty in denying relief or in instituting prosecutions lies in the want of sufficient *evidence* as to the character of the applicant, whether he is a vagabond or an honest laborer. Both claim to be laborers,—but with one it is a genuine plea and

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with the other a pretence. Neither has a local habitation in the vicinity, neither has neighbors or associates at hand, from whom his mode of life may be learned or his story tested, but each comes, no one knows whence, and goes, no one knows whither. Though this difficulty is admitted, it presents no insuperable obstacle to effective measures against vagrancy, and it may, to a great extent, be overcome by systematized and persevering efforts.

Coöperation between the overseers of the poor of towns and cities, particularly those lying near together, in communicating information, and coöperation between such overseers and the executive officers of towns, counties and the State in instituting and conducting prosecutions, is most desirable. By means thereof, evidence may be procured as to the conduct and antecedents of the supposed vagrant, and to the conflicting statements made by him, showing that he is not a laborer seeking employment, but a vagabond imposing on the public.

With the view of promoting such coöperation, the Secretary, in July last, addressed the subjoined letter to the chief constable of the Commonwealth:—

"Constant complaints are being made to this Board, by the authorities of towns and cities, in relation to the large number of vagrants, or tramps, who seek food and lodging of them, and inquiry is made as to any remedy for the evil. It has occurred to me that, by bringing your force into communication with those authorities and making a systematic effort, the vagrancy laws might be put into effective operation so as greatly to diminish the number of tramps. Unless some force like your own can be charged with the execution of those laws, little can be expected; as the authorities of each town find it easier to entertain the vagrant, and pass him on to the next town, than to take the trouble to ascertain what the law is, and procure the evidence and conduct the prosecution.

"If your force could receive instructions from your office to coöperate with the town authorities in this matter, and those authorities could be advised from this office to apply to your nearest deputy to assist them, something might be done in the right direction, and the Commonwealth be at least partially relieved of the prevailing nuisance. At any rate I can think of no other remedy.

"Care should, of course, be taken to discriminate between the

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real vagrant and any laborer in a state of destitution and honestly seeking work."

A reply from the chief constable which assured the coöperation of his force being received, the Secretary prepared a circular to be issued to the overseers of the poor of towns and cities, referring to the laws on the subject and advising a method of coöperation; which circular, being approved and adopted by the Board at a meeting held in July, was transmitted to the overseers above-named. A copy of the circular is herewith given.

[Circular.]

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES, }
STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, July 21, 1871. }

To Overseers of the Poor and other Officers concerned in the Care and Prosecution of Vagrants:

GENTLEMEN,—The overseers of the poor of towns and cities in different parts of this Commonwealth have from time to time made grievous complaints of the large number of vagrants or tramps who beg food or lodgings or other relief of them, in almshouses and elsewhere; and they have in many instances earnestly requested this Board to suggest some method by which the evil may be removed or diminished. The statistics of this office show that these vagrants number many thousands. With a view of relieving the towns, and of arresting as far as may be a species of criminal pauperism, this Board has issued this circular for the information and aid of the municipal authorities.

The pertinent provisions of law are as follows:

Vagrants and vagabonds may be committed by trial justices, police and municipal courts, to the house of correction, to the house of industry or a workhouse, for a term not exceeding six months; and sheriffs, constables and police officers are authorized to arrest them without a warrant, and to take them before such magistrates and courts, and there make the proper complaint. (General Statutes, chap. 165, sect. 28; chap. 235, Acts of 1866.)

The laws cited fully define what acts or conduct constitute vagrancy.

It is competent for the overseers of the poor to obtain a longer period of commitment, by one of their number making a complaint under the Act (as amended) establishing the State Workhouse at

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Bridgewater. The same magistrates and courts may commit a vagabond to that institution for a period not less than three months and not more than two years; but such a commitment to the State Workhouse requires the complaint to be made by one of the overseers of the poor. (Chap. 198, Acts of 1866; chap. 258, Acts of 1869; chap. 19, Acts of 1870.)

A systematic and persevering effort on the part of the authorities of any town to enforce the above-cited statutes, would almost rid it of the burden complained of, and turn the tide of vagrancy in some other direction. After one or two successful applications of the law the tramps will be quite sure to choose other lines of travel. With a good understanding and coöperation between the authorities of adjacent towns, the effort would be still more effective. It is feared, however, that little or nothing is now done in this direction, as it is found in each case of a vagrant that it is less trouble to entertain him and pass him on to the next town than to undertake the labor of a prosecution. The authorities in some cases, also, hesitate to prosecute because there is no sufficient evidence at hand to exclude the possibility that the party seeking food and lodging, or other relief, may be a laborer honestly seeking employment.

It is true that among the class popularly known as tramps, who, travelling from place to place, seek the relief referred to, there are in greater or less proportion those who in good faith are looking for work, and who, though they may be in many cases shiftless persons, are not to be considered vagrants and vagabonds within the meaning of the law. Special care should therefore be taken by officers and magistrates not to confound the honest laborer with this criminal class.

It is recommended to the authorities, when a party applies to them for entertainment, who has all the appearance of being a vagrant, at once to put the case into the hands of a competent executive officer, viz., deputy state constable, deputy sheriff, town constable or police officer, with the request for such officer to investigate it as far as may be, by interrogating and watching the supposed vagrant, or, if necessary, by tracing him into towns from which he came, and following him to the town where he next lodges, and then comparing his conduct and statements in each town. It is altogether likely that different accounts of himself given in two or three towns, and his conduct therein, would determine beyond reasonable doubt his character as a vagrant.

This Board has made application to Major Edward J. Jones, the

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constable of the Commonwealth, soliciting his coöperation with the municipal authorities in the enforcement of the laws against vagrancy, and he has instructed his deputies to aid those authorities by investigating and prosecuting the cases which are brought to their attention, and has furnished them with the proper blanks for complaints. It is recommended that the municipal authorities, where the evil of vagrancy exists, put themselves in communication with the nearest deputy state constable, and report to him each vagrant, as soon as he arrives, and request him to investigate the case, and, where good cause appears, to prosecute the same.

It is believed that the coöperation herein recommended, if earnestly and perseveringly pursued through the Commonwealth, would relieve the towns of the burden and vexation of harboring large numbers of vagrants and tramps, by compelling them to go to work for a living, or to go elsewhere.

The town authorities are respectfully requested to communicate to this Board, from time to time, any information or recommendations which they may deem of use in determining the best methods of suppressing vagrancy, as well as the results of their efforts in carrying out the plan herein proposed.

This circular, though specially prepared for and addressed to the overseers of the poor, whose official duties are immediately concerned, will be transmitted to other officers who are likely to be charged with caring for or prosecuting vagrants and vagabonds.

For the Board of State Charities,

EDWARD L. PIERCE, *Secretary*.

The chief constable contemporaneously issued the subjoined circular to his deputies :—

[Circular No. 2.]

OFFICE OF CHIEF CONSTABLE OF THE COMMONWEALTH, }
No. 24 PEMBERTON SQUARE, BOSTON, MASS., July 22, 1871. }

I. The attention of the chief constable has been called to the fact that there are within the Commonwealth a large number of persons, wandering about from town to town, subsisting mainly upon the generosity and charitable contributions of individuals, or receiving clothing, food and lodging, or other aid, from the State or municipal authorities and charitable institutions,—the authorities understanding or supposing that such persons are honestly poor, and not vagrants or criminal paupers.

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II. The statistics of the Board of State Charities, compared with the municipal records of this class of persons, exhibit the fact that many, or a greater portion of these people, are imposters, and have no legal or charitable claim upon the public for their unearned and idle subsistence; but, within the intent and meaning of the spirit and letter of the statute, they are *vagrants*, or, in the language of the law, "idle and dissolute persons, with no visible means of support, who misspend their time, and neglect all lawful callings, and go about begging, and do not provide for themselves," etc.

III. To say nothing of the cost to the public and private charities of the Commonwealth, this class of beggars is a source of constant and perplexing annoyance, and a public nuisance.

IV. The constables of the Commonwealth are hereby instructed to confer with the authorities of towns and cities, and of the various charitable institutions, and in all cases of vagrancy of the class herein referred to, where complaint is made, or otherwise coming under the notice of the constables, to at once investigate, and, after learning the real character of the beggar or vagrant, if it appears that he or she comes within the limit of the law, at once to prosecute such vagabond before the proper magistrate, as provided in sections 28 and 29 of chapter 165 of the General Statutes, and in chapter 235 of the Acts of 1866. The necessary blanks for this purpose are herewith forwarded.

V. The officers in investigating the history or acts of any supposed vagrant, are at liberty to go to the adjoining towns where the person is supposed to have come from or gone to, or in any other way to go to any reasonable limit to satisfy themselves that the person complained of is an actual criminal, pauper or vagabond, within the meaning of the statute referred to.

VI. Prosecutions under the instructions of this circular are to be reported on the usual blanks, and the officers will exercise extreme caution, and not, under any circumstances, fail to discriminate the distinction between honestly poor persons, desiring and rightfully claiming charity, and the vagabond and itinerant beggar.

EDWARD J. JONES,

Chief Constable of the Commonwealth.

A further amendment of the law may be suggested,—one giving the overseers of the poor and the superintendents of almshouses the right to detain persons receiving food or lodging from

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them for a period sufficient to compensate for the expense incurred, and not to exceed a definite time, as one day or less. There is generally some work on hand to which the applicant could be set, as chopping wood, picking stones or other work in the garden or field. The habitual vagrant dreads above all things *detention* and *labor*. It is true that, to avoid them, he may apply to citizens for relief, but knowing that he will be relieved at the almshouse, they will generally refer him to it. The result is that he will be obliged to pay his way, or, if indisposed to do that, he will be driven to adopt an occupation, or to fly to other States where nomadic idleness escapes such espionage. The method recommended, it is submitted, would do no injustice to laborers seeking employment, and is not subject to censure as improperly interfering with personal liberty. Such detention is now sometimes made by superintendents who have nerve and physical power, but it is at present unsupported by legal authority.

The evil of vagrancy which afflicts us is equally if not more burdensome in England. It is probable that there the proportion of laborers seeking employment in good faith to the whole number of tramps is greater than with us. The closing of manufactories in one place by insolvency or other causes, drives large numbers forth in quest of work; and generally laborers deprived of their employment do not find a new opportunity so readily as in this country, where there is a greater demand for labor.

Vagrancy and the best methods of treating it have been a frequent theme of discussion in the British National Association for the Promotion of Social Science. It has been treated by Mr. T. B. Ll. Baker and by Mr. E. W. Hollond, and has been the subject of discussion at the meetings. A paper by Mr. Baker in the "Transactions of 1867" gives suggestive views and a plan with reference to the limitation of the evil, which may fitly be quoted here. The suggestion of coöperation among the unions is like the suggestion above made of coöperation among the towns. The plan of tickets is of doubtful practicability, while the idea of devising some method of tracing and identifying the applicant as a vagrant is a good one.

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“ The number of tramps is taken on some one night in every year by the police of all England and Wales, as they are found in workhouses and tramps' lodging houses. In 1858 there were 22,559, and from thence they have steadily increased, till the three last years have shown 31,932, 33,699 and 33,191 vagrants travelling the country.

“ Now, the consideration that above 30,000 of our fellow-creatures are leading a life—if not of actual crime, at any rate of the most fearful temptation to crime—ought to make us, who pray not to be led into temptation, look most anxiously for any means that may make such a life less of a snare to them.

“ There is no doubt that the first thing to be desired is that the public should abstain from giving to beggars of whose previous history they know nothing; yet this is met at once by the reply: ‘If I know nothing of him I cannot tell whether his story is true or false. He tells me he is starving. I know not whether it be so, but I cannot run the risk of a refusal.’ Against such arguments we may contend, but we can rarely produce conviction unless we can show, not only that the vagrants are a very bad lot, undeserving of our sympathy, or that they have no business to be wandering about, or that they most likely won't starve, but that actual means are taken for securing them sufficient food and shelter. Where, however, we have been able to show such a security, we have found that almsgiving to vagrants has been reduced to zero.

* * * * *

“ An experiment, however, commenced last September in parts of Gloucestershire and Worcestershire, has already been so warmly taken up by many other counties as to justify a hope that ere long it may spread through the greater part of England, even without any compulsion from the Poor Law Board.

“ The plan adopted has been, first, to obtain a meeting of the chairmen of the different unions. This appears a slight matter, but I believe it is in itself a most important thing. In most parts of England with which I am acquainted, the chairmen of unions seldom meet, and seldom discuss their different modes of management, and I believe that our meetings, though professedly confined to the subject of vagrancy, have improved the general management of several workhouses. Possibly some gentlemen here may remember a similar impulse which was given to the reformatory movement when the managers met together and exchanged their thoughts and opinions. That meeting led eventually to some important results.

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The chairmen of unions, indeed, could make no rules without the consent of their several boards of guardians, but the suggestions of such a meeting were generally well received by the boards, and carried out in such a way as to produce somewhat more like similarity of action.

"The first principle decided on was—that every vagrant should be secure of relief and of at least the absolute necessities of life at every workhouse to which he may apply.

"The second—that every vagrant who wishes for it shall have the means of showing, by a way ticket, the route he has travelled, and the distance he has made on each day; with the view that if he is travelling straight forwards at his best speed, he may be excused from task work and well treated.

"The third—that the facts of a certain supply of sufficient food, and proof of honest travel afforded by a way ticket, should be made known to the public by the guardians, each informing his own parish by the local press, by handbills posted along the roads (and in Gloucestershire through the clergy, to each of whom a paper was sent with the kind sanction of the bishop, and who have given us the most valuable aid), and that the public should be urged to give nothing to those who had no tickets, and only food to such as could show by their tickets that they had walked a fair distance from their sleeping place.

"The fourth point is the most difficult, and has as yet been carried out thoroughly in only a few unions, viz.,—that every vagrant who does not show by his way ticket that he has walked a reasonable distance in the direction in which he professed to be travelling, should be set to four hours' hard work, and be sent to prison if he refuse or neglect to perform it.

"If these rules were steadily enforced, let us see what would be the effect on the two classes of vagrants:—

"*First.* The man who is really seeking for work at a distance, or who, having become unfit for work, is returning to his own parish and friends, might, if he pleased, at starting on his journey, go to the nearest relieving officer, and ask for a ticket. This ticket does not profess to be a certificate of previous good character, or to prove anything more than that A. B., height five feet six inches, hair dark, was at M. on the morning of September 19, 1867, and was going to X. (50 or 100 miles off). Having as yet asked no relief, of course no task of work is required. He walks to the workhouse at N., a distance say of 23 miles; he has so far shown himself an

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honest traveller, and is received as such. He has his supper, bed and breakfast, and proceeds on his way without any task of work, because he has shown a good will to travel honestly. If at the end of ten or twelve miles he is hungry, he may, on showing by his ticket that he is travelling steadily towards his destination, get a piece of bread, or often some cheese or meat with it, at any gentleman's house or farm-house at which he may call. Few will refuse some food to a man with such a proof of honest intention. Day by day this course is continued until he arrives at X.; and when he applies there for work, his tickets, showing that he has travelled steadily to obtain that work, will be some degree of certificate that he will stick to it if he can get it. If he be ill or lame, or burdened with a wife and family, or if he can show any fair cause why he was unable to travel his twenty miles, the relieving officer will admit him to a workhouse at a shorter distance, and he may perform his journey by more easy stages. He is not called on, as has heretofore been the case, to do a task of two hours' rather unprofitable work every morning, but he is allowed to spend his whole strength in travelling as quickly as possible to his destination, where he hopes to earn his own living, and he feels that he bears with him the certificate of honest travelling, and is accordingly treated well by all. If he asks for some food by the way, he is not told that he is a cheat or impostor; but if refused at one or two houses, he will get some food (but no money) ere long. If he has started with some little money to pay his own expenses by the way, but finds his stock exhausted, or if he starts from some place where the above system is not in force, and arrives at a workhouse without a ticket, he need, at the worst, only to do his four hours' work, and walk his ten miles or so to another workhouse—no such very hard lot—and he will be at once put on the footing of a ticket-holder. In short, everything favors his speedy arrival at his destination.

"Some friends object that we seem in this to give a sanction to begging. My own view is that I object, not to almsgiving *per se*, but only to almsgiving to those of whom we know nothing, because such false charity is so liable to abuse. Where we have proof of a man having walked ten miles this morning and twenty yesterday in the direction in which he professes to be going, there is no harm in our giving some food, if we like. I think also that it is politic to leave a loop-hole for giving. Those who have been long used to indulge themselves in that luxury will not readily consent to forego it altogether; but point out to them some cases where they may

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give to worthy objects, and they will be more likely to refuse all others.

“But with the regular beggar, who loves not steady work or steady walking, the case is different. He comes to a house and represents himself as travelling in search of work, and having walked thirty miles without food that morning, &c. The answer is simple, ‘You can get food and lodging and good treatment at every workhouse, and can get a ticket, which will prove the truth of your statement, and without such proof we can give you nothing.’ He applies to a workhouse, and they say: ‘We give you food; but as you have no ticket to show where you came from you must do four hours’ steady work, or go to prison for a month. When your work is done we give you a ticket, and if you then walk ten miles towards your alleged destination, you will be received as a ticket-holder and well treated; but if you go in some other direction, or if you do not go far enough, the ticket will not avail you, and you will have a similar task of work to-morrow.’ The beggar will then have the choice of some unpleasant alternatives. He may either go short distances, from workhouse to workhouse, and do his four hours’ work every morning, or go to prison; or he may walk as a ticket-holder twenty miles a day to the other end of the kingdom, and then do his four hours’ work, get a fresh ticket and walk twenty miles a day back again. But either of these courses would be harder work, on smaller pay, than honest labor would bring; and though honest labor be, I fear, very distasteful indeed to that race, they would ere long learn to prefer, probably, some light, ill-paid work, which would bring sixpence a day, to the walking twenty miles to obtain sixteen ounces of bread, value twopence.

“This system, as I said, was commenced in a few unions of Gloucestershire and Worcestershire, on September 1, 1866. At present nearly all the unions of the above counties have adopted it, together with half Herefordshire, some of Monmouth, two unions of Wilts and two of Oxfordshire; but a meeting has been held of the chairmen of the Oxfordshire unions, and the whole county will probably adopt it ere long.

“It has also been commenced in Westmoreland and Norfolk. These two counties seemed at first so distant as to give us little hope of joining them; but the matter has been since taken up in Cheshire. Now there is but one county between Cheshire and Westmoreland, and but one in length between Cheshire and Worcestershire.

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"If the work continue to spread with the same rapidity as it has hitherto done, we may hope ere long to see the possibility of a man travelling from Wiltshire to Carlisle, legally and sufficiently supported through his whole route, without need to transgress the law by begging; while the same tract of country shall be rendered to the common beggar rather more unpleasant than a moderate degree of labor, unpalatable as the last may appear.

"Many gentlemen with whom I am in correspondence, and of whose judgment as chairmen of unions or chairmen of quarter sessions I have the highest opinion, are anxious that the Poor Law Board should at once issue orders for the adoption of this system throughout England. With due deference to their opinion, I should much prefer to see it left for a time to voluntary adoption. I have been more or less connected with the commencement of two or three important reforms, particularly with that of the poor law in 1833, and the reformatories in 1854; and it has always appeared to me that those measures which, like the latter, were allowed some time to work themselves into a shape, have been more satisfactory than those which, like the poor law, were fettered from the first by a too rigid rule.

* * * * *

"Let me add that the results of the system, so far as it has been carried out, are widely different. In most unions the numbers of tramps have not decreased, and the tramps refuse the tickets of way, or tear them up. In a few unions where the labor test has been stringently applied the numbers have diminished by nearly one-half. But in almost all cases—when the clergy, the guardians and the hand-bills have made the public acquainted with the system—almsgiving to beggars has nearly or altogether ceased; and where this result has been obtained, we may trust that we have not long to wait for final success."

Later in this Report, or in the Appendix, there will appear an approximate statement of the aggregate annual expense incurred by cities and towns in this State for food and lodging furnished to vagrants.

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PART THIRD.

OUT-DOOR RELIEF.

There are two distinct methods of providing public relief for paupers or poor persons applying for it. One is *inside* of almshouses; and the other is *outside* of such almshouses at the homes of the persons relieved. The term "out-door relief," though calculated to mislead a foreigner unfamiliar with the idioms of the language, is well understood in England and this country as descriptive of the latter method.

It is proposed in this connection to consider the practice of out-door relief for the poor, its advantages and disadvantages, and to state the results of experience in relation to it.

RESULTS OF EXPERIENCE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Among the recent English writers who have vigorously assailed the system of out-door relief, is Mr. Fawcett, a member of Parliament and professor of political economy in the University of Cambridge. In a recent work,* he traces the history of the English poor law system, showing that as the workhouse test has been applied, pauperism has diminished, and as it has given way to that of out-door relief, pauperism has increased.

It may be remarked that the term "workhouse" as used by the English, corresponds with our term "almshouse," and does not involve the idea of a *criminal* institution, as quite often with us.

* "Pauperism, its Causes and Remedies," by Henry Fawcett, M. A., M. P. London and New York: Macmillan and Co. 1871.

OUT-DOOR RELIEF.

He says :—

“ Further investigation will, I think, show that the chief reason why our Poor Law system continues to work so unsatisfactorily, is that the Act of 1834 placed no effectual check upon the granting of out-door relief. Throughout all England the out-door paupers are to the in-door in the proportion of about 8 to 1; it is therefore evident that the great proportion of paupers receive relief in some form or other at their own homes. The important question, therefore, to determine is, whether the granting of relief in this way constitutes an adequate check upon the improvidence, the indolence and the self-indulgence from which almost the entire pauperism of a country either directly or indirectly arises. It cannot be doubted that to the great mass of recipients, out-door relief is far preferable to in-door relief; residence in the workhouse is regarded as a kind of imprisonment; it is also generally thought to carry with it a certain amount of discredit; in fact, it is so distasteful, that people generally will not, if they possibly can help it, either enter it themselves, or allow their relatives to do so. This is strikingly corroborated by what occurs in Ireland. For many years after the Poor Law was first established in that country in 1838, no out-door relief was granted. At the present time it is much less frequently given than in England; the consequence is that instead of the out-door paupers exceeding the in-door paupers by 8 to 1, the proportion is reversed, and Ireland has nearly 5 in-door to one out-door pauper. What is the result? Ireland has been impoverished by a vicious system of land tenure and by many other adverse circumstances; the amount of her accumulated wealth is small compared with that of England, and yet the whole number of her paupers does not amount to one-half the number that there are in London alone. What is the reason of this extraordinary fact? Only about one-fifth of the London paupers are compelled to enter the workhouse; out-door relief is supposed to involve no disgrace, and many who could do without it obtain it, and most of those who receive it would never have required it if they had exercised somewhat more self-denial and providence. It is manifest that this self-denial and providence would be more frequent, if the people were made distinctly to recognize that if they brought indigence upon themselves and their children, they would not be able to have recourse to out-door relief, but would be compelled to submit to the discomfort and disgrace of residence in a workhouse. Striking

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instances may be mentioned of the different results produced by the English and the Irish Poor Law systems. Exposures are constantly made of the hypocrisy and fraud practised in England by professional paupers in obtaining out-door relief."

Again :—

"It is evident from such examples that out-door relief is regarded by a considerable section of our population as a fund from which they are perfectly justified in obtaining as much as possible. The more they get, the better they consider themselves off. It is, in fact, looked upon as a gift which carries with it no onerous conditions. This being the case, there is comparatively little inducement for people to make an effort to keep themselves or their relations off the rates. The clergy of our large towns, and others who have had much personal intercourse with the poor, deplore the effects produced by our Poor Law in weakening the bonds of relationship and affection. Children who are in receipt of good wages do not in popular estimation incur disgrace if they permit their parents to obtain a weekly allowance from the parish. In striking contrast with this, it may be mentioned that in Ireland pauperism is regarded as a disgrace, because it usually involves residence in a workhouse, and the people will submit to any privations rather than allow their near relations to become paupers. Provident habits with regard to the vicissitudes of old age are thus engendered, which compare most favorably with the improvidence which so frequently characterizes our own poor. In many Irish counties it is the general custom among the peasantry for a young man on his marriage to succeed to his father's farm, and at the same time to make a settlement upon his parents, which serves as a provision for them for life. These prudential habits and this dread of pauperism rapidly vanish amongst the Irish who settle in England, and who are brought under the influence of the lavish distribution of out-door relief."

The author further illustrates his position by showing that under far more favorable circumstances "there are in proportion to the population, more than three times as many paupers in Scotland (where out-door relief is dispensed), as in Ireland; and in the Scotch Highlands there is twelve times as much pauperism as in Ulster and Connaught," and that as the work-

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house test has been applied in Scotland a decided improvement has taken place.

As one remedy the author suggests a system, already in a measure adopted in England by a recent Act, in which a union of parishes shall support a workhouse and its inmates, while each parish composing it shall provide the out-door relief without any right of reimbursement. This plan makes it for the interest of each parish to send its paupers to the almshouse rather than to support them outside, and is a check on a loose distribution of out-door relief. It would be a similar plan with us, if a county were to support the almshouse, and each town having the right to throw the entire burden of support on the county by placing its paupers in it, were to pay for the out-door relief which it extended, without reimbursement. It is also like our present system in which *State* paupers are supported in the State almshouses. But if towns provide them, as they do in many cases, with out-door aid, they cannot resort to the State for repayment.

Mr. Fawcett in the view which he takes of the poor law system and its results, particularly as to out-door relief, is in accord with May, the author of the *Constitutional History of England*, and with Sir George Nicholls, the author of the *History of the English Poor Law*.

It will be observed that the essential objection urged to out-door relief is, that it is not accompanied by two incidents which tend to deter parties from seeking relief in almshouses, to wit: first, a certain measure of *restraint* imposed in an almshouse, accompanied with a separation from one's acquaintances and familiar associations; and, secondly, the public *discredit* of being an inmate of an almshouse. The recipient of out-door relief is not under the charge of the superintendent of an almshouse, and while receiving aid at home, is not distinguished from the mass of the community and assigned to the pauper class. Such a system is found not to be deterrent to the idle and improvident, and the recipients are besides apt to regard the relief as a right. The effect is found to be disheartening to self-supporting poor people, who, with all their effort, find themselves no better off than, and often not as well off as, others who with equal or greater ability to help themselves, seek

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and obtain out-door relief. It is undeniable that these views find support in human nature as well as in experience.

It has seemed worthy of inquiry whether the system of out-door relief is attended with the same evils among us as seem to belong to it in England. One remark may apply to the comparison—that while the system may be found to have the same tendencies in both countries, they are likely to be less demonstrated here than in older countries. While with us there may be no greater aversion to the restraint of an almshouse, there is unquestionably a greater sense of discredit in being and permitting one's near relatives to be a public charge. And still more, in this country there is less aversion to labor than in older countries. With us, labor is remunerative and honorable, and finds quickly its opportunity. The greater intelligence and ampler privileges of the poorer classes bring with them a sense of self respect and stimulate a better purpose. This difference, which one would expect to find, appears by the testimony to exist in the comparative results of the same system as conducted here and in England—poor persons in this country more than in England struggling to support themselves rather than to receive public aid. It is found also that emigrants to this country are less sensitive upon this point than those who have grown up under the inspiration of American opinions and habits. It is quite likely too that there is less reluctance to receive such aid in cities than in rural districts; as in the latter, by the town reports or otherwise, the fact of receiving such aid becomes better known to one's neighbors, and is more likely to affect unfavorably one's standing.

AMOUNT OF OUT-DOOR RELIEF IN THIS STATE.

By comparing the records for a series of years, it appears that about 24,000 persons in each year receive relief in the towns, at an annual cost approximating \$300,000, which is equivalent to a cost of \$12.50 to each person. The number supported in almshouses provided at town expense, or in other authorized places of reception, is about 5,000,* costing the towns upwards of \$500,000, or \$100 to each person. The proportion,

* This is the entire number during the year, but the number at a given time is considerably less, being approximately 3,800.

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therefore, of out-door paupers to in-door paupers is nearly 5 to 1, and the proportionate expense of each person relieved as 1 to 8. It should however be kept in view that while only a small fraction of the 24,000 who receive out-door relief are fully supported, those in almshouses are entirely so. The average weekly cost of support in almshouses (which is *full* support) is substantially \$2.50. Adding interest on the estate and property, it will equal \$3. The average weekly cost of full support outside is substantially \$3.50. The latter comprehends, with other cases, those of sickness and support in 'lunatic hospitals, where \$3.50 is paid.

The former Secretary of this Board, in his Report of 1867, p. 127, says :—

“ Some attempt has been made by me to ascertain how much of the sums paid, and what proportion of the persons relieved is likely to vary much from year to year, and what proportion is more permanent. From my investigations, I conclude that at least three-fifths of the amount expended goes to a class of poor persons as permanent from one year to another as the class of persons fully supported, while the remaining fraction is in the nature of casual relief. The number of persons in the whole State receiving stated out-door relief I estimate at 12,000; the number occasionally receiving it, at 8,000; the whole number, excluding duplicates, being less than 23,000. Of the whole sum paid, which probably exceeds \$200,000,* above \$150,000 was probably for stated, and \$75,000 for casual out-door relief.”

In Rhode Island for the year 1870, 514 persons were supported in almshouses at a cost of \$45,656.02; of whom 413 were of native and 101 of foreign birth. During the same year, 3,782 different persons received out-door relief to the amount of \$42,320.53; of whom 1,449 were of native and 2,333 of foreign birth.

EXPERIENCE OF OVERSEERS OF THE POOR, COLLATED AND
REVIEWED.

With the view of obtaining the results of the system of out-door relief from the experience of overseers of the poor, the

* The completed returns showed the amount to be \$200,974.12.

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Secretary, in June last, prepared and issued a circular, which was mailed to those officers in each town and city of the Commonwealth.* It was also sent to similar officers in a few cities in other States, and to the managers of some benevolent associations. So much of the circular as concerns out-door relief is as follows :—

“1. What is the effect, and what are the advantages and disadvantages of the practice of ‘out-door relief;’ that is, of relief given by your city or town to poor persons at their homes, and outside of almshouses? and, particularly,

“2. Does it or not increase pauperism, by encouraging persons to apply for public aid who would have supported themselves, having the ability to do so, if they were to receive support only in almshouses?

“3. To what extent in your city or town have persons received such aid who could have supported themselves, or been supported by their near kindred?

“4. Would the entire abolition of the practice, so as to confine the support of poor persons to support in almshouses, result in inhumanity to any considerable part of those now relieved at their homes, or tend to make them *permanent* instead of *temporary* paupers, or otherwise be attended with injurious results?

“5. Do the persons receiving ‘out-door relief’ in your city or town generally continue to receive it from year to year, or do they after receiving it a year or two cease to receive it by being again able to support themselves,—in other words, does the ‘out-door relief’ prove to be *permanent* or only *temporary* with the larger class who receive it?

“6. What proportion of the ‘out-door relief’ is given to State paupers?

“7. What limitations or principles of administration in cases of ‘out-door relief’ are, in your judgment, expedient?”

Answers were received from one hundred and sixty towns, enough to give a complete view of the system. Some were given in a perfunctory way, but many were thoughtfully prepared. In determining the preponderance of testimony it will

* It may be well to note that while the boards of selectmen and of overseers of the poor are distinct, it is the custom in many towns to fill both with the same persons.

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be necessary here, as always, to weigh rather than count the witnesses. As a whole, they present fully the general views of the overseers as to the workings of the system, and many valuable illustrations of its advantages and disadvantages. Never before in this State, probably not in any State of this Union, has there been brought together such an accumulation of experience and opinion from those having immediately to do with the care of the poor; and such experience and opinion are always essential in correcting *a priori* reasoning and adjusting a system to the requirements of public opinion. They are worthy of careful attention, and the Secretary returns his sincere acknowledgments to the overseers who have kindly obliged him with their answers. Under assurances given in order to secure greater freedom and confidence in replies, the names of towns must be withheld in references and extracts.

It is the purpose to give here the general results of the answers without being confined to the particular questions calling for the information. After such a statement, extracts representing the different features of the system and varying experiences in its administration will be given, as far as is consistent with the just limits of this Report.

Necessity of such Relief.

Out-door relief for the poor, or support of some kind and to some extent outside of almshouses and at their own homes or with relatives or friends, is *a necessary part of a wise and humane pauper system*. This is the general, though not quite the unanimous opinion. While its evil tendencies are confessed, it is maintained that they can, with proper precautions, be kept within bounds and substantially defeated. A certain proportion, perhaps one-tenth, repudiate it in all cases, as not required by good policy or humanity; but the main current is the other way.

Occasions for the Relief.

The *occasions* calling for out-door relief in preference to almshouse relief may be briefly indicated.

To prevent the breaking up of families and the increase of pauperism.—The death of the father of a family may leave it

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destitute. This is particularly true in manufacturing and seafaring communities. Removal to an almshouse breaks up the home and all its associations, deadens natural affections, disrupts the family relation, places the children in the almshouse to be contaminated by pauper associations, or distributes them by indentures. The breaking up of a home dispirits and demoralizes the whole family, taking away self-respect, ambition, and the best incentives to effort, and affecting not merely the family itself with the pauper name and character, but transmitting the taint to other generations. Timely out-door relief, instead of removal to an almshouse, preserves these ties and inspirations, and keeps the family together until the older children are able to earn money for the common support.

The *sickness* of the head of a family, want of work in a hard winter, or some other calamity may create the same necessity and justify the same relief. The hardship of refusing public aid to an industrious family stricken down by some sudden misfortune, other than in a part of a room of an almshouse, is felt by all. It is true, one may say, that there should have been greater forecast, and something should have been laid by for just such an emergency, and that the refusal of out-door relief would be likely to stimulate the laboring classes to greater prudence. But it will not do to press this view, though it may have much truth in it, too far. With the best appliances, it is likely to be a remote point in social progress when poverty will disappear; and this consideration cannot fail to temper and limit the rigid theories of the economist.

The preservation of the home and family by means of out-door relief is made more important by the consideration of the welfare of the *children*. This point has been incidentally alluded to, but it deserves the prominence of a distinct paragraph. The proposition—that the worst place for the nurture of children, the worst associations and examples, the worst moral atmosphere for them to breathe in, is to be found in an almshouse—has become axiomatic. This pauper nurture in childhood conducts often to a life of vagrancy and crime. Such is the testimony of all writers upon the subject. It is interesting to note how many overseers, who have probably not read the

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dissertations upon it, reach by their independent experience the same results. It is because of the evil association that this Board, through the Visiting Agency, has made every effort to segregate the children from the mass of paupers at the earliest possible moment, and to distribute them in industrious and worthy families. Out-door relief, in case of the death or sickness of the head of the family, instead of removal to an almshouse, saves children from such corrupting association.

The *hereditary* tendency of pauperism is supposed to be prevented, in many cases, by out-door relief in preference to almshouse relief. This is a point kindred to that concerning children. While both kinds of relief imply pauperism more or less continued, in the one case it is far more pronounced than in the other. Support in an almshouse draws the line distinctly between a dependent and a self-supporting condition, and throws the inmates into the pauper class, both in repute as well as in fact. The character ends not with the residence in it or with them; but if they pass out they do so only to return, either themselves or their children and grandchildren. A pauper grandfather, a pauper father, and a pauper grandchild is not an uncommon genealogy. It is therefore important, as far as may be, to adjust relief so as not to aggravate or develop the corrupting tendency.

Out-door relief is commended in the cases already referred to, as keeping pauperism *temporary*, rather than making it *permanent*. The family or person relieved, retaining its self-respect, may be expected to support itself when the pressure has been lifted or children become older; whereas, by taking up its abode in an almshouse, all hope of better things must be abandoned. The danger, too, of transmitting pauper blood is diminished by the temporary outside provision.

On the other hand, out-door relief, while nominally occasional and temporary, becomes, in a large proportion of cases, continuous and permanent. One application is often followed by another as certainly as new moons are to come. To some, though not an equal extent, it has the same demoralizing effect upon recipients as life in an almshouse.

What proportion of out-door relief is *permanent*, that is, con

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tinuing from year to year, either as full or partial support,—and what proportion is *temporary*, that is limited to one year or less than five years,—cannot be determined. The estimate may be ventured that the former, in *amount* is larger than the latter, but in *number* the recipients of the latter class exceed those of the former.*

The evils accompanying the separation of families, the destruction of self-respect and ambition in those likely to recover the capacity of self-support, the corruption of children by pauper reputation and associations, the tendency of pauperism, when demonstrated by residence in an almshouse, to become permanent and hereditary rather than temporary and individual, present the strongest cases for the intervention of out-door relief.

When required by humane sentiments.—Humanity, as distinct from merely prudential or moral considerations, like those involved in the separation of families which include children, and in relief given to persons temporarily in want is, in a certain class of cases, the chief reason for out-door relief. Aged persons of temperate and correct lives, who have seen better days, cling to familiar associations, and shrink from a pauper home, are the leading instance under this head. Younger persons permanently disabled, and idiots, present a similar case. If these classes have kindred who can do something for them, and whom they can serve by some little offices about the house, as caring for children, doing chores and the like, they are more likely to receive outside relief. Their growing infirmities call for peculiar aid and wearisome attention, rarely to be expected except from kindred and friends. It is thought harsh to sever them from their accustomed resorts and fellowships. Public charity cannot indeed go much beyond physical wants, but on the other hand cannot count out entirely the natural feelings.

Out-door relief for the aged and others afflicted with chronic disability, is generally permanent and not temporary. It is not demanded by the same reasons as in temporary distress, or

* See estimate of the former Secretary of this Board, quoted p. 41, *ante*.

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where the preservation of a family of children is concerned. Usually the amount allowed is limited to the cost of support in an almshouse, or reduced to something less. Relatives or friends are expected to make up the rest.

Some overseers, however, exclude aged and permanently disabled persons from out-door relief, as being better off and more cheaply supported, on the whole, in almshouses, and confine it to cases calling for only temporary relief. And in towns both where out-door relief is more liberally dispensed and where it is restricted to a few cases, it is the custom to place in almshouses aged persons destitute of relatives or friends specially interested in them.

Out-door relief is given to paupers *too sick to bear removal to the almshouse*. The humanity and necessity of this practice are evident.

Relief given in one town to paupers having settlements in other towns, with the right of reimbursement, is stated to be liable to much abuse, being furnished when not needed.

Some of the overseers recommend that the towns be authorized to give temporary relief to State paupers, with the right of reimbursement from the State treasury,—that is, an extension of the present practice in the case of State paupers “too sick to be removed” to all other State paupers needing relief. But it is evident that it is liable to the same abuse as is now practised between towns, and even greater, and the danger is that it could not be kept within bounds, at least without extensive and constant supervision.

Amount of the Relief.

The *amount* and *kind* of out-door relief vary. Except in cases of sickness or peculiar disability, it is rare that one dollar a week, or its equivalent, for each person, is exceeded. Sometimes only half that amount is allowed. Some overseers allow money, but generally it is refused for fear that it will be misapplied or wasted. Fuel, or provisions, or both, are given, and sometimes rent, without further aid, is paid. One limitation is frequently stated to be, that the amount is not allowed to exceed the cost of support, or half the cost of support in

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the almshouse. This is a plausible rather than a safe measure, as is indicated in the next paragraph.

Cost of the Relief.

The *comparative* economy of the two systems invites attention. The most frequent reason given for out-door relief, is that it is the *cheaper*; as for instance, that it involves only partial support, as the expenditure of a dollar a week, or less, or the price of half a ton of coal with a small quantity of provisions in the winter, or the payment of rent,—the relatives or the beneficiary himself supplying the rest; while almshouse relief, which is partial support, involves the expenditure, on an average, of two dollars and a half a week, or about \$125 a year.

The question, however, cannot be settled simply by comparing the cost per week of outside support for one or more persons (even when full support), with inside support, as the comparative cost of the systems, and not of any two cases, is the issue. The former may be cheaper in a given case, but dearer by increasing the number of dependents. Besides, it being necessary to have an almshouse for some classes of paupers, and as a deterrent to the indolent poor, additional inmates, while there is room, do not proportionately increase the expense.

If out-door relief were refused in all cases, there is a proportion of persons now receiving it, but not really needing it, who would cease to apply for it. Also some poor persons of reputable lives, rather than go to the almshouse would get along in some way, either suffering or relying on private charity, or being burdensome to relatives of limited means. So sensitive are some of this class, that they would rather starve and freeze than become the inmates of an almshouse. The treasury might be a gainer by ignoring their feelings, but it would be difficult for the State, upon grounds of economy, to maintain so harsh and rigid a system. The mean to be sought is a system which shall deter, as far as may be, from unnecessary resort to public charity without doing violence to humane and honorable instincts.

It may be remarked that the foreign born are said to show more aversion than natives to the almshouse, but less reluctance than natives to apply for and receive out-door relief.

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The tendency of out-door relief to make those once receiving it apply again when proper effort might have saved them from such a resort, and also to invite applications from others who can get along without it, is admitted by all, even by those who approve the system. With those who have once received it the second lapse is easier than the first, and with those not yet recipients, the spectacle of others receiving it, who are in the same or not substantially different circumstances, is a tempting one.

The difficulty, and in some cases the impossibility, of discriminating between meritorious and undeserving applicants is likewise admitted. This difficulty is greater in large towns and cities, and much less in rural districts. In the latter, where the habits and character of the applicants are well known, it hardly exists.

In comparing the expense of the two systems, while the tendency of out-door relief to increase the number of applicants is admitted, on the other hand in a large view the tendency of the almshouse system to make some *permanent* paupers, who with temporary relief would not become such, must be taken into account. The two systems cannot therefore be compared in a single year, but only in a series of years.

Limitations Proposed.

The answers are suggestive of but few *limitations* or *principles* of administration for securing the system of out-door relief from abuse. The following are some of them.

The giving or refusing of relief should be left, it is generally stated, to the *discretion* of the overseers.

The overseers should be men governed by humanity, but not by any weak sentiment, and doing their duty without fear or favor. On their care, shrewdness and firmness, not merely in one year, but from year to year, nearly all depends.

They should be chosen, not as now for a single year, but for a longer period, so as to insure for them larger experience and a less dependent tenure. This change has already been made with school committees, and should be made with overseers,—each to be chosen for three years, with terms ending with dif-

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ferent years. A more continuous body, thus composed, would keep the overseers in possession of necessary information as to paupers, and insure uniform and better records.

The names of parties receiving out-door relief are usually published in the annual town reports.

The recipients of relief should ordinarily, particularly in cities, be visited from time to time, in order to see if their need still continues, and that relief is properly applied. Each order should be for a limited period, not as a continuing allowance, and should be renewed only on a fresh examination.

As an illustration of the need of close scrutiny, an instance has come to the knowledge of the Secretary where two dollars a week was paid, for some years, as outside relief, to an aged person who left an estate worth nearly one thousand dollars. The imposition was afterwards justified on the ground that the person "might as well have it as not."

Some overseers recommend that the aid should not in any one case exceed fifty dollars a year, or be extended beyond two years.

The out-door relief should be limited to *worthy* persons, who have led virtuous and industrious lives. Those whose poverty arises from indolence, intemperance and wasteful habits, or who are otherwise vicious and troublesome, should be sent to the almshouse. The practice of notifying these classes in summer that, on applying for aid in the winter following they would receive it only in the almshouse, is stated to have a good effect. Some of the overseers call attention to the fact that the father of a family which they are obliged to relieve, is often an idle person, or one who spends his wages in drink, leaving his family destitute. Further legislation is requested to meet the evil, and to compel him to support his own. But the law already gives a remedy, to wit, a prosecution for vagrancy (General Statutes, chapter 165, section 28), which is declared to cover "persons who neglect their calling and employment, misspend what they earn, and do not provide for themselves, or for the support of their families." Another provision (chapter 22, section 1), designates as proper inmates of a workhouse "persons who, being able of body to work, and not having estate or means

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otherwise to maintain themselves, refuse or neglect to work ; persons who live a dissolute, vagrant life, and exercise no ordinary calling or lawful business ; persons who spend their time and property in public houses to the neglect of their proper business, or who, by otherwise misspending what they earn to the impoverishment of themselves and their families, are likely to become chargeable to the city or town." The penalties of vagrancy have already been stated in the chapter upon that subject. The overseers, therefore, have at hand an ample remedy.

Near kindred, though able to support the persons seeking relief, often fail to do so. It would appear that the provisions of the General Statutes, chapter 70, requiring this of parents, children, grand-parents and grand-children is not always enforced. This obligation is not imposed by our statutes upon brothers and sisters and other collaterals.

Some of the answers suggest that legislation is required to enable towns to recover for aid given to persons *subsequently acquiring* property. The General Statutes, chapter 70, section 21, already provide such a remedy against the estate of a *deceased* pauper, chargeable to a town at the time of his decease. But a person relieved or supported by the town has not been liable to compensate therefor, except from 1817 to 1836. It has been held by the Supreme Court that one, who being in need of immediate relief and support has received the same from the town of his lawful settlement, is not, in the absence of fraud, liable to an action by the town therefor, although he was possessed of property at the time. The relief is considered to be furnished as a charity, and not under a contract ; and it is added, "In this case the rule of law operates hardly. But there is no danger that the rule will often work injustice. In almost all cases where relief is furnished by a town to persons who have property not at their immediate command, we cannot help believing that they would be disposed to indemnify the town. And if hidden or unknown property of a person who has received support should be discovered after his death, it is to be hoped that those to whom such property legally belongs

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would not often insist on holding it." (*Stow vs. Sawyer*, 3 Allen's Reports, 515 ; *Groveland vs. Medford*, 1 id. 23.)

An *almshouse* is an important, indeed a necessary part of a proper pauper system. It must always be held in reserve for certain classes. It deters some, who can support themselves, from pressing for relief, as well as enables overseers to be more resolute in refusing relief to those apparently not in need of it. They can refer such applicants to the almshouse without the possible chance of the denial of all relief turning out to be unjust. Towns having neither almshouses nor any arrangements for sending to the almshouse of some other town, are without a valuable check.

Some towns are too small to sustain an almshouse of their own, and many almshouses are not more than half filled. The General Statutes make full provision for the purchase and support of a common almshouse by two or more towns jointly. (Chapter 22, sections 3-10.)

The almshouse is also the proper receptacle for others who, on account of vicious propensities or disabled and friendless condition, cannot be provided for elsewhere without great expense.

Paupers may do much towards their own support in a well-conducted almshouse, which, it is claimed by some, can be made in many cases well-nigh self-supporting.

It may be remarked that however great the disadvantages of out-door relief, it would be impracticable oftentimes, particularly in cities, to exclude it entirely. The almshouse, unless built of mammoth proportions, would not hold all the paupers.

A part of the out-door relief is given to *State* paupers, for which the town is not reimbursed by the State. This is given to prevent the necessity of sending them to the State almshouse. Beyond lodging and feeding tramps such aid is mainly confined to cities and manufacturing towns, in which it sometimes rises to one-fourth, and perhaps one-half of the whole amount. Such aid is also given to State paupers too sick to be removed to the State almshouse, and this is reimbursed by the State under the statute of 1865.

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Tendencies of the System.

While out-door relief seems to be a necessary department of a pauper system, particularly under existing conditions of public sentiment, it is always important to keep in view its dangerous tendencies and its great liability to abuse. We may be as yet exempt from its evils as developed in an aggravated form in older countries, but without perpetual care we shall not be able to escape them when our population has become dense, and the resources of new territory and new enterprises have become restricted. Even now in some of the towns, according to the letters of the overseers, a large proportion of the out-door relief, sometimes one-half, is distributed to those who stand in no need of it, and is therefore worse than wasted. This has come to pass, probably, from loose methods of administration from which it is difficult to escape, as the poor have acquired exaggerated notions of their claims to support, and public sentiment has become demoralized. It becomes us, for the welfare of this generation, and still more of posterity, to resist such vicious tendencies at the beginning, *obstare principiis*, to put in motion all counteracting agencies which are available, and to regulate public charity with a tender but a firm hand. Above all, it should be inculcated on the poor by the pulpit, the press and the authorities, that it is alike the social and religious duty of every human being to make every effort to take care of himself. The notion that one, on the first pressure or deprivation of usual comforts, can fly to the public treasury for support, that one has some right to poor rates or outside relief derived from a fancied mutual insurance arising from the social compact, or from the assumption that the world owes him a living, has no foundation in philosophy, and ought not to be tolerated in administration. Upon this point the moralists are in harmony with the economists. It is a subject which was anxiously considered by Dr. Chalmers and Dr. Wayland. The former reduced the yearly cost of pauperism, in his parish of St. John's, Glasgow, from \$7,000 to \$1,400; and the latter, in his writings, recurred often to the demoralizing effects of existing pauper systems upon the paupers themselves.*

* Memoir of Thomas Chalmers. By Francis Wayland. Boston. 1864. pp. 89-99.
Wayland's Moral Science. Boston. 1865. pp. 379, 380. Wayland's Elements of Po-

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The system of out-door relief was strongly condemned by Josiah Quincy in his report on pauperism, made to the legislature in 1821, which is referred to in the first report of the Secretary of this Board, p. 239. Mr. Quincy's propositions are as follows:—

“1. That of all the modes of providing for the poor, the most wasteful, the most expensive and most injurious to their morals and destructive of their industrious habits, is that of supply in their own families.

“2. That the most economical mode is that of almshouses, having the character of workhouses or houses of industry, in which work is provided for every degree of ability in the pauper, and thus the able poor made to provide, partially at least, for their own support; and also to the support, or at least the comfort, of the impotent poor.”

It has been the purpose of this review of the subject of out-door relief, to avoid peremptory and dogmatic assertions, and to treat it suggestively. It is one of a complex character, dependent, not upon any one fixed rule, but upon principles and considerations which limit and modify each other. Thus outside support at a low rate, as fifty cents or a dollar a week, is less than the average cost at an almshouse. But before the former can be pronounced cheaper, it is essential to take into account the necessity of keeping up an almshouse for a certain class of paupers who cannot otherwise be so well provided for, and for the purpose of deterring parties who can support themselves from applying for public aid; and also the further fact that, while such almshouse exists and is partly filled, the cost of supporting other inmates capable of doing some service on the poor-farm, would not materially increase the aggregate expense. If, taking all these elements into consideration, the exclusive almshouse support seems cheaper, another inquiry must precede a final decision,—to what extent exclusive almshouse support is likely to pauperize a larger circle by destroying self-respect in some who may otherwise become self-supporting, and in spread-

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ing the contagion of pauperism among descendants. Actual or possible tables of statistics fail utterly to settle this complex issue. Practical experience, gathered from various sources and covering a considerable period, is probably the safest guide to a right conclusion. Then, further, if on the larger view taken as above, the exclusive almshouse system appears to be cheaper than a system admitting both forms of relief, the economical conclusion is met by the humane argument,—the latter urging the harshness and cruelty of presenting to some worthy poor, who have seen and still hope for better days, the dread alternative of suffering physically out of, or suffering in feelings and reputation in an almshouse. The popular sentiment in town meetings and elsewhere, is likely to stand in the way of, and to insist on qualifying severe economical theories and practices.

It may seem to some, whose experience has been confined to a locality, and who have not had the opportunity of a general survey of the reports from other places, that some of the statements of this chapter are incorrect, or open to large qualification; and it may well happen that further inquiry will show the criticism to be in some measure correct. But the endeavor has been made to generalize the experience of town officers, and to make suggestive comments upon them. If what has been said, and what is quoted, shall serve to encourage in public officers and intelligent citizens a closer scrutiny of individual cases, and more earnest reflection on principles and methods, the purpose of this discussion has been answered.

Reports from the Towns.

Several answers from the towns believed to fairly represent the different views and experiences of overseers of the poor here follow. The numbers, from 1 to 7 prefixed to them, refer to the questions on page 42, *ante*.

From three towns in Barnstable County the following answers are given.

The overseers of one town write,—

“ It may not be amiss to say that what will apply to agricultural, or even manufacturing towns, will not we think apply to this town, as our business

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has heretofore been that of going down to the sea in ships, and in consequence thereof the loss of life has been equal to if not greater than that occasioned by a constant bloody war."

After enumerating cases of shipwreck, the letter proceeds,—

"From disease contracted in southern climes we annually lose from two to ten of our most enterprising citizens, who often leave young and destitute families.

"I will take an instance of another kind, from which you cannot fail to perceive how difficult it is to answer some of your questions without hesitation. Three years since, two of my neighbors died,—both sailors, both at the head of their profession,—one at home of consumption, the other in Cuba of yellow fever. Both left widows, with three children each; both widows apparently equal in health and strength, and both equally destitute, neither having any trade or profession. The result has been (notwithstanding they were equally educated), one has kept her children together, always neat and clean, but has never called for the least assistance,—and it is the writer's belief that she would die rather than submit to what she would term a degradation; while the other has been assisted to the amount of \$150 per year, and complains bitterly of suffering. Who hath made them to differ?

"With these preliminary remarks, which we hope will not be considered entirely out of place, we proceed to answer your inquiries.

"1. The present board, who have now served five years, found the town committed to the practice of giving relief, when urgently pressed, to an extent somewhat less than it would cost to support them in the almshouse.

"The advantages are: we are partially supporting families in several other towns in the State, the overseers of which use their own discretion and forward us their bills. In one of these towns we have a family consisting of eight members; the charge is usually about thirty to forty dollars annually. The overseers say this is absolutely necessary; and we consider it a great advantage to do so, rather than to remove them to our own almshouse. The same is true of the other towns.

"2. We think it does rather serve to increase pauperism, but to no considerable extent.

"3. Probably about one-fifth of the number would have supported themselves or been supported by their kindred.

"4. We do not hesitate to give it as our opinion, that the sweeping consignment of the vicious, diseased, and deserving but unfortunate poor to the almshouse would result in inhumanity to a considerable part of those now relieved at their homes, and tend to make them permanent instead of temporary paupers, and otherwise be attended with injurious results.

"5. We regret to say that the persons receiving out-door relief in this town generally continue to receive it till the end of the chapter. The exceptions are few and far between, though there are occasionally some; the out-door relief proving to be almost always permanent with those who receive it."

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The overseers of another town say,—

"1. The effect we think is to increase, in a majority of cases, idleness, extravagance and pauperism; this we believe is the disadvantage of out-door relief. The advantage is, that some worthy poor, who are providentially prevented by sickness or otherwise from supporting themselves for a short time, are by this means saved from suffering, and prevented from becoming permanent paupers.

"2. In our opinion it does increase pauperism more than fifty per cent., by granting public aid.

"3. More than sixty per cent.

"4. In some cases it would be inhuman and unwise; in a large majority of cases it would be a relief to the town and a blessing to the applicants.

"5. They do in most cases continue to call for aid; they lose all pride, and are not ashamed to be called paupers."

The overseers of a third town report,—

"1. The effect of out-door relief varies with different persons. Some never ask, when they can avoid it. The majority, having less energy and independence of character (and that, with want of economy, is usually why aid is required and asked), having once availed themselves of the privilege, thereafter—the ice being broken—make public charity their banker, upon whom they call for means to make up their want of thrift. So far as we know, the only real advantage is, that you can aid the few deserving without removing them from their homes, and often at less cost, a small weekly allowance helping them through. The disadvantage is that, to reach such, you are subjected to the demands of the many, who, if there was no such resort, would help themselves. It is always a disadvantage not to be able to know who really need aid from those who do not.

"2. We have no doubt that out-door relief does to some extent increase pauperism. The fact that relief may be so received or obtained tends to increase the number of new demands and the frequency of the same from those who have been aided before. The oftener the easier, and it becomes a matter of course. The idea of going to the almshouse has a wholesome terror for them.

"3. It is difficult to tell. The system having been long in operation, how much more of energy and thrift would have existed if it had not, must be a matter for speculation. It is our opinion that, if no such aid had ever been given, one-half of what is now so expended would support all who would be obliged thereby to go to the almshouse.

"4. We believe that the real suffering from the abolition of the practice would be mental rather than physical, and quite temporary in effect. A home of plenty, free from care and anxiety, is secured, and other considerations soon become of less and less importance. Most 'accept the situation' with gratitude, and that they cannot do when hunger and cold are the conditions. Of course there are phases of suffering and dependence which would require special consideration and relief; but the majority would suffer

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only enough to make them help themselves. We do not think the number of permanent paupers would be greatly increased, and much occasional pauperism would be abolished.

"5. The greater number are temporarily relieved; or perhaps it would better express it to say occasionally, now and then.

"6. Scarcely anything.

"7. In cases of temporary distress, caused by sickness. Widows with small children, so long as the good of the children could better be promoted by the mother in a family by themselves, the amount not to exceed a certain sum for each per week, and discretionary power given to overseers of the poor in regard to other cases where the parties are unquestionably dependent on public charity, and can be more comfortably and economically aided outside the almshouse. There must, it seems to me, be always considerable discretionary power given to overseers of the poor. We cannot see how all out-door relief can be dispensed with, without great hardship in individual cases."

From Berkshire County one board of overseers report,—

"2. Undoubtedly it increases pauperism.

"3. Probably half the sum we pay for support of paupers.

"4. Very few cases would result in inhumanity. Aid at home is quite common here and not considered much out of the way by a class of our people; the result is, we are constantly increasing pauperism. We are furnishing aid to-day to a family who have a daughter worth \$25,000.

"5. It generally proves to be permanent. After receiving aid once, they rarely ever receive any less."

The overseers of this town state that the poor are boarded out in families, and the result is that they pay half as much as another town for the support of its paupers, with a population nearly nine times larger—the latter having an almshouse.

Another board of overseers in the same county state as follows:—

"1. All the relief given to the poor of this town is at their homes, we having no town farm or almshouse. We think this is much the best course; as we have not a single family or person who do not partially support themselves. If they were in an almshouse they would not have the same ambition or inducement to help themselves which they now have, and the cost to the town, we believe, would be far greater than it is now. We know of no disadvantages which our practice of out-door relief has as compared with the other system. We have not time to enumerate all its advantages, but the main one is that it encourages the poor to help themselves.

"2. The opinion is that it does not increase pauperism, but that many persons by a little timely assistance are able to get along who would become entirely dependent on the town if obliged to go without aid.

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"3. No persons in this town have received aid who in the judgment of the overseers of the poor (the selectmen) were able to support themselves, or had near kindred able to support them.

"Our regular poor, or those to whom we give more or less aid every year are: 1st. Mrs. ——— aged 84 and her two daughters about 40. They have a life occupancy of the house in which they live, are very respectable people and have always lived here. One of the daughters has been bed-ridden many years. They have one brother aged about 50, who has a small family of his own and earns fair wages as assistant freight agent at the depot here. He helps his mother and sisters as his limited means will allow; they also receive considerable from neighbors and benevolent citizens. It would be a great misfortune and a terrible thing for this family to have to go to the poor-house.

"2d. A mulatto and his wife who are old but able to do some work and generally get along with having the town furnish them with firewood. For a month or two this spring they were both quite ill and will cost the town more than usual. They are well known here, being old residents, and have lately received a subscription of \$100 or more with which they intend to build a little house on land given them by their son. It would cost the town much more to have them 'in-doors' and they would not be half as happy as now.

"3d. An old man, who costs the town about \$125 a year. He lives alone, saws wood, etc. If we had an almshouse he would be the only proper subject we have; the cost of keeping would of course be greater.

"4th. An Irish family of a mother and four children who would have been thrown on the State had we not helped them. The oldest boy now helps his mother, both working in a paper mill, and unless she is sick, her health being poor, they will soon support themselves entirely.

"5th. Mrs. ——— has a little aid; her husband is dead and she lame; but with one or two children working in a mill and by doing sewing herself, she will live comfortably. The family have always lived here and are very respectable; have relatives here who can and probably do help her. These comprise all our regular poor and we give their history briefly to help you form conclusions of your own, which may perhaps be adverse to ours.

"4. Yes.

"5. As stated in No. 3, three or four families are helped by the town from year to year. The town has given assistance to several others who do not require it now. One man we gave a barrel of flour; he said he was willing to sell his cow, but he having a wife and ten children we advised him to keep it. He is now doing well and supporting his family. Had we given him no aid and allowed him to sell his cow he might have now been on the town.

"6. Only to the Irish family named.

"7. Would leave this to the judgment of selectmen and overseers of poor."

From the letter of a board of overseers in Bristol County this extract is made:—

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almshouse, would not ask for it. Still, there are some instances where a little help does much good; but in all cases where the suffering is caused by the parties themselves,—by laziness, the use of ardent spirits or similar causes,—I think they should go to the almshouse for relief.

"3. I venture to say that all, or one-half, of the paupers in country almshouses in the State have near kindred who are able to support them, and who ought to do it: it is so here. I do not refer to State paupers.

"4. I think that nearly all those who receive out-door relief would be better off if sent to an almshouse, though in many cases it is cheaper for the town to assist them a little. Out-door relief does tend to make permanent paupers; for, if you assist them once, they almost always find that they need it, and manage to keep poor; they are not able to do without aid as long as the town is ready to give it. It certainly makes permanent paupers. Whenever I have a case where we have been helping them, and I think it unnecessary to continue it, I tell them we will not assist them any more, but will take them to the almshouse if they apply again. It is generally a long time before we hear from them again,—at any rate, not while the same overseers are in office; and I never knew any hardship to result from this course; only causing the parties to work a little more, make a better use of their means, and thus do without assistance.

"6. I do not think foreigners, as a general thing, are half as likely to ask for assistance as town's poor are, and never unless they really need it for a short time,—in most of the cases supporting themselves again. But a small proportion of the out-door relief in our town is given to State paupers.

"7. I think every town that has any paupers should be obliged by law to have a suitable almshouse. I do not believe in the inhuman practice of boarding out paupers. No town should be allowed to grant out-door relief to an amount exceeding fifty dollars in any one year, and for no longer time than two years, and that amount only in deserving cases."

No. V.—"1. We think its effect is to encourage the poor to apply for relief. Some advantage may be gained to the town, when the relief does not exceed what it would cost if the persons went to the almshouse. Then, again, the town gets clear of enlarging its almshouse or building a new one, which we should have to do if we gave no out-door relief, for we think about one-half the number of applicants would have to go to the almshouse. Out-door relief is a great benefit to many who, on account of sickness, old age or feebleness, can have better care taken of them at home than in the almshouse. Old persons and children should be kept out of the almshouse as much as possible.

"2. We think it does increase the number of paupers. Persons apply for aid who would by some means take care of themselves rather than go to the almshouse. The most of our poor who receive relief are women and children. The fathers of these families are lost in the fishing business, leaving in most cases large families entirely destitute. Many of them have the ability to work if they could get suitable work to do; but we are not a manufacturing town; very little of any such work is done here.

"3. It would be safe to say that, out of about two hundred applicants,

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fifty per cent. would support themselves or suffer, rather than go to the almshouse.

"4. We think there would be in some families considerable suffering if the practice of giving out-door relief were abolished. What proportion of our poor it would make permanent inmates of the almshouse we could not say; no doubt it would increase the number very much. With old persons it would be permanent; with the young it would be more likely to be temporary.

"5. Nearly all would continue, year after year, to receive relief, if we would allow it; but we discontinue it as soon as we think they are able to get along without it. With most of the applicants it would be permanent, if they were not looked after.

"6. Some years the proportion is more than others; last year it was about fifteen per cent.

"7. We think the limitations should be to give relief to the worthy and deserving poor only. The vicious and intemperate poor should in almost all cases be sent to the almshouse.

* * * * *

"We have quite a number of families, who have been thrown upon the town and the State in consequence of the men's deserting them and leaving them for the town or State to support. If men by intemperance or other vices neglect to provide for their families, should it not be a criminal offence? We think they should be compelled to go to work and that what they earn should go toward the support of their families."

No. VI.—"2. We think it does increase pauperism. Many are willing to be helped in this way and would make no effort to help themselves if they could be supported.

"3. None could have supported themselves at the time they received assistance; but could have done so with very little assistance.

"4. It might result in inhumanity to some extent; but we do not think it would make permanent paupers. We would not recommend the entire abolition of out-door relief. We think the practice is good, sparingly and very judiciously employed. In this connection we would venture to suggest that overseers ought not only to be very humane men, but also men of firmness of purpose and of sound judgment. Moreover, when persons efficient, we think they ought not to be shifted, but continued in office from year to year. Pauperism is more affected by them than by the laws.

"5. In our town we think it has been temporary. Much depends on the character of the overseers in this respect.

"6. None at present and never more than one-tenth part in our worst edge.

"7. Never or very rarely furnish them with money to spend as they please, but furnish them with a stated allowance of food and clothing, and stop these supplies in part or entirely when it is judged best to let them help themselves. As above, very much in this respect depends on the character of the overseers."

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The overseers of a thinly settled town in Franklin County say,—

"As we have no almshouse, I will, in treating the subject, consider those who receive their full support from the town as almshouse paupers, and such as are only partially supported by the town, as 'outsiders.'

"1. The effect of out-door relief is to relieve many cases of distress that would not be relieved were a different course pursued, and it should not be abandoned.

"2. Pauperism may be increased, in some cases undoubtedly is; yet in my experience there are far more cases of want relieved by this practice, that must have otherwise been endured, than cases in which overseers are cheated into giving aid not needed. The really destitute must not suffer because somebody else gets too much.

"3. Possibly fifty per cent. of out-door relief might have been withheld without absolute starvation.

"4. It would do both good and evil; good, in that it would make some more self-reliant, and possibly some would get a better support from their own endeavors than now; but there is another class to whom it would be absolute starvation and unkindness. I think we might all become less humane in our feelings to the poor, if the practice were entirely abolished.

"5. I know of but very few persons who have sought and obtained relief, who have ever become entirely self-supporting."

An overseer of a town in Hampden County, which has no almshouse, reports,—

"My experience as one of the overseers of the poor of the town of ——— for the last two years is, that if every town had an almshouse and would grant no aid to any one but those who were willing to go to it, the pauper expenses would be reduced at least one-third, because many persons who will not go to the almshouse will accept of out-door relief.

"In answer to your third inquiry, I should think that about twenty per cent. of the persons receiving aid in our town for the last year might have been supported by friends, and would have been, in preference to allowing them to enter an almshouse.

"4. I think the proper place to aid the poor, whether permanent or temporary, is in a well conducted almshouse.

"5. Persons receiving out-door relief are apt to be of the class that will receive it about as long as the overseer is willing to grant it.

"6. Our proportion of aid to State paupers the last two years has been larger than the average. I think about twenty-five per cent."

From a town of a less population in the same county, which maintains an almshouse, the following answer is given :—

"1. Temporary relief away from the almshouse often relieves the town from full and further support at the almshouse, and tends to encourage the

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ambitious who would feel degraded to be removed to an almshouse for temporary relief.

"2. We think not in this town.

"3. None but those in actual want or who have kindred not liable for their support are relieved.

"4. Paupers relieved at almshouses are more likely to become a permanent charge than those relieved outside. In many cases where sickness is the cause for relief, it would be inhuman and impossible to remove them to the almshouse.

"5. A number advanced to old age reside with their friends, receiving partial and yearly support from the town. This is the largest class relieved by us away from the almshouse."

An overseer of a third town in this county, having no almshouse, says,—

"My opinion is that there should be more almshouses. Let towns unite and run them jointly, have considerable real estate connected with them, and institute different grades of mechanical labor. Soon, with good management, they might almost become self-sustaining and humane institutions for those who under Providence were obliged to occupy them.

"Further, I think that if the State would simplify its requirements of towns in making their reports of the support of paupers, the returns would be more uniform and much nearer correct than at present. Towns should also be furnished with blank books, headed like the reports, so that they may keep a record for further use and for reference. Never will there be uniformity until this is done. Town officers change so often and records are kept so loosely by towns, that new boards have nothing to go by. No duplicates of the returns are kept, or if kept cannot be found, giving good reason why errors are made yearly by towns in regard to this matter."

An experienced overseer in Hampshire County writes as follows:—

"Our practice for quite a number of years past has been to render assistance to the poor, when it was practicable, outside of our almshouse, and to support them, when necessary, among their friends, if they had friends willing to receive them at a charge not greater than it would cost to support them at our almshouse. By being with their friends, our worthy poor receive care and kind attentions which it would be impossible to give them in a public almshouse. In our annual report we publish the names of all who have received assistance from the town, and to what amount. This practice keeps many from asking assistance until absolutely necessary, and I do not think that with our practice of learning fully the circumstances of those making application for relief, the rendering of assistance at their homes tends to increase pauperism.

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"It is often the case that a little fuel given to a poor family enables them to get along through the pinch of winter. To refuse it and order them to the almshouse or allow them to suffer, would be a cruelty. I think it very important, in granting out-door relief, that the board of overseers of the poor should be in the habit of inquiring into the particulars of each application.

"As a general thing, when a person once gets into an almshouse he loses all ambition to provide for himself, and is very likely to become a permanent pauper."

The following extracts are from letters of overseers in Middlesex County. The three towns represented maintain almshouses.

The first says,—

"I think much of the good or evil depends on the manner in which it is bestowed. In answer to your first and second inquiries I say for the board, that for the twelve years that I have served on it we have never given out money, but have furnished wood, house rent, and sometimes provisions, but never to the amount that it would have cost us to support the applicants at the almshouse. Those that we are satisfied can earn their living, but are too lazy or dissipated, we let go until they or some one of their family are sick, and then assist them. Bestowed in this way I do not think that it increases pauperism but rather tends to increase exertion. On the contrary, if persons are once admitted to the almshouse, a certain pride is deadened which almost every one has to some extent, and they become permanent inmates.

"3. We do not calculate to render any such aid; doubtless we sometimes are deceived.

"4. I think there would be more suffering and a greater cost to the town if outside relief were abolished. From what I have seen I am satisfied that there are those who would sooner die than go to the almshouse; others after once becoming inmates would resign themselves to their fate and never try to rise again.

"5. Most of those that receive outside aid from the town are too old to labor, or are the widows of soldiers who fell in the rebellion, having young children, too young to earn anything at present. The old will probably need help as long as they live; those that have young children will, we trust, be able to support themselves in a few years."

The second concisely answers the circular thus:—

"1. The effect is generally bad.

"2. It tends to increase pauperism.

"3. Three-quarters at least.

"4. Might be inhuman in a very few cases. Would not make permanent paupers.

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"5. They generally continue to receive aid. Having once received it, they claim it in future.

"6. A very small proportion is given to State paupers.

"7. Out-door support should be confined to those who, by reason of sickness or accident, cannot safely be removed to the almshouse, and to a small number who, by temporary misfortune, may become needy, and whose self-respect would be impaired by going to the poor-house. Temporary aid in such cases would be likely to encourage a meritorious class, and prevent their becoming paupers in the proper sense of the term. Such cases, we admit, would be rare, and sound sense and judgment would be required to discriminate in favor of such persons."

The third town writes thus:—

"In reply to the first question of your circular, we would state that one advantage gained is that the family is kept together, so that the older children can in a few years support the younger members, if not the whole family, without any aid from the town. For example: we have in our town a family consisting of a mother and six children, the oldest of whom is now sixteen years of age. We have had to help them for the past five years. If at the first application of this family for aid we had brought them to the almshouse, admitting that we put the oldest girl out in a family, and that the mother could take care of herself, the cost of the remainder of the family, at the present average cost in our almshouse, would have been upwards of \$2,000 for the five years. We believe from our experience that it would have much exceeded this sum, because it costs more for children's clothing than for that of adults.

"Now, the actual cost of this family to the town for these five years has been \$670, or about fifty cents each per week, which, as will be seen, leaves a considerable sum in favor of the town, without breaking up the family circle, which we believe should be avoided in all cases, as far as possible. Now this family is no further burden on the town, being able to maintain themselves. Two of the oldest are at work in the shop, and they, with the mother, are able to support the family.

"2. In our judgment, it does not increase pauperism. We have helped a number of families in sickness and in need, who, after receiving said aid took care of themselves again as soon as well, and never after applied for aid from the town, though we have known them to be in very straitened circumstances from want of employment. But our almshouse record shows us that nine out of every ten who have been inmates of our almshouse, and have been discharged to take care of themselves, have come back there for support.

"3. We know of but two cases where relatives could help them if so inclined. In one of these cases we were giving three dollars per week to the son for taking care of his father, and he refused to continue unless we would advance one dollar per week additional, making four dollars per week. This we declined to do, and it now costs the town about two dollars per week to support him at the almshouse.

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"4. We think it would increase pauperism rather than diminish it. We believe that placing persons in the almshouse degrades them to a certain extent; that then they lose all self-respect, and seldom if ever again maintain themselves or their families, but are always a burden on the town. But those that are helped outside do not consider themselves paupers, but rather debtors to the town for the temporary aid it has granted them, and which they in most cases propose to repay at some future time. In this feeling we believe they should be encouraged. When one of them applies for a few dollars' worth of fuel or provisions to help him through a hard winter, he should not be dragged to the poor-house; nor, if his manhood or the dreaded name of town pauper should make him refuse to go there, should he be allowed to suffer, or perhaps be driven to crimes, of which there are now too many. We have allowed help in a number of cases, where parties receiving it would sooner see themselves and their families suffer than apply for aid if they thought we should move them to the almshouse. If we admit that to refuse out-door relief, in a case like this, would decrease pauperism, we must also admit that it would tend to increase crime; for we believe that these persons will not see their children suffer, if they can maintain them by stealing, and that they will do this sooner than go to the almshouse. Therefore we should say it would be inhuman, unjust, and against the best interests of the town to abolish the out-door relief system.

"5. We consider all our out-door relief temporary, although we have helped the families of some widows about four or five years.

"6. About thirty per cent. of out-door relief is given to State paupers.

* * * * *

"In conclusion, we would say that we do not keep any persons permanently in the almshouse, except the aged and infirm, and those afflicted with harmless insanity. Out-door relief is given principally to widows and orphans. We have also paid considerable amounts to State paupers for temporary relief, which we never intend to claim from the State."

A single extract from the letters of overseers in Norfolk County is here given :—

"1. There are no advantages in the system of out-door relief, except in particular instances. In the case of invalids or of deformed persons it is oftentimes better to pay for their support with their relatives or friends than to deprive them of these privileges and place them in an almshouse.

"2. Pauperism is decreased by every town having a comfortable and convenient almshouse and farm, so that when persons apply for assistance who are able but have not the disposition to work, they can be admitted, and by proper management can easily be made to support themselves. When this is the result, they remain but a short time.

"3. January 1, 1869, our new almshouse was completed, and a farm of eighteen acres bought in connection with the same. Total expense for support of poor :

Without the almshouse system—for 1867,		\$6,987 77
1868,		7,378 74

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With the almshouse system—1869, ...	\$3,977 55
1870, ...	3,916 89

In the latter, no allowance is made for improvements on the farm.

"4. It would not be uncharitable or inhuman, except perhaps in the instance alluded to of an invalid, deformed person or idiot, or persons similarly situated.

"5. Out-door relief would be generally permanent, especially if the overseers of the poor are inclined to be liberal. I think, in many families, pauperism is hereditary. Almost every town has its —, or —, or —, or some other family, which, for a generation or more back, has had more or less relief.

"6. The relief to State paupers is very slight, except in cases of sickness.

"7. I would limit out-door relief to the cases mentioned in Answer 4, and to those in which actual suffering would exist unless temporary relief was granted. If it was to be permanent, I think it would be for the comfort of the parties needing relief, and economy to the town, to remove them to the almshouse."

A thinly settled town in Plymouth County gives this experience:—

"2. The tendency of out-door relief is undoubtedly to increase the number of paupers in the way suggested; but this result may be avoided, in the main, by the exercise of due caution and firmness on the part of overseers. We do not think it increases pauperism in the aggregate.

"3. To very little if any extent.

"4. In our opinion, both the results named would follow: in some cases deprivation, almost if not quite to the extent of inhumanity, in preference to permanent pauperism; in other cases permanent pauperism, accompanied by inhumanity in the separation of families, some of whose members might support themselves, while others could not.

"5. Out-door relief is generally temporary, except in the case of persons physically infirm, whose kindred are able and willing to aid, but are not able fully to support them.

"6. None at all to State paupers for many years.

"7. None which could be of universal application; generally, limitation as to the amount of relief, that it shall not exceed say fifty per cent. of the cost of support in the almshouse, and limitation, in time, to the inclement season of the year, temporary lack of employment or inability to labor."

The large county of Worcester furnishes several answers that deserve consideration. The extracts which follow are from overseers of towns that support almshouses:—

No. 1.—"7. That it should be limited to worthy cases that only need temporary relief. And those cases that are caused by indolence or intemper-

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ance should be notified by the board of overseers that if by their neglect in the summer they should need assistance in the winter, they would have to go to the poor-house for it. I have found it to work well."

No. II.—"1. As far as our experience extends, we think that all paupers who require a full and permanent support (if able to be removed) should be relieved at the almshouse. But cases will occasionally arise, when, by sickness or some other unavoidable cause, a family (for the time being) are deprived of their entire means of support, which, we think, should receive temporary relief outside the almshouse.

"In fact, we do not believe it to be good policy, aside from other considerations, to refuse such aid in all cases.

"2. That persons sometimes apply for assistance who would not do so if they were aware that they could obtain no relief except at the almshouse, we have no doubt. But by careful inquiry in regard to the circumstances and wants of all such applicants, such cases can generally be disposed of according to their merits.

"3. Persons who could have supported themselves or been supported by their kindred, unless we have been deceived in regard to their condition, have received aid only to a very limited extent.

"4. To refuse assistance to all persons without distinction, at their homes, would, in our opinion, in some cases result in inhumanity, and have a tendency to make them permanent, instead of temporary paupers.

"5. Our out-door relief is confined to such as require only a partial or temporary support; all such as require permanent and full support, we provide for at the almshouse.

"6. Aside from the amount furnished sick and invalid State paupers, who are unable to be removed, our out-door relief for this class of paupers is of small amount.

"7. In our judgment, out-door relief should be confined to those who require only a temporary or partial support, and also be limited so as to exclude all such as are not making every laudable effort in their power to support themselves and families. All children of intemperate or dissolute parents, who are dependent on public charity for support, and who are suffering through their neglect, should, in our opinion, be removed beyond their influence and control, and placed in situations where not only their physical but also their intellectual and moral wants will be studiously regarded.

"The appointment of a Visiting Agent of the Board of State Charities, to inquire into the condition and provide for the welfare of such children, is, in our opinion, a movement in the right direction. We believe that not only the State but cities and towns, as well as individuals, have a duty to perform in regard to this class of paupers, the value of which is not to be estimated by dollars and cents; and that a due regard for their present wants and future well-being will prove to be a far more effectual remedy for pauperism than the adoption of any more stringent measures than now exist in regard to out-door relief."

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No. III.—“1 and 2. The effect of out-door relief depends very much upon the manner of distribution. If the impression gets abroad that the thriftless and lazy can get assistance to help them out in their want of effort or economy to get a living, it increases the number of those who apply, to a considerable extent; but if the rule is, as our rule has always been, to carry to the almshouse at once all applicants for relief, making, however, some rare exceptions, like respectable old people, whose friends are poor, but will do a part towards their support, bringing it within the cost at the almshouse, we have not found our cases increasing.

“3. We have not granted aid unless there was absolute inability to support themselves, and danger of bringing friends liable for support into the same condition, if burdened with more than their own support.

“4. Of course there are some cases of sickness where aid must be furnished out of the almshouse, because persons cannot be moved. There are other cases where it would border very nearly upon inhumanity to carry a family to the poor-house because the head and support of it had been, from accident or sickness, temporarily disabled from supporting them; and this too when perhaps other members of the family are able to do a considerable part towards its support. Whatever tends to lower a man in his own estimation, tends, to some extent, to increase his chances of becoming a pauper, for pauperism in many is more mental than physical.

“If you could get the mental condition up to a proper tension, the person would become self-supporting. It is, therefore, sometimes well to grant slight aid out of the almshouse, rather than to make an open, public pauper of the person applying. In our town, the persons asking for outside aid are generally the aged who have partial means of support, and who, by slight help, get through life without going to the poor-house, and those who fall into temporary need by sickness or other disability. The needs of the aged, from want of means, are permanent any way, and are not probably affected by the manner of relief.

“Our turning point in these cases is, whether it costs more or less. If considerably less out of the almshouse, then we grant out-door aid. If it costs as much, or nearly as much, we invariably remove the applicant, if able, to the almshouse. Our own experience does not indicate that out-door aid, for temporary causes, tends to make the recipients permanent instead of temporary paupers, or to other injurious results under judicious management.

“5. Old persons receiving out-door relief, and families whose head is dead or disabled, generally receive the aid permanently. Certainly with the larger class it is permanent.

“6. A very small proportion of our out-door relief is given to State paupers, probably not exceeding ten per cent.

“7. This inquiry has been partially, at least, already answered; but to apply the former remarks to this particular question, we would say that the governing principle should be humanity, kindness, and a desire to relieve those in need; but of course always limited by a due regard for the welfare of the needy, and the rights of those who are compelled to furnish the means. Keeping these two things in view, and having experienced men in

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charge of the matter, we think no great evil, and sometimes much good, will result from out-door relief without any essential modification of the system."

No. IV.—"I wish to cite one case which will go to show the propriety of having all of our paupers at the almshouse. Some forty years ago we had a family consisting of perhaps eight persons, which the town helped from year to year, to the amount of perhaps fifty or sixty dollars per year. After we bought our farm, the overseers said to them, If you want any help you must go to the poor-farm; rather than do this the father supported his family and left off drinking. His children grew up and left home; he continued to do well, bought a place of his own, and is now an old man worth two thousand dollars. Our poor-farm has done so much good; lessened the paupers seven or eight at one time. We pay more or less every year to persons, who, if they could not get help short of the poor-farm, would get supported some way."

No. V.—"1. In my opinion out-door relief has its advantages; and if such relief is properly administered, I am not aware that any disadvantages are necessarily involved.

"2. No town of any considerable size ought to be without an almshouse. We have a farm of 100 acres, and an almshouse upon it of sufficient capacity to accommodate twice as many inmates as our average number for the last fifteen years. We endeavor to make the place as comfortable and homelike as possible, the fare as good as that of the average of well-to-do farmers in our community, so that the almshouse is no bugbear to any one who ought to receive support therein, nor more disgraceful than town aid in any other way. In dispensing aid we consult the best interests of the applicant as well as of the town. If any single person, or other person whose family relations are of little or no value to them, need nearly or quite full support, we put them in the almshouse. If a family either temporarily, or for years together, are unable fully to support themselves without keeping their children from school, we grant them such assistance (a little at a time, that we may see them often) as seems to us to be necessary in connection with the best efforts they can be induced to put forth. In some cases we pay the rent, or pay the rent and furnish fuel, or provide some other prominent article of expense.

"Take for illustration a feeble man, a shoemaker, with a thriftless wife and many children, mostly quite young. The father does what work he is able to do; the older children assist him in his work when not in school. We pay his rent, give him fuel, perhaps, and an occasional order upon a store or market on his personal application. The yearly expense may be 100 to 200 dollars. Should we put the whole family into the almshouse, the father perhaps abandons his family or loses his energy; the family relations (more or less valuable) are interrupted, parents and children imagine themselves especially disgraced, and they become a dead weight upon the town, an expense twice or thrice as great as in the other case. If aided judiciously,

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encouraged, advised, and rebuked if need be, in a few years the children become older, more helpful, and the family again self-supporting.

"If it were known that an application for aid was sure to result in a ticket to the almshouse, no doubt some would be deterred from asking, and resort to theft, submit to more extreme poverty, or keep their children entirely out of school, and extend the evils of poverty far into the future. I know quite a number of people in this town, thrifty, intelligent, enterprising, occupying responsible positions in the manufactory, and respected in society, whose parents received aid from the town, when they were little children, and the fact is now generally unknown.

"3. We do not intend in any case to aid persons or families unless it is actually necessary by reason of their being unable to support themselves. Doubtless there are cases, where children or near kindred would go beyond their reasonable ability, to keep aged parents or other relations from the poor-house, if the town would assist in no other way.

"When kindred choose to keep their friends off the town no objection is offered; but if children, for instance, who have families of their own, do not feel able to support their aged and indigent parents, the town in most cases can bear the burden better than sons or daughters.

"4. I think the entire abolition of out-door relief would result in inhumanity in many cases, break down ambition, and tend to promote permanent pauperism. We aid at least three times as many persons out of as in the almshouse, while the annual expense of the farm is twice or three times as great as that of out-door relief.

"5. In many cases only temporary, perhaps for once only, and that in case of accident or unusual sickness. Other cases may be of five, ten or even fifteen years' duration.

"6. But a small portion is given to State paupers. Cases which promise to be permanent, or to require full support for a time, we remove (if practicable) to the State almshouse; if not, we aid them as if they were our own poor.

"7. In cases where relief (not full support), or full support for a short time, or in almost any case where the expense to the town would probably be less than a removal to the almshouse would be likely to involve, out-door relief should be granted.

* * * * *

"The care of the poor should be entrusted to kind-hearted, as well as prudent men,—men who will legitimately dispense rather than withhold the needed appropriation for that purpose, and men who deal fairly by other towns in pauper cases. The office of overseer of the poor, though attended with some trouble and perplexity, gives the incumbent the pleasure of relieving real want, as well as good opportunities of encouraging and elevating the poor, putting him also in a favorable position to rebuke and restrain from evil habits, to which his wards are quite often addicted."

No. VI.—"1. We think there are decided advantages in the practice of out-door relief, as the assistance is usually only a partial support. Widows with small children will frequently support themselves, with a small allowance per week.

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"2 and 3. We do not think it increases pauperism. Overseers must discriminate between those who are really needy and those who are not.

"We are not aware that we have assisted those who could have supported themselves; not to any great extent certainly.

"4. We think the abolition of the system would result in evil; as many parents would allow their families to suffer, rather than go to the almshouse with their children, or be separated from them by having them indentured by overseers.

"5. They do not, as a general thing. Many, by being assisted through sickness or some misfortune, afterwards support themselves.

No. VII.—"1. We have had several cases where the father or mother of a family were sick, and in need of aid to help them through their sickness. It was more economical to aid them at their homes than to take them to the almshouse.

"2. It does in some cases encourage persons to apply for aid if they think it can be obtained outside the almshouse; but these cases, with us, we think are exceptions.

"3. Such cases with us are very few, if any.

"4. We think it would be a lack of humanity to confine relief to the almshouse entirely. We frequently have cases where the individuals needing aid could not be removed to the almshouse, and would suffer unless relieved by the town or neighbors. We also have now two or three cases, which it is costing from three to four dollars per week to maintain, and the overseers allow about \$1.50 per week, which is not above the average cost at our almshouse, and the friends of such make up the remainder, rather than have them taken to the almshouse, though in some cases not very well able to do it.

"Think it would result in inhumanity to a portion of those we usually aid, but perhaps not in a majority of cases.

"5. This depends principally upon the condition of the persons needing aid; a majority of the cases with us are temporary. Paralytic and such cases are permanent.

"6. We have not rendered aid very extensively to State paupers, when the Commonwealth has not reimbursed the town in part.

"7. There are many cases where aid must be rendered outside of the almshouse. Perhaps it may be safe and wise to limit it to such cases as a general rule, provided there are good, comfortable homes prepared for others at the almshouse. We think it expedient to aid persons who have become entirely dependent on others for support, whose relations are mainly dependent upon their own labor for their support, and are willing to share largely with the town for such support, rather than have their friends go to the almshouse.

"In regard to the management of the town almshouses, they should, we think, be conducted on principles of justice, charity and humanity; and we are happy to believe that this is becoming more and more the ruling principle in our State.

"There should, we think, be a farm or almshouse owned by every con-

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siderable town in this Commonwealth, and a humane and judicious superintendent be employed to take charge of the institution and its inmates; and it should be so conducted that the unfortunate and the helpless may feel at home there, and that neither they nor their friends may feel degraded or unworthy because poor and helpless, nor feel like criminals, nor be treated as such. These homes provided by the towns should be managed so as to remove the prejudice now existing in the public mind in regard to receiving support at the almshouses in our Commonwealth. We think this is the sentiment of the people of this town, and we feel bound to try to carry out these ideas in our executive duties as overseers of the poor."

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Reports from the Cities.

From a manufacturing city, of twenty-five thousand inhabitants, this response is made to the circular:—

"1. The advantages of giving outside relief are, in preventing actual suffering and in saving families from breaking up their homes. The disadvantages are, in the encouragement it affords to those to apply for relief who might support themselves, and in lowering the standard of self-respect and self-reliance among a class of people who are not overstocked with those qualities. I think, on the whole, it would not be advisable to do away entirely with the practice.

"2. Yes, to some extent.

"3. I think three-quarters of those receiving out-door aid in this city would in some way manage to live outside the almshouse if this kind of relief was refused them.

"4. In some cases it would undoubtedly make permanent instead of temporary paupers; but I think the greater evil would result from the household being broken up and the suffering caused thereby.

"5. Probably one-third continue to receive aid from year to year.

"6. I should think one-half were State paupers.

"7. As a general rule, I should give only to those whose needs appear to be temporary; though there are undoubtedly cases, particularly of old people, who, by the aid of friends or otherwise, have the means of partial support, in which humanity would dictate (and when it would be quite as economical for the town or city) that some outside relief should be given."

From another city, of about the same population as the preceding but differing in other respects, this report is made:—

"1. By aiding certain persons outside, they are prevented in some cases from becoming permanent paupers. This is true of sick persons, who need but temporary relief, and of a family where there are children; for when children are brought up in an almshouse they are apt to consider that their home.

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"2. No doubt it does, to some extent. In some cases, if assistance was withheld, they would manage to support themselves.

"3. This question, as well as the others, is difficult to answer, and must be answered presumptively, as the case has not been tested. But there are many who have been assisted by the city, who would have managed to support themselves, or would perhaps have been assisted by their friends. There is also a class who have seen better days, and who have friends that assist in their support; this class would suffer rather than go to an almshouse.

"4. We think it would be inhuman to force all poor persons into an almshouse, when a small amount of aid would prevent it. It would, in most cases, make permanent paupers of them. When a person gets into an almshouse, he seldom leaves it except to return again, for his pride and ambition (if he had any) are gone.

"5. Persons who receive out-door relief generally continue to receive it from year to year. The cases in which it is discontinued are very rare. Many times it has been demanded as a right; persons receiving it become pensioners. It is generally a permanent thing when once received.

* * * * *

"7. The overseers adopt the following rule, except in cases of sickness.

"When a person or family can support themselves by the assistance of two feet of wood or one-quarter of a ton of coal, and \$2.50 in provisions per month, it is sent to them at their homes. The expense is very much less than it would be at the almshouse, and the relief is more congenial to the feelings of those who receive it."

One of the smaller cities reports as follows :—

"1 and 2. Relief given outside of the almshouse has in our opinion a tendency to encourage idleness and a want of ambition to help one's self.

"3. More than one-half that now receive aid could earn a living if they were obliged to.

"4. Entirely to abolish the practice of giving aid outside of the almshouse would result in inhumanity to a small class of respectable old people.

"5. A very large majority of those who receive aid outside of the almshouse continue to receive it as long as they live.

"6. About seven per cent. of the outside aid is given to State paupers.

"7. We would limit outside relief to the aged and infirm, and a few cases of sickness; but would not help well, hearty persons outside the almshouse."

Another city of 40,000 inhabitants presents the following experience :—

"1. The advantages of out-door relief consist principally in enabling the recipients in extremity and trial to keep their families together and out of the almshouse. Most of this relief is given only on account of the children

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of the applicants. In these, as in all other cases, imposition is often practised, which it requires shrewdness to detect. Much, therefore, depends upon the good judgment and discretion of the overseer disbursing the aid.

"2. When this aid is given in such cases as mentioned, and to worthy objects, the tendency is rather to decrease pauperism.

"3. Undoubtedly such relief is sometimes given when it ought not to be on account of imposition practised by the applicant, which it is almost impossible for the overseer to detect, but in our experience very few cases of this kind have come to light.

"4. In our opinion the abolition of out-door relief would be conducive to much suffering, as in many cases deserving persons requiring aid would rather undergo starvation than enter the almshouse. We believe it would tend also to increase pauperism, especially in cases where children are sent to the almshouse with their parents, for they grow up with the stigma upon their names, and with little or no ambition to rise out of the degradation which living in an almshouse brings upon them. As far as our experience goes, pauperism would generally seem to be hereditary, for children and even grandchildren often follow the footsteps of their parents in this respect, and we can account for it in no other way than that before mentioned.

"5. Where sickness or temporary disability is the cause, persons receiving the aid cease to receive it when the cause is removed. But there are cases where the recipients expect the aid regularly as the time comes around, and especially is this the case with foreigners. In some few instances they cannot do without it. As a whole, however, we believe that this relief has proved temporary rather than permanent.

"6. About three-fourths of the aid given is to State paupers.

"7. Out-door relief should, we think, be given to all applicants when in the judgment of the overseer that relief is to be temporary and for the purpose of assisting the applicant and family to keep out of the almshouse, for the desire to keep out is a commendable one and should be encouraged. The amount of such relief should be refunded to the city or town by the State. In the end, this would prove, as we think, to be the greater economy."

The overseers of the poor of the city of Boston communicate this statement in relation to out-door relief:—

"1. The advantages are: it aids the worthy poor to keep their family together, where there are children; and when the persons are aged, it enables them, with amounts received from charitable societies, to have a home of their own, and saves them from being sent to the almshouse.

"When active and industrious persons are overtaken by sudden and temporary illness, or other calamity, such temporary aid saves them from the misfortune of going to the almshouse, of being considered paupers, and possibly of becoming such.

"The disadvantages are: if aid is given to the indolent and unworthy, it tends to make them permanent beggars, instead of being industrious and frugal with their means of support.

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" 2. As a general rule, we think it does not, so far as the cases come under the care of the overseers of the poor in this city.

" 3. None are aided, who are known to have any kindred who are legally liable to support them.

" 4. In this city we think it would; as it would tend to break up families with children, and old persons who now have a place which is a home to them, and where they can have more liberty than would be possible in the almshouse; and tend to destroy all self-respect for themselves and families.

" 5. As a general rule, most of the persons receiving out-door relief continue to receive the same from year to year, none being aided permanently but poor persons who are supposed to be worthy, although there have been a few cases of persons who have been placed in better circumstances, and have voluntarily relinquished the amounts allowed them by the overseers of the poor."

The system, as administered in the city of Worcester, is thus described by the clerk of the overseers of the poor:—

" 1. Worcester has upwards of 40,000 inhabitants. An appropriation of about \$10,000 has been made yearly for this department during the five years I have been connected with it. We have a good farm and buildings in readiness for any emergency, and less than one-half of our appropriation has been used there, as we never send a case there unless we think it probable that it is to be permanent; as our observation shows, that where a person has been once relieved from all care and responsibility, especially if well in years, he rarely feels inclined to make an effort to maintain himself afterwards. Our family of paupers there has averaged from 25 to 30 annually, during the time I have been the secretary of the board.

" 2. To a certain extent it does. But if the duties of overseers of the poor are properly attended to, that can easily be remedied by a person of ordinary judgment and discrimination.

" 3. Not to a great extent, for the reason that no aid is given until the case has been investigated, and a proper record made of all the facts.

" 4. In my opinion it would be not only inhuman, but also impolitic, for reasons mentioned in answer to question first, and my experience shows that a little timely aid, with some good advice, to help a family over a hard place, has frequently saved us from having to fully maintain a whole family of paupers for an indefinite length of time; and I have observed also that pauperism runs in streaks, as when the grandfather has been in the poor-house, the father has no sense of any disgrace, and the grandson has come to contemplate such an event as going to the poor-house as one of the ordinary events of the family history.

" 5. With us much the larger number receive temporary aid or out-door relief only for a few months. But we have others that continue for a longer period, and a few, that, with a smaller amount than it would cost to give full support in the almshouse, continue to call for aid every winter.

" 6. About one-fourth of our inhabitants are foreigners, and State paupers receive about one-third of our office disbursements; the largest proportion

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of which is given in charity, and no claim is made on the State for reimbursement.

"7. We think it best to provide for all we can dispose of at a less cost than would suffice to maintain them in the almshouse."

From other States.

One of the members of the Board of Public Charities and Corrections, of the city of New York, thus states the mode of administering relief in that city, and the effect thereof:—

"We regard out-door relief as a very essential part of our system of charities, as well in a moral as economical point of view. But it must be fenced round with many checks. We have the city divided into twelve districts and a visitor to the poor assigned to each, whose duty is to examine personally into the condition of every applicant for relief resident in his district, and to report in writing, to the superintendent of overseers of the poor who dispenses the relief, the causes of the destitution, number in family, etc.; in fact, all about the applicant. The superintendent, on the report being received, has discretionary power to grant not exceeding one dollar per week for twelve weeks. At the expiration of that term the condition of the recipient must be reexamined and a new report made to the superintendent. If in the opinion of that officer larger relief ought to be granted, the subject is brought before the commissioner.

"No fuel is dispensed before the first of January or after the first of April, and only on visitors' reports, as in money relief. The quantity granted is from one-half to one ton of coal. On the first of April the books are closed and a new set opened. All relief for the time is stopped. As applications come in they are assigned to the several visitors. We think we keep many from despair and from the almshouse by doling out some sums, and were it not for our out-door relief, Blackwell's Island would not be large enough for our almshouses. All who enter remain for life. The inscription on Dante's Hell should be on every almshouse."

The secretary of the Relief and Aid Society of Chicago gives the results of his observation in the work of charity in that city:—

"2. If injudiciously administered, yes.

"3. Probably 25 per cent.

"4. Would result in inhumanity to the class of most deserving poor, whose self-respect would prevent their going to the poor-house; and make permanent a large class of chronic cases which can be got along with by temporary aid, and partial support at their homes.

"5. Of those aided by our voluntary charities, the quarter part become self-supporting; many of those aided by the legal charities do so; more

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might be made to do so, were our legal charities more wisely administered. Fully fifty per cent. of all recipients of public charities intend to be on hand whenever there is anything going.

"6. We have no State paupers.

"7. No definite rule can safely be established; there is such a variation of circumstances that much must be left to the discretion of the disbursing officer. He should examine, or cause the case of each applicant to be thoroughly examined, so as to acquaint himself fully with the necessities, capabilities and resources of the same. Aid should be given only to meet present necessities, and it should be discontinued at the earliest moment it is possible for the applicant to become self-supporting.

"I dislike exceedingly a regular stated allowance. In cases of permanent dependence it may be necessary; but, in my opinion, should be made in no other cases. It is my conviction that the poor of our large cities are in more danger of becoming paupers, by an unwise liberality in our public charities, than of being left to suffer for want of needed aid."

STATE AID TO DISABLED SOLDIERS AND THEIR FAMILIES.

PART FOURTH.

STATE AID TO DISABLED SOLDIERS AND
THEIR FAMILIES.

PROVISIONS OF EXISTING LAWS.

First. As to the Soldier himself.

The State aid laws, as they now stand, grant the aid to soldiers and sailors credited to the quota of this State, upon the concurrence of the following conditions:—

1. The receipt of a pension from the United States.
2. Disability incapacitating from the pursuit of one's usual vocation.
3. Necessitous circumstances.
4. Residence in the State when aided.

The existence of one or two of these conditions without the others (with exceptions hereafter stated) does not entitle to the aid.

The third condition,—necessitous circumstances,—did not operate till January 1, 1871. Prior to that, a soldier disabled as above, and in receipt of a pension, could draw the State aid, although he might be in possession of a large property or income. This condition is imposed by the Act of 1870, and its enforcement would largely diminish the aggregate amount. There is, however, reason to suppose that in some towns (how many there are no means of knowing) it is a dead letter. It is either ignored, or the ground is taken that disability is sufficient without it. Such an interpretation is in manifest violation of the letter and intent of the law, and could not have been made upon any responsible legal advice. If taken, however, by the local authorities, there are no adequate means of remedying it.

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The first condition,—the receipt of a pension from the United States,—is acquired by disability arising from wounds received or disease contracted in the service ; that is, a pension is given to soldiers thus disabled. The State aid supplements this provision. It is therefore given in addition to a pension supposed by Congress sufficient to meet the want.

Second. As to Families.

The State aid is given to the widow, children and widowed mother of a soldier, upon concurrence of these conditions :

1. The soldier to have been credited to the quota of this State.
2. The soldier, if living, to be in receipt of a pension, or, if deceased, to have died in the service, or since on account of wounds received or sickness or disability contracted in it.
3. Dependence of such relatives upon him while living for support.
4. Necessitous circumstances.
5. Residence in the State when aided.

The Act of 1867, chapter 136, allows the aid “to prevent actual suffering” to soldiers and their dependents *who had before received it*. The hardship of cutting off former recipients induced this saving clause.

It is only intended, in this connection, to indicate generally the recipients of State aid, without detailing the more exceptional cases in which it is continued.

The local officers may, at their discretion, pay the amount due to a soldier to his wife or family, instead of to himself in person.

The right to receive State aid is determined by the selectmen of towns and the mayor and aldermen of cities ; and their opinion is final, unless the soldier himself appeals. The Board of Appeal consists of the State Auditor, the Adjutant-General and the Surgeon-General.

The State aid Acts, from which this summary is made, are chapter 172, 1866 ; chapter 136, 1867 ; chapter 339, 1870 ; chapter 299, 1871.

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AMOUNT OF STATE AID.

The amount of State Aid drawn by each Disabled Soldier.—The State aid is calculated by reference to the pension. It cannot exceed, either for a private or an officer, six dollars a month. This maximum amount is only given upon a *full* pension, which, for a private, is eight dollars, and more for an officer. If the pension is less than a full one, the State aid is proportionately less than this maximum sum of six dollars. Thus, if the pension is six dollars, where a full pension would be eight, the State aid is four and a half dollars; and if the pension is four dollars, the State aid is three. If an officer's full pension is twenty dollars a month, the State aid is six dollars; but if, the full pension being twenty, he is allowed only a half pension, as ten, he receives half State aid, to wit: three dollars a month.

The aggregate amount allowed to the dependents of a living or deceased soldier cannot exceed eight dollars a month.

The aggregate amount of State aid for the several years is here given. It will be seen that it still approximates one-fourth of the State tax :—

1861,	.	.	.	.	.	\$475,341 00
1862,	.	.	.	.	.	1,880,000 00
1863,	.	.	.	.	.	2,380,000 00
1864,	.	.	.	.	.	2,294,000 00
1865,	.	.	.	.	.	1,434,000 00
1866,	.	.	.	.	.	1,278,894 00
1867,	.	.	.	.	.	899,800 00
1868,	.	.	.	.	.	659,740 00
1869,	.	.	.	.	.	636,740 00
1870,	.	.	.	.	.	615,120 13
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	\$12,553,635 13

CIRCUMSTANCES REQUIRING STATE AID AT THE BEGINNING.

During the war, and for a time thereafter, there were some peculiar circumstances calling for State aid, which have ceased in great measure to exist.

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The pension system of the United States was not in complete working order. The Acts of Congress raised difficult questions which awaited decision or further legislation. The pension office was crowded with claims, and its work greatly in arrears. This difficulty is now removed, and the parties entitled to pensions are receiving them.

The national asylums for disabled soldiers, at Augusta, Dayton and Hampton, now liberally endowed, were not then open.

Disabled soldiers were then without occupation; but they have, in the course of time, generally found places in public or private service, where their disability is not a serious obstruction to getting a livelihood.

The young children, whose nurture at the beginning was a strong plea, are fast reaching a self-supporting age.

The Grand Army of the Republic, which is open to all soldiers of honorable record who served in the civil war, has extended a helping hand to disabled comrades, finding them opportunities for remunerative labor.

The Soldiers' Employment Bureau, which has been aided by the State since 1868, renders similar service.

It may be remarked that no State but our own has given this aid since the war; and further, that in this State it received much support in the legislature of 1866, as the most expedient method of preventing the passage of a bill involving a heavy appropriation of millions of dollars for equalizing bounties.

TESTIMONY OF TOWN AUTHORITIES AS TO THE EFFECTS OF STATE AID.

The letter issued to the town authorities in relation to outdoor relief, referred to in the review of that subject, called also for information as to State aid to soldiers and their families. In the extracts, the names of officers and of the towns for which they answer, must be withheld, in consequence of assurances given in order to secure greater freedom and confidence in replies.

"1. Has the 'State aid' allowed to disabled soldiers and their families, in your opinion, been obtained or sought by the undeserving, or those who were not in need of it? and if so, to what extent,

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or at what particular time during the period it has been granted by the State?

"2. Has the receipt of aid from this source had the effect to make the parties receiving it permanently dependent upon public charity? and if so, to what extent?

"3. Do humanity and public policy require the continuance of the system of 'State aid'?"

The main current of the answers is strongly against the continuance of the present system of State aid. With many, there is an evident hesitancy and reluctance to expressing an opinion upon a question where conviction and sentiment are at variance, and where a known declaration of adverse opinion may cause no little undeserved criticism and even unpopularity. Few of those declaring in favor of its continuance state any reason therefor, or any other than that patriotism and gratitude require it,—sentiments, it may be remarked, which never require anything that is not for the good of the whole and of the beneficiaries themselves. One of the officers (it is easy to imagine a twinkle in his eye as he wrote it) approves the system "if the State can afford it!" On the other hand, the greater part of those who undertake to detail their experience and to give with any fulness their reasons, pronounce with decision against the system.

It appears from the answers that the system has been from the first greatly abused, but more in the earlier period of its existence than now. One-half of the answers state or imply such abuse at some period. The aid has been received by large numbers who did not need it, and by others who wasted it, and with both classes has encouraged idleness, extravagance and dissipation. It is found exceedingly difficult to decide who ought and who ought not to receive it. The question is embarrassed by ill-regulated sentiment in the community, and by a loose administration in neighboring towns. The community may be against the system as a whole, but while it exists is pretty likely to urge the claims of each applicant. One claimant complains that he is in as much need as another who is already a recipient. The officers of one town who try to do their duty faithfully, are besieged with solicitation on the ground

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that, in the neighboring towns, similar cases receive favorable action ; and as it is the State's money, in which the town is inappreciably interested, which is to be spent, it is difficult to stand up. It is a frequent experience that, of two persons equally disabled, one gets along perfectly well without the aid, making no demand for it, and even laying up money, while the other, making little or no effort, settles down in inaction upon his pension and State aid.

It also occurs that while the aid is designed only to meet cases of actual need, it enables the recipient to lay up money. This, however, cannot be done legally since January 1, 1871, under the Act of 1870, chapter 339, which confines aid to those in "necessitous circumstances,"—and probably much of this testimony relates to an earlier period. It appears, however, as already stated, that, to a considerable extent, the condition required by the Act above referred to is ignored.

Of the answers which recommend a further continuance of State aid, many suggest that it should expire at an early period, as in a year or two (the present law fixes January 1, 1873, as the date) ; that while it lasts it be confined to special cases of hardship, and to only a proportion of those now receiving it, as one-quarter or one-half ; that it be adjusted to the actual need of the applicant, like out-door relief, and perhaps given only in supplies instead of money, and not as now paid in fixed sums which are calculated with reference to the pension, and not to the need ; and that special effort be made to obtain such employment for the applicants as is suited to them, and where such being offered is refused, the aid also be withheld.

Certain features of the present system, as stated by town officers, may be noted here.

1. It encourages the impression among large numbers of persons that the country, or rather the State, owes them a support, and this without their making all proper effort to support themselves. Such an impression is fatal to all manly character, and tends to idleness and demoralization. The good and brave soldier will not make the claim, and the best and bravest can never, by any self-devotion, purchase a dispensation from the perpetual and universal duty which enjoins upon all mankind

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to make the most diligent use of the physical and intellectual faculties, even to the end. The greatest injury that can be done to any man or any class of men in the prime of life, is to destroy the self-reliance and self-respect which are essential to manhood, and public gratitude must never be permitted to take a form which will contribute to that result.

2. The local authorities decide upon the right to the aid, without their decision affecting, perceptibly, the local burden. If the local officers are careful, making thereby the amounts of State aid allowed \$500, rather than \$1,000, it affects only the liability of the whole State, and to a very small degree their own town. If they find similar officers in other towns acting with less care, they have no encouragement to fidelity, particularly when pressed by the example of other towns where the aid is less scrupulously distributed. If they refuse, they are charged with being unpatriotic and ungrateful. As the State, and not the town, is to pay the bill, the share of the latter in the cost of the particular grant is inappreciable, and the public officer has no constituency to fall back upon. It is too much to expect human nature, with a March town meeting in view, to stand up firm under such circumstances.

But if the *State* aid is believed to be longer necessary, it is submitted that it should be dispensed by State authorities alone. It is believed that \$50,000, or at the most \$100,000, placed in the hands of judicious State officers, *removed from local pressure*, and dispensing the aid upon uniform, and not, as now, upon diverse rules, would relieve all the want that the \$600,000 now relieves, without encouraging the idleness and dissipation which the present system promotes. It may not be just to terminate it abruptly, but legislation looking to its reduction and its displacement by a better system should be encouraged.

The duty of this nation to provide for disabled soldiers and the families of the deceased, is sacred and perpetual. In view of their sacrifices, and the great salvation won, it can afford to do all that is best for the common weal and the good of the soldier himself. It is a national duty, and it is not well to divide it among the States. The cause was common and national, and the reward and relief should likewise be common and national.

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The soldiers enlisting in each State fought for the common defence, and were the soldiers of the United States, and not of any one State. Any system which puts the soldiers in the States on a different footing, encourages sectionalism and invidious comparisons. The Acts of Congress have already provided pensions and bounties, and, if these are not sufficient, more should be given; but there are no peculiar circumstances, not existing elsewhere, which require them to be supplemented in this State. The State aid is now regarded quite generally as in the nature of a pension, and, if justice requires, let the national pension be raised.

This principle, however, need not exclude certain local and peculiar provisions, in the way of aid to societies for the employment or temporary care of soldiers.

Upon the subject of State aid, and its effect upon recipients, the reports of the former Secretary of this Board contain important suggestions: first Report, p. 406; third Report, pp. 41-46; fourth Report, p. 7.

*Extracts from Letters of Town Authorities.**

No. I.—“1. We are not paying State aid to any one now; when we did, half of what we paid might as well have been thrown away.

“3. Not here.”

No. II.—“3. We think its continuance required to disabled soldiers, and small children of these and of the slain; in some cases of widows, but not in all. This is a question where it is hard for the selectmen to draw a line of demarcation, as one soldier, disabled, is in circumstances where he gets as good wages as any man in the trade. Another, less disabled but not in the same circumstances, can but get half a living. Another (and we have such a one in our place) is as fully disabled, drawing a United States pension, and calls for no aid because he is getting at his labors a good living. Where is the defining line? Is it to be made by situation, disability or *vim*?”

No. III.—“1. The larger part of those who obtain State aid do not need it. I think only widows and disabled soldiers should receive it, and I suppose such is the intention of the law. I know of cases where persons receiving State aid lay up money every year; it makes them permanently dependent upon it, for none of those receiving State aid will ever admit they can do without it as long as the State will pay it to them. I think no soldier, who is able to work and does, should have State aid; when the State paid aid to

* The numbers prefixed to the answers refer to the questions on pp. 84, 85, ante.

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most of the soldiers, we had a large number of the smartest disabled men ever known. I have strong doubts whether humanity or public policy require its continuance if it would be cheaper for the town to render the assistance. Some change should be made in the law; if I had any voice in the matter there are some in —— who would not receive State aid, and I presume this is true in most all cases."

No. IV.—"1. It has, and particularly the first year after the passage of the Act.

"2. It has not in our town.

"3. We think not. We are decidedly of opinion that the law ought to be repealed. We think it has worked evil rather than good. State aid has been obtained not only by the undeserving, but by those who were able to earn great wages by labor, and who had the means of living otherwise, and were much better able to support themselves than many who were compelled to contribute to their relief. We sincerely hope the aid will not be extended."

No. V.—"1. State aid is often asked for by those not in need, and is generally used more as a luxury than a necessity, especially since the close of the war.

"2. Not by any means, but it does tend in many cases to extravagance in a small way, such as drinking, rioting, &c.

"3. I think not."

No. VI.—"I will take each case separately.

"First, Mrs. ——, \$4 per month. Her husband died in the hospital from disease contracted before entering the army, as the physicians reported. But the lawyers, by unceasing efforts for two years or more, succeeded in obtaining pension papers for her. Her husband was a man of not very industrious habits; he left a small farm, partly paid for. She being of a much more industrious turn, went to work and paid for the place. While he lived with her he probably hardly did enough to pay his board. Now she is receiving a pension and State aid. We requested her, as well as others to whom we pay State aid, to appear before the selectmen at the commencement of the year and give us a statement why State aid should be allowed her. She sent a note saying that her health was poor and she was not able to appear before the board, and that if any received aid from the State she ought to. The remainder make the same plea; the great trouble is to determine to whom we should pay aid from the State.

"Next comes Mrs. —— . Her husband was killed in the army. She received from a life insurance company \$1,000. Her father, with whom she lives, is a wealthy farmer, well able to support her and her two children, as he had been in the habit of doing before her husband went to the war. Her husband was a poor substitute for a man, not doing much for his family. She now receives a pension and State aid, and has a good home with her father. We cannot refuse aid to her without making too much of a noise, as long as others receive it.

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"Next comes Mr. ———, receiving a pension and State aid. He has lost a part of two fingers, but his neighbors think he can do as good a day's work as he ever could. Our tax-payers are finding fault because we allow him State aid, but the plea is, that other towns are paying State aid to men no more deserving than he, and that he ought to receive it if others do.

"——— comes next. He is well deserving of State aid and he is the only one in our town to whom it is really a matter of necessity, and he ought not to be out of the hospital provided by the government. We have sent him there once or twice. He does not like to stay there because he cannot do as he likes.

"I intended to have gone through the list; but it all amounts to the same.

"If State aid were entirely discontinued we have no one but ——— (the last case), who would not despise the idea of going to the town for help. And probably this would be the case nine times out of ten in our Commonwealth.

"Where it should be necessary for towns to help those that really needed it, would they shrink from a liberal expenditure to supply the families of those that have so nobly suffered, and bled, and died for their country? Never!

"Some that served in the war and are really poor and laboring hard to pay taxes and support their families, have some reason to complain that the State aid does not in all cases work well.

"Those who receive State aid are not in the habit of looking at it as coming from the tax-payers of our town."

No. VII.—"Many of our soldiers came home rather demoralized, but as well able to labor and support their families as before they went to the war. But finding that towns from which they enlisted are obliged to support their families, they spend their time and their money, if they have any, at low drinking places, and do nothing for their wives and children. We have on our hands at present a family of four persons that receive full support, while the husband is able to earn enough, and probably does earn enough to provide for them, but spends it for rum."

No. VIII.—"1. State aid is paid to a great extent to those who don't deserve it by actual need. I should say that two-thirds of the amount paid in our town is to those who are no more in need than the well-to-do people in the place. The pension and State aid extended to some make every-day idlers of them.

"2. I think it has to a considerable extent made parties receiving it permanently dependent upon public charity.

"3. No. I think there are those who should be helped by the public, but of those who receive State aid more do not deserve it than do."

No. IX.—"As to the matter of State aid, in some instances it has been a help to those who received it, but as a general thing it tends to indolence and in the end to pauperism."

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No. X.—“1. To the first part of this question we say yes, so far as our town is concerned. We think nearly one-half of the aid paid for two or three years past ought not to have been paid. In the earliest years of the aid it was given to all, or nearly all, who applied for it, and those who have once received it think they are entitled to it as long as any one, no matter what their circumstances may be. The effect has been in some cases to encourage idleness and extravagance; still there are cases in which it has prevented some from receiving aid from the town, and has done much good.

“2. The payment of the aid has had the effect to make the parties receiving it think they are dependent upon it in nearly all cases.

“3. To this question we answer no. It is true it has done some good to parties deserving it. As the case now stands, the aid may be spent wisely or unwisely. The recipients are accountable to no one, and they can spend it as they choose. We think it is better to have the money expended for the support of the needy by the overseers of the poor, or by some other competent person, than to have it given to parties who have no economy in spending money. We have no wish to prevent any one deserving of aid from receiving it in some way, but we do object to paying it to every one who may ask for it. We would be liberal to the soldier and his family when they are needy; we would give them all they ought to have; but we do not think it is right that they should be supported in idleness if they are well and able to work. Under the last Act, taking effect last January, we are paying only about one-half the number we paid last year. This act of ours creates hard feeling on the part of some who think they are as needy and as much entitled to it as any one. We think it would be better to abolish the whole thing and let towns take care of the needy. This will reduce our State tax more than it will increase our pauper tax, and the deserving poor alone will be aided as they should be.”

No. XI.—“In regard to the State aid allowances, I am perfectly satisfied there are few, very few cases, where it would cause any hardship were it entirely done away with. Having attended to these disbursements in our town from the first enactment of the law granting the aid to the present time, I know perfectly well its operations.

“So long as the law exists it is impossible to cut off many who evidently ought not to ask for aid but who will persist in claiming it as a right, and are encouraged to do so by every premium agent. I have long wondered why our legislature should keep extending the time of the limitation of this law, but have supposed it was because it would be considered unpatriotic to oppose it when such a bill was introduced.”

No. XII.—“1. We think all get it who can.

“2. It causes laziness. About one-third of those who draw State aid in our town spend it before it becomes due, and would if they drew \$100 per month, and still they live and fare no better than before they drew any.

“3. I think not. If the parties get pensions from the general government it is sufficient. We have plenty of families in this section that draw

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no pension nor State aid. They are equally poor with those that draw \$144 per year, but through their industry get as good a living as those that receive the aid."

No. XIII.—"1. I think one-third, or nearly so, are undeserving and obtain it under false statements; but there are some worthy and needy persons that receive it. Perhaps it is better to err in generosity to a part than to have the majority suffer.

"2 So far as I know, where the soldiers themselves are the recipients, I believe many of them would be as well without it.

"3. In not more than one-half of the cases does humanity or public policy require the continuance of the law. A considerable part of the receipts is spent in dissipation, and some is hoarded in banks. Perhaps one-half is doing good; but would it not be better to abolish that aid and leave it to the officers of the several towns to render aid as circumstances require and the law directs? If the time is lengthened for granting State aid, would it not be better to have the selectmen of the several towns (where they are not overseers of the poor) give a sworn certificate that the person is poor and needy, with the other evidence that he is entitled to the aid?"

No. XIV.—"1. Undeserving persons frequently apply and often obtain it.

"2. It tends to make them permanently dependent.

"3. Neither humanity nor public policy requires its continuance.

"State aid is granted in most cases to those who receive pensions, and who are in fact better off than another class equally meritorious who just failed of obtaining a pension. Very many of the widows who obtain a pension are better provided for than they were when their husbands were living, and that without State aid. The fact that the State reimburses the towns affords a strong temptation to town officers to allow the aid to all the applicants; and any change in the policy should be made in the statute, and not be left to the action of the selectmen so long as the State repays to the towns the sum expended."

No. XV.—"3. We think State aid should be continued only to children born previous to May, 1865, and to them only till they are twelve years of age. Disabled soldiers and the widows of deceased soldiers are paid in pensions by the general government, and we see no reason why the State should continue aid to such. There are soldiers' widows who with their pension and State aid are laying up money much faster than they and their husbands did before the war, or probably would have done had their husbands' lives been spared."

No. XVI.—"3. In my opinion humanity and public policy require a continuance of State aid to most widows and to all who need the money for present support. It may be of questionable propriety in a case like this, where the mother of a child has re-married and the step-father supports the child, but the State aid is continued to the child and placed in a savings bank for his benefit when he shall reach the age of twenty-one.

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"Perhaps it would be a better system for the United States government to afford all the relief necessary, than for the States to pay a portion thereof. In one-half the instances where State aid is now received, if an additional appropriation were made to-day, the first question asked by the applicant would be if there was not some way to obtain more."

No. XVII.—"1. State aid has been as generally sought, perhaps, by those who were not, as by those who were, in need of it. In the earlier years of the operation of the system the aid was considered by those claiming it, not so much a provision for their necessities as a reward for their patriotism, and it was sought by nearly all of them, or those claiming to be dependent upon them. Its denial in any case by the selectmen, was deemed unjust and ungrateful by the soldier and his friends; the words 'if necessary,' or their equivalent, found in all the Acts, were very generally ignored; the most loose construction of the case adopted by or imputed to the authorities of any town was relied upon by applicants as a sufficient precedent for the authorities of all other towns; and we fear that, in not a few cases, town officers were influenced by a desire to benefit their own towns-people at the expense of the State treasury. Under these circumstances it almost necessarily followed that the aid was obtained by many, very many, for whom it was never intended. Perhaps this was most noticeable under the Act of 1866, chapter 172, but the same is measurably true of payments under all the other Acts. Probably one-half the sum paid by the State, if judiciously expended, would have prevented any actual destitution on the part of soldiers or their dependents.

"Chapter 136, Acts of 1867, relieved the system of some of its worst features, and the statute of 1870, chapter 339, if properly regarded by all town officers, would remove still other objections. But we are informed that in many towns the selectmen regard the second proviso of section 1 of that chapter as a dead letter, and continue to allow the aid to all pensioners, precisely as before its passage.

"2. We think not, and we think our opinion would be corroborated by an examination of the deposit books of savings banks.

"3. No. Viewed as a grateful recognition of the value of the soldiers' services, the system has had its use, and its adoption may have been wise as a matter of 'public policy,' but its benefactions have been altogether too indiscriminate to bring them within any reasonable definition of the word 'humanity,' and will probably continue to be so as long as the system is retained."

No. XVIII.—"As regards State aid we think it would be more equitable, taking into account the recipients and the tax-payers, to abolish the thing at once. If the vote should be taken in town to-day, it would be unanimous not to pay any more *State aid*. In many cases which have come to our knowledge, the money, instead of being applied for the necessities of life (as it was at first), goes to make a show in fine furniture and gaudy dresses. In many of our towns, in times past, it could easily be discovered, by the style of dress, who were receiving State aid.

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"And now, considering that those who have this aid from the State are receiving a United States pension, it ought to be abolished. Just as long as there is provision of this kind by the State, and present discretionary power of selectmen, there are many who will reason thus: other towns will pay, and we might as well have a share; it will make no difference; we shall have the same to pay, from the course taken by other towns, if we should stop paying altogether; so they keep on paying."

No. XIX.—"1. That in regard to State aid, most of those that receive aid here would be able to get along without assistance if the aid should be discontinued. And those cases that are actually needy can be relieved otherwise than by paying a stated sum monthly.

"2. Do not think it has.

"3. Not under the present system. That there are cases where aid to the disabled soldiers or their families is needed, I have no doubt; but think they ought to be relieved in the same way as others needing assistance, and that no harm or injustice would thus be done the soldiers or their families."

No. XX.—"1. We have had less to do with the class receiving State aid, and consequently less opportunity to observe the results of the system of granting it than the selectmen, who are not the overseers of the poor. In a country town like ours, those who served in the late war were generally less 'undeserving' than in cities—less 'bummers'; but even here we think some have applied for and received State aid who could not be said to be in needy circumstances and who would not be deprived of a single comfort without it, or be taxed at all beyond their strength to secure an abundance. To precisely what extent this has occurred we cannot say, or to what time confined. It is not easy to prevent this while the system is continued on account of the reluctance of officers to make distinctions, especially among those so sensitive and having so much sympathy as soldiers and their families.

"2. We have not seen any tendency on the part of those receiving State aid to relax their efforts to support themselves, but rather the contrary. They do not receive this money in the light of a public charity, but as something which they are entitled to as a right by virtue of services rendered; and they seem to demand that every man who served shall receive State aid irrespective of his condition.

"3. We are inclined to the opinion, although aware of the evils and wrongs attending it, that the time has not arrived to discontinue the system of 'State aid' altogether, but every means should be taken to confine it to its original design, namely: to relieve the needy."

No. XXI.—"To question 1, I should say that the aid had been sought by those not in need of it, and was obtained during the time when applicants could appeal from the decision of the selectmen to the 'commissioners.' Since the decision of the selectmen has been final in the matter, I am of the opinion that cases are rare where the undeserving obtain the 'aid.'

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"To question 2. I should say that the 'aid' has not had the effect indicated in the question, so far as my experience and observation have extended.

"3. I am in doubt whether to give an affirmative or negative answer. I think, however, that in very many cases the 'aid' affords such assistance as enables the parties to get along without making application for assistance to the overseers of the poor, as otherwise they might be obliged to do.

"My knowledge of the working of the system of 'State aid' has been mostly confined to this town; but still I can see that it must necessarily operate very unequally, inasmuch as there is so much difference in the manner in which it is disbursed. Some who have the charge of disbursing the 'aid' are very much more careful and discriminating than others, and when proper care is used it is probable that very few but the deserving receive it. Under section one of chapter 339 of the Acts of 1870 it is entirely within the discretion of the town and city authorities to whom to pay the 'aid,' and from whom to withhold it, and if this discretionary power could be exercised judiciously, and alike in every town and city, it might be wise and humane to continue the system for a short period.

"As I am of the opinion that this discretionary power is exercised very unequally, and always will be, I have serious doubts of the wisdom of continuing the system of 'State aid' longer.

"I think that the amount now annually expended by the State, as 'State aid,' might be expended under some other system so as to relieve much more actual want and suffering than it now does."

No. XXII.—"1. Not to any great extent at any time; but we do not think the present method, of allowing the selectmen of the several towns to decide who is entitled to it, to be the best, as one set frequently allow under circumstances which others refuse. It might possibly be wiser to manage it in a similar way to the granting of United States pensions.

"2. We think not; and have generally refused temporary aid to such on the ground that the allowance was made by the State to prevent the necessity of their making paupers of themselves.

"3. In our opinion it would not be best, all things considered, that it should be continued, as when temporary aid, which is the same thing as the State aid was designed to be, is continued for a great length of time, those receiving it form habits of dependence on it, which destroy their self-reliance."

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

PART FIFTH.

RECENT LEGISLATION AND ITS EFFECTS.

THE LEGISLATION OF 1871.

1. *The State Visiting Agency and Juvenile Offenders.*

Chapter 865.

This Act transfers final jurisdiction to the probate court, outside of Suffolk County, and makes special provision in Suffolk County in the case of children accused of crime who are under *seventeen* years of age; whereas the Act of 1870 made such transfer and provision only where they were under *sixteen*.

The Act directs warrants against children under seventeen, when issued by police, district and municipal courts in other counties than Suffolk, to be returnable directly before the probate court; whereas it was necessary, under the previous law, to have them first brought before the court which issued the warrant, and there have the transfer made to the probate court.

The Act further empowers the probate court, in cases of children brought before it for crime, instead of sentencing them to a prison or reformatory, to authorize the Board of State Charities to indenture them, or place them in the State Primary School, and if proving unmanageable afterwards to commit them to the State Reform, Nautical or Industrial School. By the Act of 1870 the probate court was empowered, instead of imposing a sentence, to authorize this Board to indenture or place them in the Primary School; and the amendatory Act makes further provision, as above, where they prove unmanageable after such disposition, for their commitment to the reformatories through the action of the Board.

RECENT LEGISLATION AND ITS EFFECTS.

2. Minor Children supported by Cities and Towns.

[Chapter 370.]

This Act requires the overseers of the poor to make semi-annual returns to the Visiting Agent of this Board, in such form as shall be prescribed by the Board, of all minor children above four years of age supported at the expense of the town or city in almshouses or elsewhere.

The Act, by reference to sections 2, 3 and 4 of chapter 359 of the Acts of 1870, requires the Visiting Agent to visit children indentured or placed out by the overseers of the poor, and to report to those authorities any cases of children who are found in places where they cannot remain with advantage; and it also requires him to report upon applications to the overseers for children, in the same manner as if the application were to a State institution.

The form of the returns was duly prescribed by this Board, and copies thereof were transmitted by the Visiting Agent to the overseers of the poor of the towns and cities.

There are between four and five hundred children in town and city almshouses above the age of four years. This statement does not include children supported by towns and cities in other institutions or in families. Most of those found in the almshouses are sound in body and mind.

As the result of an examination it is ascertained that a considerable proportion of these children have been permitted to remain in the almshouses without sufficient reason, even growing up in them to manhood and womanhood. They are found to be convenient helpers, and are agreeable members of the poor family. For this reason, or sometimes from inattention or the want of information as to good situations, there is a neglect to place them out in families or apprentice them to trades. There is no conscious disregard of their welfare, but there is oftentimes a lack of a full appreciation of the disastrous influence upon children of nurture in an almshouse, tending to make them paupers and even criminals.

The purpose and effect of the Act is to bring the Visiting Agency into coöperation with the town authorities, and to apply to the children supported by the towns the same beneficent

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methods already successfully applied to the children supported by the State. The Visiting Agent and his assistants keep themselves informed as to desirable places for children, and can render material assistance to the overseers of the poor in making provision for pauper children supported by the towns.

3. *The Adoption of Children.*

[Chapter 310.]

The Act codifies the statutes in relation to the adoption of children, making important amendments and repealing most of the previous Acts upon the subject. The written consent of the Visiting Agent of the Board, to the adoption, is required in certain cases where the parents are unknown, insane or imprisoned under sentence for a term not less than three years, or are guilty of desertion for one year, or where they are both dead and there is no guardian.

4. *House of Reformation for Juvenile Offenders in Lynn.*

[Chapter 191.]

This Act, establishing another municipal house of reformation for juvenile offenders, is free from the criticisms passed last year by the Secretary of this Board upon the Act establishing a similar institution in Lawrence. The Bill was drafted in view of those criticisms, and was intended to obviate them.

5. *The Discharge of Persons Confined as Insane.*

[Chapter 321.]

This Act was intended to provide fully for the discharge of persons confined as insane, in State lunatic hospitals and other places, and repeals previous legislation upon the subject. It is supposed to substitute simpler methods for those previously existing, and to be calculated by facilitating the remedies, to quiet suspicions in relation to improper detention in hospitals. A Bill upon the subject passed the legislature late in the session of 1870, and failed to receive the approval of the Governor. This Act embodies most of the provisions of that Bill, omitting some of an objectionable character, which put it in the power of evil-disposed and pertinacious persons to harass the officers of such institutions with repeated vexatious proceedings, as well

RECENT LEGISLATION AND ITS EFFECTS.

as to imperil the recovery of patients by taking away all discretion from judges as to requiring the party whose insanity might be in question to be brought in person into court.

Section 6 provides a method by which, through this Board, parties who have not the means of conducting the investigation, may have the same, upon good cause shown, conducted at the public expense. Two persons have made complaints under this provision to the General Agent of this Board, which have been examined by him in the first instance, and afterwards by the Board.

6. *The Settlement of Paupers.*

[Chapter 379.]

Section 1 of the Act gives a retroactive effect to the provision of chapter 328 of the Acts of 1868, which enables foreigners in certain cases to gain settlements upon the same conditions and qualifications as citizens. This section was enacted in consequence of the decision of the supreme court of this State, that the Act of 1868 gave a settlement only where such conditions and qualifications were acquired after the enactment of the statute.

Section 2 gives military settlements where a soldier, *after his enlistment*, was assigned to the quota of a town, as well as where he was enlisted and mustered in as a part of such quota.

Section 3 provides that "wherever a settlement acquired by marriage has been defeated by virtue of the provisions of the second section, chapter 372 of the Acts of 1870, the former settlement of the wife, if not defeated by the same provisions, shall be deemed to have been thereby revived."

7. *Agency of Discharged Convicts.*

[Chapter 302.]

The Act raises the salary of the Agent, from \$800 to \$1,000, and the amount to be expended by him for the purposes of his agency, from \$1,500 to \$2,000.

8. *The Commissioners of Prisons.*

Chapter 348 appropriates \$2,000 for alterations and other expenses incident to the use of the jail at Greenfield, as a prison for women. Only a part of this appropriation has been expended.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Resolve chapter 66 refers the subject of establishing State prisons for women to the Commissioners, for their report upon the same to be presented to the next legislature.

There was a movement, during the session, for the abolition of the Commission, or for a radical change in its powers; but it failed to secure the approval of the Committee on Prisons, and was not further agitated in the legislature.

9. *Indians.*

Chapter 80 of the Resolves of 1870 referred to this Board the accounts of certain guardians and treasurers of former tribes of Indians to be audited. In pursuance of the Resolve the Board, after considering the matter referred, made a Report to the legislature, which may be found as Senate Document, No. 48, 1871. The purpose kept in view in the Report was to relieve the legislature hereafter from the necessity of special legislation in relation to Indians, and to put the supervision of any trusts for their benefit, like all other trusts, in the probate court. The Report thus made to the legislature is here inserted for information :—

The Board of State Charities, to whom the accounts of certain guardians and treasurers of former tribes of Indians were referred by the last legislature to be examined, audited and reported upon to the legislature now in session, respectfully submit the following Report :—

That the accounts of Barnard C. Marchant, guardian of the Chappequiddic and Christiantown Indians; Erastus Alton, guardian of the Dudley Indians; S. C. Howland, treasurer of the District of Marshpee; B. F. Winslow, guardian of the Troy Indians; E. S. Whittemore, treasurer of the Herring Pond Indians; and John W. Bacon, guardian of the Natick Indians, as to items and amounts of expenditure, appear to be correct, and should be approved.

The Board report further in detail upon said accounts, as follows:

That the account of B. F. Winslow, guardian of the Troy Indians, rendered July 23, 1869 (Pub. Doc. 35, 1869), was approved, and the balance due him paid August 25, 1869, and that said account is closed, and no legislation is required upon the same.

That the account of Erastus Alton, guardian of the Dudley In-

RECENT LEGISLATION AND ITS EFFECTS.

dians, was closed by his account of November 4, 1869, as appears by Pub. Doc. 31, 1869, no balance being due to or from him, and that no legislation is required upon the same.

That S. C. Howland, treasurer of the District of Marshpee, by his account of September 30, 1869 (Pub. Doc. 33, 1869), claims the sum of \$471.87 as due to him, which, by his report of March, 1870 (Pub. Doc. 32), is now reduced to \$361.50, and the Board are of opinion that a reimbursement for the same requires a special Resolve.

That the account of B. C. Marchant, guardian of the Chappquiddic and Christiantown Indians, has been closed, as appears by his account of August 5, 1869 (Pub. Doc. No. 30), and by his account of August 27, 1870 (Pub. Doc. No. 29), and that no legislation is required upon the same. By a letter to the Secretary of the Board, dated September 19, 1870, he asks for a reimbursement for loans to Indians at divers times, dates not given, amounting in all to \$37.64, which cannot be recovered of them; and the Board are of opinion that a reimbursement for such advances can only be made by a special Resolve.

That the real and personal estate held by E. S. Whittemore in trust for the Herring Pond Indians, is now in process of distribution under chapter 463 of the Acts of 1869, and said property is constructively, if not at present actually, in the charge of commissioners appointed by the probate court for the county of Plymouth, which court has full power to divide and distribute the same, and that no further legislation is required as to said property. (See his account of September 30, 1869, Pub. Doc. No. 32, and account of September 30, 1870, Pub. Doc. No. 31.)

That John W. Bacon, the guardian of the Natick Indians, has a balance in his hands, as appears by his account of September 30, 1869 (Pub. Doc. No. 34), and by his account of September 30, 1870 (Pub. Doc. No. 33), that he has been aiding with said fund three persons known as of the said tribe, viz., Patience Blodgett, Patty Jefferson and Elizabeth Brown, and the Board recommend that the legislature authorize the said guardian to expend said fund, principal as well as income, under the direction of the probate court for the county of Middlesex, for the benefit of said three persons, in such proportions and in such sums as said court shall approve; and that, upon the decease of the last survivor of the three, any residue of said fund shall be equally divided among the known lawful children of said three persons, *per capita*, and that hereafter the

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

supervision of the trust be placed under the said probate court, as in the case of other trusts, including similar power to appoint and remove guardians.

Respectfully submitted, by the Board of State Charities,

EDWARD L. PIERCE, *Secretary.*

In pursuance of the above Report, chapter 286 was enacted, which disposed of the fund for the benefit of the Natick Indians as recommended therein. Resolve 76 appropriated the sum of \$37.46 for the benefit of Mr. Marchant. Mr. Howland, though twice notified from this office that if he had any claim to make he should forthwith make it to the Committee on Claims, failed to appear.

During the session of the legislature a petition was presented on behalf of the Dudley tribe of Indians, for aid in consequence of the sale of the property of the Commonwealth in the town of Webster, formerly occupied by the tribe; but the petitioners, after a hearing, had leave to withdraw.

Chapter 22 appropriates \$1,000 for the support of Indian State paupers, in accordance with chapter 463 of the Acts of 1869, which authorizes this Board to make provision in the State almshouses, or elsewhere, for the support of persons heretofore known as Indians. The same sum was appropriated for the purpose in 1870. It would seem that Indian State paupers should not stand upon a different footing from other State paupers, and it would be better hereafter to omit any such special appropriation, and to include them under the appropriation for the support of State paupers by cities and towns. During the year 1870 the sum of \$347.26 was expended from the appropriation of that year for the support of such Indian State paupers.

Resolve 54 allows \$50 to the town of Gay Head, for the support of schools, in addition to the amount to which it was already entitled.

The incorporation of the towns of Mashpee and Gay Head imposes upon them, by virtue of the eighth clause of section 1 of chapter 60 of the General Statutes, the liability for the support of citizens of this or other States, dwelling in those places at the time of incorporation.

RECENT LEGISLATION AND ITS EFFECTS.

10. *Deaf-Mutes.*

[Chapter 300.]

This Act prohibits beneficiaries of this Commonwealth, in institutions or schools for the education of deaf-mutes, from being withdrawn therefrom, except with the consent of the proper authorities thereof or of the governor.

11. *Tenement Houses.*

[Chapter 280.]

This Act, besides other provisions for the preservation of health and the protection of property, enacts in a new form conditions and regulations for tenement houses, repealing previous Acts.

The general discussion of this subject belongs particularly to the State Board of Health.

12. *State Aid for Disabled Soldiers and Sailors and their Families.*

[Chapter 299.]

The Act confines the State aid to persons who, at the time of their application, are residents of the Commonwealth.

Resolve 24 appropriates \$10,000 to be expended by the surgeon-general "in making provision for the proper care of such disabled soldiers as have served in Massachusetts regiments, and who are in his judgment proper objects of special aid on the part of the State; the surgeon-general, in caring for such soldiers, to have humane reference to their being near their homes and friends; also to have power to use such portion of the above appropriated sum as he may deem necessary in aid of the widows or orphans of those who have lost their lives from service in Massachusetts regiments."

It further repeals the Resolve creating the commission for the care of disabled soldiers.

Resolve 73 appropriates \$3,000 to the Disabled Soldiers' Employment Bureau.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

PART SIXTH.

THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

INSTITUTIONS OWNED BY THE STATE.

At the present time the State controls nine establishments, which were created and have been in greater or less degree maintained by State appropriations. These are the three lunatic hospitals, at Worcester, Taunton and Northampton; the three pauper establishments, at Tewksbury, Monson and Bridgewater; and the three juvenile reformatories, at Westborough and Lancaster, and the School Ship "G. M. Barnard." But these nine establishments really embrace twelve institutions, for with the almshouse at Tewksbury is connected the Asylum for the Chronic Insane of the State Pauper Class; with that at Monson is connected the State Primary School, and with that at Bridgewater is connected the State Workhouse. In each of these three cases, however, the additional institution is supported by the appropriation for the almshouse with which it is connected, and no separate account of expenses is kept. In addition to the institutions enumerated above, the Rainsford Island Hospital appears, for the last time, in the following tables; for though it remained in the hands of the State at the close of the official year, it has since (October 7) been sold.

By introducing the system of financial statements from which the following series of tables has been prepared, like its predecessors, it was hoped in some measure to harmonize the different views prevailing at the institutions as to the appraisal of property and the estimates of cost, and to promote general economy of expenditure, by furnishing means of direct comparison of one with another, so far as the difference of circumstances permitted.

INSTITUTIONS OWNED BY THE STATE.

In several of the institution reports the forms of statement suggested by this Board have been adopted.

Valuation.—At more than half the institutions the valuations appear to have been made by sworn appraisers, frequently the same as in former years; at the others it has been made by the officers thereof. Viewing them as a whole, there is an apparent increase in their value of \$167,874.51 above that of 1870. This increase is altogether in the real estate, and almost entirely in that of the Worcester Hospital. It is, however, apparent rather than real, as it seems hardly possible that the actual value of the property has risen to such an extent within the year.

No addition has been made to the lands connected with the State institutions, and the improvements in buildings and appurtenances have added little to the valuation as reported. The valuation at Tewksbury has evidently made no account of the new hospital, not yet completed, in the construction of which considerable sums have already been expended.

The present appraised value of the State property at these institutions, including Rainsford Island, is \$2,362,449.25, of which the land (15,695 acres) is appraised at one-fifth, the personal property one-fifth, and the buildings at three-fifths, approximately.

Receipts.—The drafts upon the State treasury during the year, for support of inmates and improvement of institutions, have been fifteen thousand dollars less than for the previous year; while the income from towns and individuals has increased to an equal amount. Receipts from the farms and from labor and other sources have been as a whole very nearly like those of 1870, though varying at different institutions. Of the total receipts which amounted, with the cash on hand October 1, 1870, to \$613,247.28, more than one-third was from sources independent of the State.

Expenditures.—The classification here presented is that made by the superintendents of the several institutions, and shows

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

some differences of judgment, particularly where items of expense might, with nearly equal propriety, be placed under either of two or more heads. Of the total expenditures, which amounted to \$561,871.58, the sum of \$515,937.58 is reported as ordinary expenses, and \$45,934.05 as extraordinary.

In computing the average weekly cost there is always room for difference of opinion. In Table IV. two estimates are given, one made by the superintendents, the other made at this office. Without assuming the former to be erroneous, though not always corresponding with those given in the printed reports of the institutions, it is believed that the latter, prepared with a view to allow for different modes of calculating, will more fairly represent the relative cost at the institutions.

Liabilities and Resources.—Table VI. designs to show the working condition of the institutions at the close of the official year. The “cash on hand” at all the institutions save the hospitals, and the amount of “bills receivable” at Westborough, because they are to be paid into the State treasury, are not available resources. The general result is quite as favorable as it was last year.

Inmates of the Institutions.—Table VII. will furnish some general statistics concerning these. The apparent whole number of inmates within the year has been 7,545 (deducting “nominal admissions”*), moderately in excess of that for 1870. The number of different persons is much less, about 6,600. The average number also has increased by 64.32; the increase at the hospitals and almshouses, which has amounted to 118.08, being but partially offset by the decrease of 53.76 at the reformatories. Disease and mortality have increased correspondingly with the increase in the population of the institutions. The deaths have numbered 539, against 468 in 1870.

* The term “nominal admission” has reference to the persons registered at Tewksbury without actual residence there, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 83 of the Acts of 1860, the parties being removed directly to their homes without the State.

INSTITUTIONS OWNED BY THE STATE.

TABLE I.—*Valuation of the State Hospitals, Almshouses and Reformatories, September 30, 1871.*

INSTITUTIONS.	REAL ESTATE.			PERSONAL ESTATE.		
	LAND.		Buildings.	Furniture.	Farm Stock and Implements.	Farm Produce on hand.
	Number of Acres.	Value.				
Worcester Hospital, .	107.5	\$410,000 00	\$280,000 00	\$39,259 46	\$11,553 70	\$7,870 00
Taunton Hospital, .	134	26,800 00	190,000 00	35,325 52	5,464 00	2,012 50
Northampton Hospital, .	195	20,000 00	214,000 00	38,901 15	9,208 00	10,200 75
Rainsford Hospital,* .	10	23,060 00	45,150 00	-	-	-
Tewksbury Almshouse, .	245	23,290 00	136,265 00	50,294 26	13,721 00	12,793 10
Monson Almshouse, .	210	16,778 69	102,070 00	28,677 25	8,731 25	7,340 12
Bridgewater Almshouse, .	220	18,578 05	119,520 00	38,908 86	8,177 25	13,620 75
Westborough School, .	263	21,962 00	79,800 00	26,748 38	8,273 10	9,608 53
Lancaster School, .	185	8,200 00	60,950 00	11,060 00†	2,361 40	1,762 50
Nautical School, .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals, ...	1,569.5	\$568,668 74	\$1,207,775 00	\$269,172 88	\$67,489 70	\$65,208 25

* By valuation of 1867, the last made. A small amount of personal property remains to be disposed of.

† Includes fuel and clothing; properly classed as supplies.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

TABLE I.—*Valuation of the State Hospitals, Almshouses and Reformatories, September 30, 1871—Concluded.*

INSTITUTIONS.	PERSONAL ESTATE—Concluded.				Total Valuation.	Valuation for 1870.	Increase of Valuation.
	General Supplies.	Miscellaneous Articles.	Funds and Investments.	Total Personal Estate.			
Worcester Hospital, .	\$5,248 21	—	\$2,707 00	\$66,638 37	\$736,638 37	\$550,508 37	\$186,130 00
Taunton Hospital, .	5,447 37	—	10,000 00	58,249 39	275,049 39	275,960 21	†910 82
Northampton Hospital, .	11,375 04	—	—	69,634 94	303,684 94†	302,205 09	1,479 85
Rainsford Hospital, .	—	—	—	—	68,210 00	68,210 00	—
Tewksbury Almshouse, .	26,758 40	—	—	103,566 76	263,121 76	259,557 52	3,564 24
Monson Almshouse, .	17,365 00	—	—	62,113 62	180,962 31	168,744 36	12,217 95
Bridgewater Almshouse, .	8,505 44	—	—	69,210 30	207,308 85	200,666 05	6,642 30
Westborough School, .	10,194 36	\$1,661 08	36,000 00	92,485 45	194,247 45	200,646 17	†6,398 72
Lancaster School, .	431 00	—	2,701 78	18,316 68	87,466 68	89,641 97	†2,175 29
Nautical School, .	—	—	—	45,760 00*	45,760 00	78,435 00	32,675 00
Totals, . . .	\$85,824 82	\$1,661 08	\$51,408 78	\$586,025 51	\$2,362,449 25	\$2,194,574 74	\$167,874 51

* Not readily classified.

† Decrease.

† Omitting \$14,792.37 due on accounts, and reckoned as "Resources" in Table V.

|| Decrease, mainly attributable to the sale of one of the ships.

INSTITUTIONS OWNED BY THE STATE.

TABLE II.—Receipts of State Institutions for the Year ending September 30, 1871.

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand, Oct. 1, 1870.	From Special Appropriations.	APPROPRIATIONS FOR CURRENT EXPENSES.				Total from Appropria- tions for Cur- rent Expenses.
			From Deficiency Appropriations.	From Unexpended Appropriations of pre- former calendar year.	From Ord'y Appropria- tions of pre- sent calendar year.		
Worcester Hospital, ...	\$7,886 91	-	-	-	\$10,870 40	\$10,870 40	
Taunton Hospital, ...	-	-	-	-	25,663 41	25,663 41	
Northampton Hospital, . .	6,512 42	-	-	\$10,354 47	82,163 45	42,517 92	
Rainford Hospital, ...	-	-	-	302 04	897 12	1,199 16	
Tewksbury Almshouse, . .	1,599 55*	\$11,199 91	-	18,762 86	53,902 60	72,665 46	
Monson Almshouse, ...	-	9,583 49	-	19,697 52	31,972 49	51,670 01	
Bridgewater Almshouse, . .	-	-	-	12,163 87	25,763 43	37,926 80	
Westborough School, ...	1 80	-	-	14,312 76	32,120 87	46,433 63	
Lancaster School, ...	1,517 43	-	\$1,495 55	6,430 39	16,631 50	24,557 44	
Nautical School, ...	4 34	-	-	9,741 97	21,663 09	31,405 06	
Totals, ...	\$17,522 45	\$20,783 40	\$1,495 55	\$91,765 38	\$251,648 36	\$344,909 29	

* Reported last year; subsequently paid into the State Treasury, and accounted for in Table III. as Miscellaneous Extraordinary Expenditures.

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TABLE II.—Receipts of State Institutions for the Year ending September 30, 1871—Concluded.

INSTITUTIONS.	From Farm and Farm Produce.	From Labor.	From Towns and Individuals.	From Loans.	From all other sources.	Total Receipts.
Worcester Hospital, ...	\$2,990 45	-	\$90,734 45	-	-	\$112,482 21
Taunton Hospital, ...	-	-	52,672 13	\$419 04	\$1,079 20	79,833 78
Northampton Hospital, ...	1,269 14	-	48,074 87	-	1,088 07	99,462 42
Rainsford Hospital, ...	-	-	-	-	-	1,199 16
Tewksbury Almshouse, ...	1,993 15	-	-	-	162 54	87,620 61
Monson Almshouse, ...	-	-	-	-	29 02	61,282 52
Bridgewater Almshouse, ...	356 11	\$1,380 49	-	-	-	39,663 40
Westborough School, ...	2,523 46	5,398 45	7,357 81	-	433 80	62,648 95
Lancaster School, ...	717 10	587 80	3,675 69	-	1,098 22	32,153 68
Nautical School, ...	-	-	5,481 15	-	10 00	36,900 55
Totals, ...	\$9,849 41	\$7,866 74	\$207,996 10	\$419 04	\$3,900 85	\$613,247 28

INSTITUTIONS OWNED BY THE STATE.

TABLE III.—Detailed Expenditures at the State Institutions for the Year ending September 30, 1871.

INSTITUTIONS.	Salaries, Wages and Labor.	Provisions and Supplies.	Clothing.	Fuel and Lights.	Medicines and Medical Supplies.	Furniture, Beds and Bedding.	Transportation and Travelling Expenses.	Ordinary Re- pairs.
Worcester Hospital,	\$26,574 65	\$34,123 29	\$4,040 05	\$8,887 64	\$1,484 29	\$4,424 24	\$207 10	\$2,282 78
Taunton Hospital, .	15,722 77	28,595 12	4,181 40	5,917 15	746 13	7,216 64	576 52	12,626 59
Northampton Hospital, .	19,083 87	29,031 98	3,962 23	9,742 22	1,363 10	4,254 60	460 91	3,683 30
Rainsford Hospital, .	1,000 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tewksbury Almshouse, .	13,361 33	31,523 68	4,350 61	9,606 89	741 33	1,636 85	3,039 35	3,380 27
Monson Almshouse, .	15,619 82	16,691 76	2,164 38	5,284 63	137 12	4,843 90	833 55	1,935 97
Bridgewater Almshouse, .	8,439 51	15,691 31	258 14	3,710 28	1,005 34	3,800 21	1,212 68	824 47
Westborough School, .	15,187 67	14,631 68	5,413 42	1,765 87	66 89	1,493 36	587 25	2,286 18
Lancaster School, .	8,832 98	7,015 69	1,523 50	299 65	109 00	1,436 00	513 50	1,949 75
Nautical School, .	10,254 84	11,793 89	3,844 34	196 73	131 16	400 44	293 18	1,945 36
Totals, . . .	\$134,076 94	\$189,098 40	\$29,738 07	\$45,411 06	\$5,834 36	\$29,511 24	\$7,724 04	\$30,914 67

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE III.—*Detailed Expenditures at the State Institutions for the Year ending September 30, 1871—Concluded.*

INSTITUTIONS.	Expenses of Trustees or Inspectors.	All other Ordinary Expenses.	Total Current Expenditures.	Buildings and Improvements.	Extraordinary Repairs.	Miscellaneous Expenses.	Total Extraordinary Expenses.	Total Expenditures.
Worcester Hospital, .	\$156 40	\$10,558 13	\$92,738 57	-	\$4,000 00	\$7,558 41	\$11,558 41	\$104,296 98
Taunton Hospital, .	-	3,415 09	78,997 41	\$600 00	-	-	600 00	79,597 41
Northampton Hospital, .	172 90	8,368 87	80,123 48	2,737 03	8,280 37	878 76	6,896 16	87,019 64
Rainsford Hospital, .	-	199 16	1,199 16	-	-	-	-	1,199 16
Tewksbury Almshouse, .	-	5,025 15	72,865 46	11,199 91	-	1,599 55*	12,799 46	85,464 92
Monson Almshouse, .	320 00	3,843 88	51,860 01	5,963 07	8,620 42	-	9,583 49	61,263 50
Bridgewater Almshouse, .	-	2,984 86	37,926 80	-	-	1,73 60†	1,736 60	39,663 40
Westborough School, .	618 91	4,382 40	46,433 63	-	-	-	-	46,433 63
Lancaster School, .	356 75	716 79	22,753 61	200 00	2,040 00	519 93	2,759 93	25,513 54
Nautical School, .	-	2,509 46	31,419 40	-	-	-	-	31,419 40
Totals, . . .	\$1,624 96	\$42,003 79	\$515,937 53	\$20,700 01	\$12,940 79	\$12,293 25	\$45,934 05	\$561,871 58

* Cash on hand October 1, 1870, since paid into State Treasury.

† Cash paid into State Treasury.

INSTITUTIONS OWNED BY THE STATE.

TABLE IV.—*Estimates of Current Expenses and the Average Weekly Cost at the State Institutions for the year ending September 30, 1871.*

INSTITUTIONS.	Actual Current Expenditures.	Increase in Cash Value of Personal Assets.	Apparent Current Expenses.	ESTIMATES BY THE SECRETARY.			ESTIMATES BY SUPERINTENDENTS.		
				Probable Current Expenses.	Average No. of Inmates.	Average Weekly Cost.	Current Expenses.	Average No. of Inmates.	Average Weekly Cost.
Worcester Hospital, .	\$92,788 57	\$6,130 00*	\$86,608 57	\$89,000 00	439.03	\$3 89.1	\$92,788 57	439	\$4 06
Taunton Hospital, .	78,997 41	910 82*	79,908 23	80,000 00	396.07	3 85.9	79,908 23	396	3 88
Northampton Hospital,	80,123 48	979 85	79,143 63	79,000 00	421.76	3 57.2	79,143 63	421.9	3 60.7
Tewksbury Almshouse,	72,665 46	2,843 45	69,822 01	70,000 00	748.86	1 79.4	72,665 46	749	1 86
Monson Almshouse, .	51,680 01	9,532 95	42,147 06	50,000 00	422.65	2 27.1	51,680 01	422	2 35
Bridgewater " .	37,926 80	5,756 30	32,170 50	33,000 00	384.65	1 64.7	37,926 80	385.13	1 89
Westborough School,	46,433 63	5,631 99*	52,065 62	38,000 00	298	2 44.6	46,433 63	298	3 00
Lancaster School, .	22,753 61	1,005 96	21,747 65	21,000 00	198	2 87.9	22,753 61	140	3 12
Nautical School, .	31,419 40	2,270 00	29,149 40	29,000 00	159	3 50	31,419 40	159	3 80
Totals, . . .	\$514,788 37	\$21,975 70	\$492,762 67	\$489,000 00	3,407.72	\$2 75.4	\$514,670 34	3,410.03	-

* Decrease.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE V.—Comparative Cost of different Items by the Week.

INSTITUTIONS.	Salaries and Wages.	Provisions and Supplies.	Clothing.	Fuel and Lights.	Medicine and Medical Supplies.	Furniture, Beds and Bedding.	Transportation and Travelling Expenses.	Ordinary Repairs.	Expenses of Trustees or Inspectors.	All other Expenses.	Total Current Expenditures.	Average number of Inmates, as reported.
<i>State Lunatic Hospitals.</i>												
Worcester, ...	\$1 16.2	\$1 49.2	\$0 17.7	\$0 38.9	\$0 06.4	\$0 19.3	\$0 00.9	\$0 10.0	\$0 00.7	\$0 46.2	\$4 05.5	439
Taunton, ...	78.3	1 38.5	20.7	28.6	03.6	34.9	02.7	61.2	—	16.5	3 83.0	396
Northampton, ...	86.8	1 32.1	17.9	44.3	06.2	19.4	02.1	16.8	0 00.8	38.1	3 64.5	421.9
Average, ...	\$0 93.7	\$1 40.0	\$0 18.6	\$0 37.4	\$0 05.4	\$0 24.2	\$0 01.9	\$0 28.3	\$0 00.5	\$0 33.7	\$3 83.0	1,256.9
<i>State Pauper Establishments.</i>												
Tewksbury, ...	\$0 34.2	\$0 80.8	\$0 11.1	\$0 24.6	\$0 01.9	\$0 04.2	\$0 07.8	\$0 08.7	—	\$0 12.9	\$1 86.2	749
Monson, ...	71	76	09.8	24	00.6	22.1	03.7	08.8	\$0 01.4	17.4	2 85.1	422
Bridgewater, ...	41.2	76.6	01.3	18.1	04.9	18.6	05.9	04	—	14.6	1 85.2	393
Average, ...	\$0 45.9	\$0 78.4	\$0 08.1	\$0 23	\$0 02.3	\$0 12.6	\$0 06.2	\$0 07.6	\$0 00.4	\$0 14.6	\$1 99.1	1,564
<i>Juvenile Reformatories.</i>												
Westborough, ...	\$0 97.8	\$0 94.2	\$0 34.9	\$0 11.4	\$0 00.4	\$0 09.6	\$0 03.8	\$0 14.7	\$0 04	\$0 28.2	\$2 99	298
Lancaster, ...	1 21.1	96.1	20.8	04.1	01.5	19.6	07	26.7	04.8	09.8	3 11.5	140
Nautical School, ...	1 23.8	1 42.4	46.4	02.4	02.2	04.8	03.5	23.4	—	30.3	3 79.2	159
Average, ...	\$1 10.2	\$1 07.5	\$0 34.7	\$0 07.2	\$0 01.2	\$0 10.7	\$0 04.5	\$0 19.8	\$0 03.1	\$0 24.5	\$3 23.4	597
General Average for the State Institutions, ...	\$0 74.6	\$1 06.2	\$0 16.7	\$0 25.5	\$0 03.3	\$0 16.5	\$0 04.4	\$0 17.3	\$0 00.9	\$0 23.5	\$2 89.0	3,417.9

INSTITUTIONS OWNED BY THE STATE.

TABLE VI.—*Liabilities and Resources of the State Institutions, September 30, 1871.*

INSTITUTIONS.	Salaries un- paid.	Bills Payable.	Total.	Cash on hand.	Bills Receivable.	Unexpended Appropriations.	Total.	Balance in fa- vor of the Institution.
Worcester Hospital, .	\$8,062 01	\$9,482 24	\$17,544 25	\$8,185 23	\$21,609 90	\$2,255 00	\$32,050 13	\$14,305 88
Taunton Hospital, .	2,242 73	6,093 51*	8,336 24	-	17,476 72	-	17,476 72	9,140 48
Northampton Hospital,	2,834 66	3,533 13	6,367 79	12,442 78	14,793 87	-	27,236 15	20,868 36
Tewksbury Almshouse,	-	-	-	2,155 69	-	29,897 49	32,053 18	32,053 18
Monson Almshouse, .	-	-	-	-	-	26,123 10	26,123 10	26,123 10
Bridgewater Almshouse,	-	-	-	-	-	11,286 57	11,286 57	11,286 57
Westborough School, .	-	-	-	1 80	1,923 69	17,879 13	19,804 62	19,804 62
Lancaster School, .	225 00	-	225 00	1,866 23	-	8,368 50	10,234 73.	10,009 73
Nautical School, . .	400 00	56 15	456 15	10 00	-	6,336 09	6,346 09	5,889 94
Totals, ...	\$13,764 40	\$19,165 03	\$32,929 43	\$24,661 73	\$55,803 68	\$102,095 88	\$182,561 29	\$149,631 86

* Includes \$419.04 money borrowed, and not repaid.

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TABLE VII.—*The Total and Average Population of Nine Establishments, with the Statistics of Disease and Mortality, for the Years ending September 30, 1870 and 1871.*

INSTITUTIONS.	WHOLE NUMBER.		CASES OF DISEASE.		DEATHS.		BIRTHS.		AVERAGE NUMBER.	
	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
Worcester Hospital, ...	780	873	760	873	64	62	-	-	395.51	439.03
Taunton Hospital, ...	758	762	753	762	38	43	-	-	388.32	396.07
Northampton Hospital, ...	603	616	603	616	33	28	-	-	408.58	421.76
Tewksbury Establishment, ...	2,359	2,215	1,175	1,205	243	302	58	61	722.73	748.86
Monson Establishment, ...	1,156	1,136	357	389	39	18	17	7	445.18	422.65
Bridgewater Establishment, ...	767	892	331	412	46	85	21	43	334.64	384.65
Westborough School, ...	474	472	240	137	2	-	-	-	269.1	298.
Lancaster School, ...	222	197	*	*	1	1	-	-	145.	138.
Nautical School, ...	396	382	*	*	2	-	-	-	234.66	159.
Totals, ...	7,495	7,545	4,124	4,394	468	539	96	111	3,343.70	3,407.72

* Not reported.

NOTE.—As stated on page 106, the number of different inmates is much smaller in all the institutions than the whole numbers given in the above table—being in all, approximately, 6,000; last year, 6,755. In stating the "whole number" at Tewksbury, the "nominal admissions" (see page 106), 396 in 1870 and 387 in 1871, are deducted. The "average numbers" are those computed at this office. The average at Monson is made up as follows: Almshouse in 1870, 126.94; in 1871, 86.77. Primary School in 1870, 318.32; in 1871, 335.88. The average at Bridgewater includes Almshouse in 1870, 89.30; in 1871, 96.21. Workhouse in 1870, 246.34; in 1871, 299.44.

INSTITUTIONS OWNED BY THE STATE.

. SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES.

I. THE LUNATIC HOSPITALS.

The Worcester Lunatic Hospital.

This hospital being in course of transformation from the congregate to the cottage system of construction and management, the chief interest in relation to it centres upon the progress made in that transformation and the degree of success which has attended the partial operation of the new system.

Within the past year the purchase of the new grounds to be occupied in future by the hospital has been completed, some old buildings have been torn down and new barns begun, and four of the six cottages which were located thereon prior to the purchase have been put in condition to receive patients of the more quiet classes. The "Wheeler" cottage has been occupied since the first of May by sixteen convalescent female patients, in charge of two female attendants. Two of these patients only have shown themselves unable to bear the unwonted liberty of the place, and have been returned to the old hospital wards.

The "Home" cottage has received, since the middle of May, nineteen female patients, mostly chronic cases, some quite aged, in charge also of two attendants. None of the inmates of this cottage have required the old restraint.

The "Lawn" cottage, in charge of the Steward and Treasurer, and occupied in part by his family, has received ten male patients since the middle of May; and the "Farm House," in charge of the farmer and the farm hands, has received seventeen male patients since the same time. Only one of the male patients has been remanded to the hospital proper; the rest have been quiet, and have industriously labored about the new grounds. The average number in these cottages has been about 40.

None of these four cottages contain any special provision for physical restraint of the lunatic inmates; no extra bolts and bars. Both Superintendent and Trustees regard the experiment as successful, and are sanguine of greater benefits when

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the change to the new system shall have been entirely effected. The Superintendent, while acknowledging that many of the insane will not admit of this enlargement of personal freedom, considers it quite practicable for two-thirds of the ordinary inmates of our hospitals.

The Trustees say that the expenses of carrying on the hospital under the new plan will be greater, at least in the initial stages, than in the old buildings, but they are convinced it will not so greatly exceed the present cost when the plan shall be fully carried out, and the facilities for utilizing the labor of the inmates and the improved appliances for economical operation which are contemplated, are made available.

Financial.

As stated in the report of this Board for 1870, the legislature of that year granted a loan of \$100,000 for the purchase of the new site. A further loan of \$30,000 was granted by the legislature of 1871 (chapter 202), on the application of the trustees, to enable them to buy certain small parcels of land adjoining the original purchase, for the purpose of straightening the boundaries, and to furnish a working capital with which to begin the building operations before anything should be realized from the sale of the present site. Of the two loans \$110,561.31 has been expended for the land, leaving \$19,438.69 still subject to draft for the purpose specified. In partial repayment of these loans a lot of five acres, belonging to the old estate, has been conveyed to the Commonwealth, to be used as a site for the new Normal School, established by Act of the last legislature. No other portion of the old premises has been disposed of, but offers have been made for some portions not yet ready for the market. The expenditures under the above-named loans form no part of the expenses as heretofore reported and tabulated.

The various repairs and improvements on the new estate have somewhat increased the weekly cost of support the past year. A good deal of labor has, however, been done by the patients, as much as in former years. The Superintendent is sceptical as to great pecuniary returns from employment of inmates, though favoring such employment as conducive to the

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welfare of the laborer and obviating the need of hired assistants in some departments.

The Superintendent vindicates the financial administration of the hospital with reference to cost of support of patients, the number and salaries of officers, attendants and servants, and points with a just pride to the beneficent work it has done for mankind, concluding in these terms :—

“However much the hospital may have failed to accomplish all that its friends desired, its officers have certainly been faithful and honest in their endeavors, and it has continued, with some degree of success, the great work of Christian charity for which it was established. Of the nine thousand three hundred and eighty-nine persons committed to its care, deprived of their reason, it has given back to the world, in health and happiness, four thousand three hundred and thirty-five. It has also been instrumental in restoring to a tolerable degree of health and comfort, two thousand and forty-eight, who did not fully recover their reason within its walls, but many of whom were restored to such a degree of health and strength of body and mind as to be able to return to their customary occupations, and assist in the care of themselves and their families; and more than this, it has afforded much peace, comfort and security to a large and troubled household for a period of nearly thirty-nine years.

“The hospital has received from families and friends, from poor-houses and from prisons, from the streets and by-ways, the sick and the sorrowing, the violent and dangerous, the suicidal and homicidal, the debauchee, when lost to all hope and self-respect, and restored to society, in full possession of mental and physical health, nearly one-half of all it has ever received. In addition to this it has also relieved and sent back in comparative comfort, though not cured, more than one-fifth of the whole number committed to its care. Besides all this, the many families, relatives and friends have been relieved from dreadful anxiety, from excessive care, and from constant danger, by the hospital thus taking charge of those unfortunate ones, for whom they could do so little.”

In the presence of such considerations pecuniary questions become of secondary importance.

 SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Inmates.

The admissions and discharges for the year are thus reported:—

WORCESTER HOSPITAL.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Patients in the Hospital Oct. 1, 1870, .	197	211	408
admitted during the year, . .	254	216	470
Whole number under treatment, . .	451	427	878
Discharged recovered, ...	106	103	209
improved, ...	97	80	177
not improved, ...	7	1	8
Died, ...	41—251	22—206	63—457
Remaining, Sept. 30, 1871, . . .	200	221	421

The whole number of admissions during the year has been 470, of which 353, so far as known, had not before received hospital treatment. The average number of inmates for the year has been 439, of which number a fraction above 44 were State patients. Of the latter class 178 were admitted in the course of the year, and 184 were discharged, most of them being transferred to other institutions or to their places of settlement by the Board of State Charities.

The Taunton Lunatic Hospital.

The Trustees bear testimony to Dr. Godding, the present Superintendent, as a worthy successor of Dr. Choate. Under his supervision the hospital has been prosperous in all its relations. His report for the present year enumerates the various improvements and repairs, such as are made each year, and for which the hospital premises afford ample scope, all of which add greatly to the means of comfort and enjoyment of the inmates.

The Superintendent also discusses to some extent the proper provision for two classes of patients which are found in each of our hospitals, viz., the criminal and the inebriate insane. A

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fuller statement of his views concerning the former will be found in subsequent pages of this Report; portions of what he says about the inebriate insane, those suffering from *oinomania*, may properly find place here :—

“Reference to the table of assigned causes will show that, out of thirty-one hundred and thirty cases admitted since the opening of the hospital, where the cause was known, seven hundred and three were the result of intemperance. * * * * A very small per cent. of these may have been cases of *mania a potu*, a kind of self-limited delirium that gets well or dies in a short time with no need for prolonged hospital treatment. Another somewhat larger per cent. are cases not distinguishable from the ordinary forms of insanity, perhaps often cases of hereditary taint, where a constant use of stimulants to excess has developed the constitutional defect. But, eliminating all these, there still remains by far the largest number, cases where continued inebriety has broken down the moral power; and the brain, long kept unnaturally stimulated, at last gives way, and in a double sense the man is crazy with rum. * * * * A patient of this kind is brought to the hospital. In a few days, the stimulus being withdrawn, the reason clears; sleep and food restore the exhausted nervous system, and the man says he is well. His delusions, if any existed, are gone; his pulse is normal; his sleep is good; he reasons well on any topic, on none clearer than on his unfortunate habit. * * * * Intellectually he is well, and you can detect only one thing lacking, his moral sense; that, in confirmed cases, seems to have burnt out early. * * * * Practically he has recovered from his insanity, and in a world where there was no rum he would remain well. So you can keep him or let him go. If you let him go, the chances are that he will drink again and be back in a month. If you keep him, which, after one or two trials, is perhaps the best thing that can be done, you will probably regret it. In a hospital where labor cannot be compulsory, he never elects to do anything; a life of dissipation predisposes to a life of idleness, but to him the idleness without the dissipation is fearful. His freedom from obvious insanity seems to entitle him to a place among the most intelligent and comfortable patients; he takes your best as being his right, and then abuses it; he poisons the minds over which he has an influence, creating disaffection towards the hospital that detains him. Some slight advantage in education causes him to look down

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with contempt upon the poor lunatics, as he styles them: he says that his case is not like theirs, that the hospital is no place for him. And I think he is right. * * * * Sane or insane, the confirmed inebriate should have special provision made for him by the laws. Those who are agreed that he should no longer be kept in our present hospitals, will differ widely as to what shall be done with him, and it is perhaps hardly my place to discuss it. I only trust that here in Massachusetts, where the Washingtonian Home, with a noble purpose and an unfailing charity, holds out a helping hand to such as have the manhood to help themselves, for that other class who have left no manhood to appeal to, I trust we shall have a practical, not a maudlin, philanthropy; that we shall build for them no castle of indolence, or, having built, make it a paradise for loafers; but that labor, subject to the direction and discretion of a well-informed, judicious medical chief, be made compulsory. One great trouble with our present houses of industry for this class is, that the term of sentence is too short for any lasting good. In this future asylum, or refuge, or rest,—call it by what pleasant name you will,—make the sentence long, three years at least; perhaps subject to a reduction for good conduct, at the discretion of its board of directors. Locate such an institution on an island, where nothing intoxicating can be obtained, and the liberty of the grounds can be assured; then we should hear less, it may be, about men of gentlemanly instincts with but a single failing, but we should at least hope to learn of some cases of oinomania permanently cured.”

The Superintendent's conclusions in this matter will meet with a hearty assent from a large and increasing number of the philanthropic.

It may be stated that while this Report is being printed (October, 1871), Dr. D. Dalrymple, who is a member of the British Parliament, in endeavoring to mature for its consideration an improved method for reforming habitual drunkards, is visiting this Commonwealth and other States for the purpose of inspecting institutions which provide for this class, and conferring with their managers.

INSTITUTIONS OWNED BY THE STATE.

Inmates of the Hospital.

The statistics are given as follows:—

TAUNTON HOSPITAL.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Patients in the Hospital Oct. 1, 1870, .	187	195	382
admitted during the year, . .	207	173	380
Whole number under treatment, . .	394	368	762
Discharged recovered, ...	57	56	113
improved, ...	68	67	135
not improved, ...	42	47	89
Died, ...	24—191	19—189	43—380
Remaining, Sept. 30, 1871, . . .	203	179	382

The average number of inmates at this hospital for the past year has been 396.07, an increase of 8 over the previous year. The State patients admitted here have numbered 266; the average number of this class has been 132.78, a decrease for the year of 15. Sixty-nine State patients were removed from the hospital by the Board of State Charities.

The Northampton Lunatic Hospital.

The number of admissions to this hospital has continued to increase as in former years. Illustrating this fact the Superintendent presents the statistics of the past seven years, covering his administration, by which it appears that the admissions, which for the year 1864–5 were 134, have risen to 211 in the year just closing. Numerous applications for the admission of patients from other States have been rejected, it having been determined by the Trustees, in January last, to decline to receive such patients henceforth.

Various improvements have been made in the appliances conducive to economy of labor and the comfort of the inmates, the enumeration of which is unnecessary in this place. They have been chiefly made by the labor of the workmen

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ordinarily employed at the institution. The farm belonging to the hospital has been unusually productive.

By consent of the Trustees the Superintendent was enabled to visit Europe during the summer season to recruit his impaired health. During his stay abroad he devoted his time to the examination of the lunatic hospitals of Great Britain and the Continent, and his report upon the present condition of this class of institutions in foreign countries, necessarily brief, is full of interest and valuable suggestions. For various concise descriptions of differences in hospital construction and administration his report should be consulted by those who, at the present time, are endeavoring to determine the best arrangements in the construction of hospitals.

Dr. Earle notes the appliances for ventilation and airing in European hospitals, the extent to which mechanical restraints are used, the provisions made for expanding the limits of the hospital and distributing patients in different buildings. He notes also the general tendency to expansion not merely in hospitals for the insane, but also in institutions for the treatment of other diseases. Upon this point he says : —

“ The principal objection to this expansion is the increased cost, first, probably, in construction ; and, secondly, and assuredly, in the current support of the inmates. A hospital so constructed becomes a place of ‘ magnificent distances,’ and consequently requires more time and labor in executing its daily operations. Both officers and employes must be more numerous than in institutions more compact, and the expense for heating, in a climate so severe as that of Massachusetts, would be very considerably augmented. The advantages to be gained are, first, if the buildings be properly constructed, a somewhat more nearly perfect ventilation, and, if so, a better hygienic condition ; and, secondly, a wider separation of the different classes of patients. The classification itself does not necessarily become more complete than in hospitals more compact. But the quiet and the convalescent can be withdrawn more completely from the noisy and the refractory, and, consequently, from the most repulsive features of their surroundings. There are also, I think, advantages in the separation of the laborers from the other patients. This fact is pretty extensively recognized at the county

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asylums in England, where, in several places, I found the workers domiciled in special apartments,—sometimes in the main building, sometimes in a building detached.

“As the new hospital at Worcester is to be constructed upon these principles there will soon be an opportunity, in Massachusetts, of arriving at a more positive conclusion in regard to their comparative merits, than is possible at present.”

Dr. Earle does not favor the Gheel or colony system of boarding out patients in private families licensed for the purpose, which has lately been practised in Belgium, and to a limited extent in Scotland.

His conclusions upon the relative merits of lunatic hospitals in different countries deserve attention. After giving the general preference to the British hospitals as superior to those of any other country, taking into view their construction, organization and general adaptation to their purpose, as well as their systematic operation, neatness and general comfort, he says:—

“But making allowance for the differences in national habits and customs, the *best* hospitals of Great Britain and those of most of the Continental countries, as well as of the United States, are now very nearly upon an equality. If the English hospitals are superior to ours, that superiority lies chiefly in the possession of a more experienced corps of attendants, and a more thoroughly organized system of labor for laboring patients; and in the details of conveniences for the comfort and safety of the patients.”

Recognizing the fact that “no hospital is perfect in itself, and no general principle or plan for hospitals is perfect, if, in either case the ingenuity or the wisdom of man can devise one that is better,” he approves the introduction of new principles and novel plans, in the certainty that either by their success or their failure good will come of them.

 SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Inmates of the Hospital.

The Superintendent's report offers this general view :—

NORTHAMPTON HOSPITAL.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Patients in the Hospital Oct. 1, 1870, .	175	230	405
admitted during the year, . .	109	102	211
Whole number under treatment, . .	284	332	616
Discharged recovered, ...	16	27	43
improved, ...	23	41	64
not improved, ...	31	30	61
Died, ...	16—86	12—110	28—196
Remaining Sept. 30, 1871, . . .	198	222	420

Of the 211 admissions, 96 were from the general population, and the remaining 115 were transferred from other State institutions. Of the 96 new patients, 62 only had never received hospital treatment before.

The average number is reported as 421.9, greater by 8 than in any previous year. Of this number the State patients were 230, a smaller proportion than in 1870. The average number of this class of patients is annually diminishing at this hospital, doubtless through the systematic transfer of all suitable cases to the Tewksbury receptacle.

This hospital has generally received a larger proportion than the other State hospitals of patients from other States. The average number of this class for the year has approximated 50, nearly all of them having been admitted prior to the beginning of the current year.

*The Lunatic Hospitals as a Class.**Results.*

Combining the statistics of the three hospitals these results appear.

The whole number of admissions has been 1,061; of discharges 1,033; leaving the number of inmates remaining in the

INSTITUTIONS OWNED BY THE STATE.

hospitals Sept. 30, 1871, 1,223, or 28 more than at the corresponding date of 1870. The number of State paupers remaining is 335, or 33 less than the year before.

Of the whole number discharged within the year, 365, or 35.3 per cent. are reported as recovered; 376, or 36.4 per cent. as improved; 158, or 15.3 per cent. as not improved; and 184, or 12.9 per cent. as having died. This shows a larger percentage of those recovered and improved, and a smaller percentage of those not improved, than the reports of 1870. The mortality, though numerically greater, is proportionally diminished.

Relations of this Board to the Lunatic Hospitals.

The official relations which the Board of State Charities, and particularly its General Agent, sustain to the lunatic hospitals are well set forth in the following passage quoted from the report of the Worcester Hospital, but equally applicable to all:—

“All State paupers are committed to the hospital by the judges of the probate courts of the counties in which the patients reside at the time when their admission to the hospital is sought. The order of the probate court, commanding the superintendent to receive and detain the patient, contains a copy of the statement, filed by the applicant in the court, and gives the name, age, nativity, civil condition, occupation, supposed cause of disease, duration of disease, character of disease (whether wild, violent or dangerous, whether homicidal or suicidal, whether paralytic or epileptic); previous existence of insanity in any of the family; whether the patient is temperate or intemperate; whether the patient has been in any lunatic hospital (if so, where, when and how long). (If a woman) has she ever borne children, and how long since the birth of the last child. Name and post-office address of nearest relatives and friends, not less than ten in number. What facts show whether the patient has or has not a settlement, and where, if anywhere in this State.

“These facts and such others as can be learned from the friends are entered in a book on the arrival of the patient, and are the beginning of a written history concerning the patient at the hospital.

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"At the close of every week a list of all the patients admitted, discharged or died within the week, with all the facts, is transmitted to the Secretary of the Board of State Charities. Another list of all patients supposed to be State paupers, admitted, discharged or died within the week, is transmitted to the General Agent of the Board of State Charities. * * * * Once, at least, in course of every month and usually more frequently, the General Agent of the Board of State Charities visits the hospital and has called before him, one by one, all the patients admitted since his last visit, who are supposed to be State paupers. By reference to the hospital books and by a quiet and systematic inquiry, he is enabled to inform the Board if any patients supported by the State can be safely and well provided for elsewhere; if any can be properly removed to other localities out of the State, liable for their support; and also if any have legal settlements in any town in the State. The facts thus gathered are all systematically recorded in the offices of the Board of State Charities at the State House.

"All bills for the support of State paupers are certified under oath by the Superintendent, and are sent to the State auditor at the end of every quarter. The bills are audited, however, by the General Agent of the Board of State Charities, mainly by comparing them with the weekly returns before mentioned. If found correct, the governor and council pass an order for their payment."

*Special Provision for Insane Convicts and other Insane Persons
predisposed to Homicidal Acts.*

The officers of the State lunatic hospitals have, from time to time, urged the difficulty and impropriety of confining insane convicts, and other insane persons not convicts, but predisposed to homicidal acts, in the State lunatic hospitals as at present arranged. The importance of separate provision for these classes was recognized by chapter 288, section 10 of the Acts of 1864, which authorized a receptacle for insane criminals, and other insane, selected by the Board of State Charities, at the State almshouse at Tewksbury; but a proclamation of the governor that the same was ready for inmates, was made necessary to give effect to the Act. There being no suitable building for the purpose at the almshouse, the receptacle has not been provided. Judges of probate have in two or three

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instances, made by mistake, commitments to it, but they have been, of course, recalled.

With the view of presenting opinions derived from experience and careful reflection, and therefore deserving credit, the Secretary addressed a communication to the Superintendents of the State lunatic hospitals, requesting their views upon certain points, which are referred to in the answers.

The following is the answer of Dr. Godding, the Superintendent of the Taunton Lunatic Hospital:—

TAUNTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL, October 28, 1871.

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 6th inst. was duly received, and my reply is hereby submitted.

“1. What inconveniences, if any, arise from sending *convicts*, who become insane after conviction, to your institution?”

The number of elopements is increased. There are very few of the convict insane who do not attempt to elope, and those who attempt it usually succeed. Often their previous education has been in this direction, and this also makes their recapture, when once at large, more difficult. This frequency of escape is not usually the result of any especial carelessness on the part of attendants, but grows out of the fundamental difference of purpose of the insane hospital and the State prison; the one being for the curative treatment of insane but honest men, the other for the safe keeping of rogues. The rogue, even when insane, in confinement, sees in every enlargement of his liberty, designed to promote his cure, only an additional facility for escape. No doubt their frequent elopement has a natural reaction upon the officers of the hospital, and, troubled and anxious about it, they, almost unconsciously to themselves, curtail the liberty of those who remain.

The danger to the community and the trouble to the hospital that are the direct result of the elopement of convicts, is perhaps the real basis of many minor inconveniences which their presence in our institution occasions. They are in all respects a difficult class for us to provide for. The association of the convict insane with those drawn from the community at large, I do not style an “inconvenience”; it is nothing less than a wrong. The State has no moral right to compel its honest citizens, sane or insane, to associate with criminals; yet within the walls of our hospital this association to a

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great extent must exist. It is not due to neglect on the part of the officers, but grows out of the necessities of the hospital. But I need not enlarge on this topic; the simple statement of the fact is enough.

"2. What provision for them, other than sending them to the lunatic hospitals, do you recommend?"

I do not think it right to place them in our lunatic hospitals as at present constructed, but I do think they are entitled to other treatment than they can receive in the hospital wards of the penal institutions, and should advise the building of a distinct hospital for them, which may as well be considered under your sixth head.

"3. Have you any suggestions to make as to the provision to be made for persons who have committed homicides or violent assaults, but *who were not prosecuted for or were acquitted of crime because of insanity at the time?* Should they remain in the lunatic hospitals, or be sent to a separate institution, if one is provided for the convicts becoming insane after conviction; or is their case to be distinguished from such convicts?"

This is a harder question, and one where the opinions of experts are liable to differ widely. In answer to the latter part of the question, "Is their case to be distinguished from such convicts?" I say unhesitatingly, yes; their moral status is entirely different. I know a man who in a fit of religious mania sacrificed the lives of his wife and children, with probably the same devotional feeling with which Abraham offered up Isaac. In many instances they hear a voice calling, or a mysterious influence which they cannot resist hurries them on. On the other hand, it must be admitted that the previous education has frequently something to do with the type of insanity, and that, other things being equal, those men whose habits of life and moral training are of a low order are more apt to be violent and homicidal, when suffering from general mania, than those of a higher class; and even in cases of special delusion, sometimes the habit of a better life remains, and, when the impulse becomes irresistible, we now and then find them choosing to sacrifice themselves rather than to commit a crime. I have at present under my care a lady of high moral sentiments and blameless life, who has again and again attempted suicide, rather than yield to an insane impulse to administer poison to the rest of the family. But whatever fine shades of distinction the student of mental disease may now and then be able to trace in these cases, the fact remains, that the insane man who commits a homicide,

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acting under the guidance of insane ideas, is in no proper sense a criminal. It would be difficult to show how, mentally or morally, he differs from other insane persons. Why then make any separate provision for his treatment? It seems to me that it would be desirable, and for two sufficient reasons.

First: The rest of the insane would be better off for the separation. There would be less danger of violence than at present, when the two classes are associated together in halls and airing courts. Accompanied as they are by attendants, this of course is not great now, but it would be wrong to say that there is no risk. But more important than this, the restriction now placed upon the movements of the insane in our hospitals, which mainly grows out of the necessity of providing for this dangerous class, could be at once modified, and in a great measure removed. I do not see that the separation need affect unfavorably the condition of the dangerous class; with special provision made for them, they would be as kindly cared for, and, within restricted limits, they would probably enjoy more freedom than it is now safe to give them. These considerations look to the condition of the insane among themselves.

My second reason is, that the community is entitled to protection against them as especially dangerous lunatics; to a securer provision than our present hospitals afford. It is no sufficient answer to this that all lunatics are dangerous, and therefore hospitals have been provided for them. It is true that all insane people are unreliable, and you cannot say what any one may do, but it is also true that as a matter of fact not one in five does attempt to injure anybody, whereas the condition which constitutes the class in question presupposes a dangerous act already committed in each individual case. Nor is it a fact that the hospitals have been built primarily to protect the community against the insane; certainly the idea of protection has been considered in their construction, but the curative care of the insane is their main purpose, else why are they called hospitals? I would then recommend a distinct provision for the homicidal insane, including with them the incendiaries, a small but very dangerous class, but recognizing that they, insane before the act, have forfeited no claim on the community which as good citizens they possessed. I would not associate them with convicts. How this can best be provided for I will indicate under your sixth head.

"4. How many of each class, to wit, of convicts becoming insane after conviction, and of insane persons who have committed

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homicidal acts in a state of insanity, have you had as inmates in the course of the past year?"

There have been fifty in all; thirty-five have been committed from some penal institution, including fourteen from the State prison. Of these last, it ought to be remarked, that four had served out their term of sentence, and so were not actually committed from the State prison, but having been convicts I thought it proper to include them. I presume it is also true that some of those committed directly from penal institutions may have been insane before the crimes were committed for which they were sentenced, but I have no means of distinguishing them. Fifteen homicidal cases were under treatment. I have been careful to include only those where I had distinct evidence of the act; there may have been some others where the facts were not stated, as at least three times the number given were reported homicidal on the admission papers, but this report is often made where there have only been threats of violence. Two cases of incendiaries I have omitted above, as your question does not mention them, although had your attention been directed to that class, I presume you would have included them.

"5. Is there much *shamming* in convicts in order to be removed to your institution, so as to obtain a better chance of escape?"

The physicians of the different penal institutions are in a better position to answer this than I am. I have heard of some cases of malingering in this direction, but have not supposed them common.

"6. If you recommend any other or new provision for the classes of patients above referred to, please make any suggestions as to buildings, location, administration, &c., which may occur to you."

In regard to location, the existing law names the Tewksbury Almshouse. I see no advantage in connecting this hospital with the almshouse at that or any other place. Nor would I advocate making it an adjunct of the State prison, or any penal institution. If there is a propriety in connecting it with any other establishment, it would seem to be with one of the present State lunatic hospitals. That the expense would be much lessened by such a connection, is not probable, and even if it would, this is hardly a question of economy. If Massachusetts, after these many years of waiting, is not now prepared to build such hospital with reference to the necessities rather than the economies of the situation, it would seem desirable to defer its erection until public sentiment in that respect shall have changed, and the question not be how cheaply can we care for our insane, but how well.

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In locating such hospital the usual hygienic considerations of salubrity of aspect, good drainage, abundant water supply, &c., &c., will of course be considered. It is only in relation to those points wherein a hospital for the convict and dangerous insane should differ from ordinary hospitals for the insane, that I need to offer any suggestions.

If located on the main land, which, notwithstanding the protection from elopement that an island affords, seems to me to be desirable, the whole premises should be enclosed with a wall of solid masonry, of sufficient height and so constructed as to baffle any attempt at escape by climbing it. The area of land enclosed ought not to be less than fifty acres, and the soil should be of a quality to admit of the cultivation of garden vegetables with success. This, after taking all the ground necessary for the sites of the different buildings, walks and drives, would still be ample for the active employment in the open air of all in a condition to be so employed. I have indicated a preference for garden over field crops, on account of the much greater amount of labor requisite to the cultivation of a given area; also, because if located within easy access to some large market the crop will be far more profitable.

The buildings, while omitting nothing that may contribute to their inviting appearance and good ventilation, should be made in all respects as secure as a penal institution. The dormitories, without exception single rooms, should have ample windows properly screened within, and having wrought-iron guards without. Cheerful, ample and well lighted work-rooms should be provided for each sex. Sewing, the making of mattresses, nets, mats and such other simple manufactures as require comparatively no tools, can be safely attempted with this class. The land would be the great field of labor for the men, in all but the inclement season.

Given the two classes to provide for, as already considered under the previous heads, I should advise the construction of two buildings, distinct, yet near enough to require but one kitchen, laundry, bakery, &c., and to be under the direction of one head. There should also be a division of the grounds, so that the two classes should be as entirely distinct as if living in different townships. The convicts would be cared for in one building and have their work and exercise in the corresponding portion of the grounds; the dangerous or homicidal insane would be provided for in the other.

As regards the size of these buildings, taking the number under care in this hospital during the past year (which it will be remem-

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bered includes all remaining from previous years) as the basis of an estimate, I should place the number of single dormitories in each building at one hundred. This would provide for two hundred patients in all, which would seem to be ample accommodation for the present. The buildings might be so located and constructed as to admit of an additional wing at any future time, without marring the general plan or the architectural effect of the building. The wards of each building should be small and sufficiently numerous to allow of accurate classification of the inmates. No ward should have less than two attendants. The help employed should be abundant and of the best class, so that everything shall be safe and secure. The buildings containing the patients should be fire-proof, or as nearly so as practicable, without detracting from the comfort of the hospital.

With such structures completed and in operation, I am satisfied that the insane of all classes in Massachusetts would be much better off than they are to-day.

Yours, truly,

W. W. GODDING.

The following is the answer of Dr. Earle, the Superintendent of the Northampton Lunatic Hospital :—

NORTHAMPTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL, October 28, 1871.

DEAR SIR:—Below I hand you replies, brief from necessity, to the several questions respecting insane convicts and other insane persons of similar character, proposed in your letter of the 6th instant.

1. The inconveniences experienced in this hospital are : 1st, the want of a division or section of the building, all parts of which are sufficiently strong to prevent escape : 2d, the liability to injury of the other patients by whom the convicts are surrounded ; and, 3d, the moral effect upon other patients, many of whom feel disgraced by a forced association with convicts. Not having apartments of suitable strength we are often obliged, for the security of the convict, to keep him in one of our upper halls, which are chiefly occupied by boarders or private patients. In such cases, this moral effect is particularly unpleasant.

2. I would recommend that a building be erected for insane convicts, and some other insane persons, as hereafter mentioned.

3. As a rule, I would place insane "persons who have committed

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homicides or violent assaults, but who were not prosecuted for or were acquitted of crime because of insanity," in the building mentioned in the reply to your second question. If the patient has committed a homicide, I think he ought to remain there. A person known to have taken the life of another person is not often an acceptable associate in the hospital. If he has not committed a homicide, I would submit the decision as to his place of confinement to the Board of State Charities, or to the three concurring authorities mentioned in the last paragraph of my reply to your sixth question.

4. Of insane persons who were, or had been, convicts, we have had twelve in the course of the past year. They were not all homicides; and it is impossible to tell the relation, in regard to time, between their crimes and the origin of their mental disorder.

We have had fourteen other patients who are known or supposed to have committed homicidal acts in a state of insanity.

5. During my connection with this hospital I have known no instance of feigning insanity for the purpose of being removed to this institution.

6. The building for the convict insane, or at least a part of it, should be made as strong as a prison, not alone for the safety of the community, but for the comfort of the patients as well. It is impossible for us to make some of our violent and dangerous patients nearly as comfortable as they might be made in an invulnerable building, properly constructed. This fact might have been mentioned as one of the "inconveniences" in the reply to the first question.

Should such a building be constructed, the Board of State Charities ought to have the power to remove patients to it from the State hospitals, and *vice versa*. I think, also, that if the Superintendent and the trustees of any State lunatic hospital and the General Agent of the Board of State Charities (who visits the hospitals oftener than any other member of the Board) concur in the opinion that a patient of said hospital ought to be removed to said building, either the Board shall be bound to remove him, or the power of removal shall be vested in the said General Agent.

Very respectfully yours,

PLINY EARLE.

Dr. Bemis, the Superintendent of the Worcester Lunatic Hospital, writes as follows:—

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WORCESTER, MASS., November 27, 1871.

DEAR SIR:—1. Convicts who become insane after conviction are generally, I believe, by choice, criminals, and as such are less susceptible to the kind and generous influence of treatment in a hospital for the insane than are other patients. They are usually shy, suspicious and treacherous; often dangerous, and almost invariably seek every opportunity to escape. They demoralize, to a degree, by association, other patients, and the friends of other patients decidedly object to such association and demoralization. They are frequently more expensive to the institution than any other patients. And an unpleasantly large proportion of convict patients do escape and are not recovered. These are some of the inconveniences pertaining to their treatment.

2. On account of the small number of lunatic convicts in this Commonwealth, I have frequently recommended the fitting up of a lunatic ward at the State prison, with a proper airing court, to be placed under the special care of the prison physician, with such counsel and assistance as he might desire from the Commissioners of Lunacy. I have suggested the remodelling of the old wing—the lower story of which is, I think, not much used at present—for this purpose. It could easily be made to answer a good purpose for a time. The whole prison will soon be rebuilt in some new locality, and then every desirable arrangement can be made.

On the whole, however, there would be but little objection, aside from sentiment, to the treatment of lunatic convicts in a properly constructed hospital for the insane,—one constructed with a due regard to separation and classification, where they would not mingle indiscriminately with the other classes of patients. In this view there might be some arrangement in the *new* structures at Tewksbury. There might also be new apartments *at* either of the State hospitals for the class: but *in* them it would tend to demoralization.

3. In the provision of accommodations for this class some broad distinction should be made for persons who have committed homicides or violent assaults, and who are not prosecuted for, or were acquitted of, the crime on account of insanity at the time. In a large majority of these cases, probably in all, disease was the direct cause of the act,—disease for which the sufferers should have been treated in the hospital before the commission of the act, and for which purpose the hospital was established. In these cases society is at fault, that it has not cured or secured these persons. In one class of cases the individual sins against society. In the other

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society sins against the individual. I believe a large proportion, perhaps all, of this class of sufferers should remain and be treated in the State lunatic hospitals. There may occur rare cases where it would be proper for the Commissioners of Lunacy to decide.

4. Convicts—State prison, 4; other prisons, 6; persons who have committed homicide or violent assaults, &c., &c., 5; total, 15.

5. There is some *feigning* of insanity, for the purpose probably of obtaining better facilities for escaping; but generally less than would be supposed. I have now in my mind four cases, occurring within as many years, in which I had no doubt insanity was feigned for the purpose of effecting an escape. The subsequent history of each case I believe proved my opinion to be correct.

6. Whatever provision may be made for either class mentioned, the location should be high, dry, sheltered, commanding pleasing views, and not entirely secluded from the scenes of active life. The buildings should be as tasteful as economy and the nature of their uses will allow. They should possess every facility for plain comfort, and every fixture for security. The estate should be thoroughly and entirely guarded by its enclosure from outside observation and interference. The buildings should be so arranged that pleasant, cheerful and yet safe airing grounds and walks may be constructed for each wing or ward. The administration should be kind and generous, partaking much more of the hospital than of the prison. All the rules and regulations of first-class hospitals, so far as they can be with safety, should be made to apply in any institution constructed for lunatic convicts.

Yours respectfully,

M. BEMIS.

It may be well in this connection to refer briefly to special institutions for the custody and care of insane convicts, and first to that of the State Asylum for Insane Convicts at Auburn, N. Y. An Act of the legislature of New York, of April 13, 1855, required the inspectors of prisons to make provision in one of the State prisons for the safe-keeping and care of all the insane convicts then at the State Lunatic Hospital at Utica, and for convicts in the State prisons found thereafter to be insane. Nearly six acres of the grounds of the Auburn prison were appropriated for the purpose and enclosed with a stone wall, and a stone building was erected. The first patients were admitted

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February 2, 1859. The real estate is valued at nearly \$90,000 and the personal at \$13,000. The capacity for patients is 64, that being the number of dormitories, but the number of patients is usually from 70 to 80. The original law only allowed the admission of patients who became insane after conviction and sentence, but by a law of 1869 the courts are authorized to commit to this asylum, as well as to the State lunatic asylums, persons charged with murder or arson who are found to be insane at the time of the trial, or are acquitted on the ground of insanity existing at the time of the commission of the act. Prior, however, to this law, from one-third to one-half of the persons transferred to the asylum from the State prisons were certified by the medical officers of the prisons to have been insane when received into them, showing them to have been insane at the time of sentence.

The current expenses of the asylum vary from \$15,000 to \$17,000 a year, and the average cost per week for each patient, since 1865, has been a little less than \$4.50. About 30 of the patients work in the garden, wash-house, yard, kitchen, &c., and upon the repairs of the buildings.

The Superintendent in his report urges an enlargement of the institution to meet the demand for admissions. The tendency of such an institution is to accumulate chronic cases, as the proportion of curable patients in this class is small.

Two hundred and twenty had been admitted from the opening of the institution to September 30, 1870, of whom 160 had been discharged, leaving 60 inmates at that date.

The reports of the asylum develop an interesting fact as to *feigning* insanity. From 1846 to 1860, 67 insane convicts were sent from the State prisons to the Utica Asylum and 69 to the Asylum for Insane Convicts. Of the former, 14 feigned insanity, while of the latter only two were suspected of feigning it, showing, as the Superintendent states, "that the hope of escape from a large and general asylum was much greater than from a place designed for the detention and security of criminals."

The Secretary visited the asylum at Auburn in 1870, and found its arrangements and administration well adapted to the purpose.

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There are two asylums for criminal insane in Great Britain, sustained by the government. One of these is at Broadmoor, about thirty miles from London. It is not connected with any prison. Its capacity is for 370 males and 150 females. In 1867 its number of inmates was 400, of whom 70 were women. It has an estate of 300 acres. It seems to be completely supplied with all the modern appointments of a lunatic asylum, and is administered upon the same principles.

There is a criminal lunatic asylum at Perth in Scotland. It adjoins and is a part of the general prison of Scotland, and is under the rule of the governor, though placed under the immediate charge of a special superintendent. It has less than fifty inmates, one-third of whom are women.

There is also an Irish State asylum for criminal lunatics at Dundrum.

There is also in England, at Fisherton House near Salisbury, a large private institution for the insane, accommodating over 500 patients, of whom the larger proportion are either paupers or persons who have committed inferior offences.

These different institutions receive both those who become insane during imprisonment and those who have been acquitted of crimes on account of insanity at the time of the act. But the asylum at Broadmoor, and the Asylum at Perth (the latter, however, with some exceptions), receive only from the government prisons corresponding to our State prison. In England, convicts in county prisons becoming insane are either retained in them or transferred to the proprietary institution at Fisherton House.

The system of discharges upon the expiration of sentence is not the same in the different institutions. At Broadmoor the rule is to discharge the convict class, if still insane, and send them to other asylums. But at Perth they are sent to other asylums or retained, as seems best upon a view of their propensities or the character of their insanity. If restored during the period of sentence, they are, by both asylums, returned to the prisons.

Distinct institutions for the criminal insane are not found

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upon the Continent of Europe. Mr. Manning in his Report on Lunatic Asylums (1868) says:—

“The almost complete absence of special provision for the criminal insane of all classes which exists on the Continent of Europe, is very remarkable; but it is in accordance with the opinions of the public, and of many of the most distinguished alienist physicians, opinions which have found expression in various pamphlets, and in papers and journals devoted to matters psychological. It is held that insanity should level all distinctions; that the great gulf which separates the convict from the honest man is bridged over by insanity, and that the bondsman should be as the free; that, when sick in body, the prisoner should still be kept within his prison and treated for his malady; but when sick in mind the prison should be opened, and the badge of the convict forgotten. The few foreign authors (among whom M. Brierre de Boismont is the best known) who have advocated the establishment of special asylums, have recommended them only for those insane persons who have committed murder or are peculiarly dangerous.”

It may be well to remark that the terms “criminal insane” and “criminal lunatics” are applied in these references to foreign authorities, not only to those who have become insane since the commission of crime, but also to those who have in a state of insanity performed acts which, but for such disability, would have been criminal. It will be seen, however, that in the latter case the terms are used for convenience only, as in fact the acts of insane persons are not criminal.

Upon consideration of the opinions and experience upon the subject, the Secretary submits the following as appearing to him to be the true result:—

A receptacle for insane convicts and for other insane persons, acquitted or not prosecuted on criminal charges for violent acts on the ground of insanity, or disposed to commit such acts, is required.

Such a receptacle is needed chiefly on these grounds:

First, The character of the inmates requires greater safeguards, both as to the construction of the buildings and as to

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the administration of the institution, in order to secure them from escapes and from injuring other inmates; and such safeguards, when applied to patients who do not need them, are injurious.

Secondly, Inmates not belonging to these classes and whose insanity may be limited to melancholy or some mild form, and with whom all external relations are fully appreciated, find association with these classes disagreeable.

There seems to be no good reason for providing one receptacle or institution for the insane convicts and another for insane persons, who, in a state of insanity, have committed or are predisposed to violent acts; and for these reasons:

First, The same safeguards as to construction and administration are required for both classes. *Secondly*, The insane persons of homicidal propensities above referred to, who are not convicts, have a form of insanity in which they would not, in many cases, be offended or rendered uncomfortable by the association with the insane convicts. *Thirdly*, The two classes are often not separated by any principle of moral responsibility, as the insane convict is frequently one who was suffering, at the time of his act, under a disability which the courts failed to detect at the trial for want of a proper defence, or because the mental disease was still latent. *Fourthly*, Insanity suspends punishment based upon previous conduct, and there is, therefore, no reason for any separation based upon moral grounds, or any separation, except such as is founded upon the natural aversion of other inmates and their friends to such associations. This aversion is sufficiently considered by not having the receptacle connected with any penal institution.

It is submitted that the construction of such a receptacle may perhaps be wisely made a part of the plan for a new hospital at Worcester. It can be made a separate building, surrounded with a wall, sufficiently removed from other buildings to avoid any unpleasant associations, and yet near enough to have the benefit of the general superintendency of that institution.

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II. THE STATE PAUPER ESTABLISHMENTS.

The Rainsford Island Hospital.

Rainsford Island with the buildings thereon was, under authority given to the Executive by Resolve 39 of 1869, sold at public auction on October 7, 1871. The City of Boston was the purchaser, paying \$40,000.

The hospital on the island has not been in use since January 1, 1867, having been closed at that date by order of the governor and council. Its continuance had become manifestly unnecessary through the operation of recent legislation concerning the sick State poor. The care of the island and buildings since that time has cost about \$1,500 annually; the expenses of the past year were \$1,119.16, of which \$1,000 was the keeper's salary. Some personal property remains on the island, to be disposed of in accordance with the Resolve above named.

The Tewksbury State Almshouse.

Of the whole number of inmates during the year (2,215), 1,767 belonged to the almshouse department. This is a decrease of more than a hundred and fifty as compared with the number in 1870. At the present time the almshouse proper contains but 344 inmates, while the insane department contains 295 more, making 639 in the entire establishment.

That the institution is conducted with a due regard to economy is evident from the fact that the average cost of support is less this year than it has been at any time since the war. The current expenses are reported as \$72,665.46 for an average pauper population of 749.

Repairs and Improvements.

Resolve 11 of 1871, appropriated \$20,000 for the purpose of erecting, furnishing and warming a hospital at this almshouse, sufficient to accommodate one hundred and sixty patients. This building has been in progress during the past season, and is described as follows: The hospital building is three hundred and eighteen feet long, thirty feet wide, and seventeen feet high, except the ends, which are thirty feet square and two

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stories high, divided into six rooms each. One of the rooms in each end is intended for the nurse, and one for a bath-room, leaving four in each end for isolation of any patients who may require it. These rooms are ten and twelve feet high; the remainder, about one hundred and seventy-two feet in length, is divided into two rooms, each eighty-six feet long and seventeen feet high. From each of these two rooms there is a projection, or small room in which earth-closets are to be placed. The whole building is to be heated with steam. For that purpose the present boiler-house has been enlarged and one new tubular boiler added. Three chimneys have been built, so that in case of accident to the steam works, stoves can be put in for heating purposes.

On the roof, over the two largest rooms, two twenty-four inch ventilators have been placed. The building is of brick, with Mansard roof, sides slated, top tinned.

At the northern end of the building there is to be a basement room, for use as a gate-keeper's and reception room. The floor of this room will be from one and a half to two feet below the surface of the ground, with door one-half of glass, and three windows. The building will accommodate one hundred and sixty patients, and will be ready for occupancy in December, 1871. Its cost will not exceed the appropriation.

Resolve 77 appropriated \$25,000 for an addition to the building now used for the reception of the harmless and incurable insane, sufficient to accommodate one hundred and fifty patients. The work upon this is already begun, the foundation having been laid chiefly by the labor of the inmates, and will be prosecuted through the winter. This addition to the present building will resemble it in size and general external appearance, but the inside will be finished somewhat differently. The building will be heated with furnaces, and supplied with water-closets, and will not be ready for use before the coming spring.

Among further alterations recommended by the superintendent, is the removal of the attic floors for the purpose of ventilation, and the construction of water-closets on each floor,

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both in the main building and in the present building for the insane. These deserve immediate attention.

Sanitary Condition.

During the last spring the institution experienced, simultaneously, epidemics of several of the diseases usually incident to the young. About the same time there was an invasion of the small-pox, which threatened great fatality in the crowded state of the institution, but which was subdued by energetic and well-chosen measures, after some weeks' duration. Out of 24 cases of this disease there were 10 deaths. The whole number of cases of sickness within the year was 1,205, an average of 145 being constantly on the sick-list. Death was the result in 302 cases, or 25 per cent. of the whole. That the percentage was not greater in the unfavorable condition of the almshouse at some portions of the year, from deficient hospital accommodations, now happily to be supplied, and the concurrence of different diseases, may be regarded as very fortunate.

Of twenty-seven foundlings admitted during the year, twenty have died after an average residence of five and one-half weeks, two have been taken by their mother, two adopted, and three remain in the almshouse.

The ratio of mortality among the insane has been considerably larger than among the sane inmates of the establishment, viz.: 16.5 per cent. of the whole number; which is not surprising when it is considered that many of the insane come hither with constitutions enfeebled by age and disease, that make them a ready prey to ordinary maladies.

The Insane Department.

The statistics of this division of the institution are as follows:—

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TEWKSBURY ASYLUM.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining October 1, 1870, . . .	93	201	294
Admitted during the year, . . .	54	100	154
Whole number during the year, . .	147	301	448
Discharged recovered, . . .	1	2	3
improved, . . .	1	4	5
not improved, or deserted, .	39	32	71
Died, ...	26—67	48—86	74—153
Remaining September 30, 1871, . .	80	215	295

A considerable amount of labor is done by the inmates of the asylum, many of whom were among the most industrious patients at the State lunatic hospitals from which they came. The Inspectors commend the plan of employing them in reclaiming the waste land belonging to the institution, as yielding at once profit to the State, and health to the inmates. Even in this asylum for incurables occasional recoveries occur.

The Monson State Almshouse.

The review of the year shows a continuance of the process by which the pauper character of this institution is being merged into that of a school for the dependent children of the State. The whole number of admissions to the almshouse has been 687, but so large a portion of these were cases of children temporarily placed here, prior to admission to the State Primary School, that the average number of almshouse inmates was only 87, or 40 less than in the previous year.

Noting this fact approvingly, the Inspectors renew their recommendation for the discontinuance of the almshouse. They suggest the propriety of selling two hundred acres of the land belonging to the institution, on account of the small number of adult inmates, resulting from the classification of State paupers by which the institution is mainly occupied by children, though no specific recommendation is made.

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The farm has been reasonably productive; much of the lighter work upon it has been done by the boys of the Primary School. The dairy has yielded 25,000 gallons of milk during the year; and among cows the Ayrshire is preferred as "the better machine for converting a given amount of provender into the article of milk."

The general health of the institution has been good.

Improvements.

The Superintendent describes various improvements recently effected in the laundry and out-buildings. He notes the superior advantage and economy of the new arrangement for warming the buildings by steam. For the first time the teachers and children were made comfortable in the severe weather of the winter.

A "Buerk watch clock," costing \$75, has been purchased. Its function is to report whether the watchman has faithfully attended to his duty during the night.

For many of the improvements and repairs described by the Superintendent, special appropriations had been made by the legislature of 1870. Of these appropriations \$9,583.49 has been used within the past year.

The State Primary School.

In the Primary School, now the main feature of the institution, there have been 607 inmates within the year, of whom 447 were boys and 160 girls, with an average number of 335.88.

Some members of the Primary School are disqualified by age or by physical or mental defects from regular attendance upon school exercises, and some children belonging to the Almshouse receive instruction in the classes of the Primary School. The number of different pupils within the year has been 567, and the average attendance 309.

In relation to children brought before the courts for offences and placed by the Visiting Agent, under chapter 359, Acts of 1870, in the State Primary School, for the reason that they do not appear to be hardened in evil courses, but only to require a change of scene; the chaplain and principal, Mr. Foster, says:

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“Ninety of those admitted from the almshouse were sent by the Visiting Agent, having been taken by him from the courts under the charges of vagrancy, disobedience, stubbornness, etc. Some of the instances of reform among these have been quite marked. Indeed, we doubt very much whether, in the majority of cases, such a decided moral obliquity has existed as these formidable charges would imply. Neglect will cause the seeds of evil to germinate, when in other circumstances they would have forever lain dormant. The best of children will fall into mischief if left in the streets without restraint. It is astonishing how large a yield of kindly dispositions and noble impulses may by a little instruction and sympathy be brought out of these previously untaught and unchecked spirits. The wisdom of the policy which places these delinquents in a school specially provided as a receptacle for them, rather than in a penal institution where the more vicious and hardened are congregated, must become more and more apparent as the present system is perfected.”

During the year 171 children, of whom 120 were boys and 51 girls, were placed out in families ; of 83 returned from places, 52 were boys and 31 girls. The circumstance that the first place to which a child is sent frequently does not prove suited to him is considered as one likely to occur and not calculated to occasion disappointment. The place in which both family and child are adapted to each other may not sometimes be found till after several experiments.

The Bridgewater State Almshouse.

The whole number of inmates of this institution within the year, including the workhouse, has been 892, the workhouse receiving the larger number. The average for the whole institution has been 384.65, the almshouse average being 95, or a little larger than in 1870. The record of sickness contains 412 cases, 85 proving fatal. There were 49 births at the institution within the year, or double the number for the previous year.

The farming operations of the institution have been prosecuted with good success, and various improvements begun by the

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former superintendent, Mr. Goodspeed, who resigned his place at the beginning of the current year, have been carried forward by his successor.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard, respectively as Superintendent and Matron, have during this first year of service performed their duties to the satisfaction of the Inspectors, and give good promise of future success in their work.

The Inspectors state the inadequacy of existing hospital accommodations, and recommend the erection of a new and separate building for the purpose. The Superintendent concurs with them in the recommendation. The Physician, Dr. Sawyer, urges the great necessity for such a building, and states the sanitary reasons therefor.

The Secretary submits that there are several respects in which the present buildings here but illy serve the purpose to which they are assigned. It seems quite clear that there is a necessity for a change in regard to them.

First, A new hospital for women is required. The present one is inadequate and badly ventilated.

Secondly, Lock-ups differently arranged are required. The present ones are so placed that the inmate of one can confer freely with the inmates of the others. Confinement in them ceases to be a punishment, and it often occurs that when one inmate is put in the lock-up, her mate commits some violation of rules in order to be likewise committed and thereby keep her company. Other modes of punishment than solitary confinement having been given up, it is essential that such confinement should be *solitary*. If not that, it will be of little or no avail.

Thirdly, Separate dormitories should be provided for the women in the workhouse, particularly the younger portion. The buildings were erected, as is well known, for a State almshouse, and in large institutions of this kind the custom is to have the inmates sleep in a common room. But the custom cannot wisely be extended to a criminal institution. Of the younger women, it is known that the larger portion are sentenced for lewd conduct. By means of the common dormitory indecent language is used in the hearing of all, which seriously

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interferes with humane efforts for their reformation, and practices take place at once immoral and injurious to health.

The Secretary, impressed with the importance of separate dormitories, at least for the younger portion of the women, requested Mr. H. Billings, a skilful architect, to examine the buildings with reference to dividing some of the larger rooms into separate dormitories. He reports unfavorably on any change in the existing buildings in that view, and recommends a new building. His report is as follows:—

“BOSTON, July 25, 1871.

“The undersigned having made a careful examination of the female wing of the State Workhouse at Bridgewater, are satisfied that there is no room in the present structure adapted to being remodelled upon the proposed plan of individual dormitories; the principal obstacles to such a change being the great width of the buildings and the small number of windows. The width of the present buildings is thirty-seven feet, while twenty-four feet is all that is required to give two ranges of dormitories, six by eight feet each, with a passage six feet wide between them. Each dormitory should be provided with a window, and as the distance from centre to centre is but six and a half feet, the windows would be necessarily small. The attic over the drying-room we consider unsuitable on account of the great heat, which arises from the rooms below, and the want of sufficient height.

“Enclosed we submit sketches of an arrangement for the addition of eighty-seven individual dormitories to the workhouse. These are arranged in three stories, and with a view to giving a space on each floor for exercises under cover. The building would be of brick, with lath and plaster partitions, and could be built in a thorough and substantial manner for about \$20,000.

“It may be noted that the unoccupied room over the stone building was considered inapplicable to this purpose on account of its forming a portion of the boundary of the yard. It would afford space for only five dormitories.”

Governor Claflin, in his message of January, 1870, called attention to this want as follows:—

“The workhouse at Bridgewater needs the attention of the legislature: It was originally built for an almshouse, and is still used

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as such to a limited extent. But now by far the larger part of the inmates are held under sentence for two years and under, mainly to give them an opportunity to reform. It will be seen at once that a building adapted to the purposes of charity is unsuitable for a prison. There should be a thorough separation, that the penitent desiring to reform may not be influenced by the incorrigibly wicked. Scarcely any such isolation is now possible, and if the present system is to be continued an appropriation should be made to enable the authorities to improve the buildings, and adapt them to the present uses of the institution."

This Board, after a visit in August to the workhouse, passed a vote recommending a separate building for a hospital, and the construction of lock-ups answering the purpose of solitary confinement.

The Workhouse Department.

There has been a large increase in the number committed to the State Workhouse within the past year, 323 in all, or 105 more than in the previous year. The average number also has risen from 246 in 1870 to 289 in 1871. A considerable number of commitments (56) have been made directly from the towns under authority of chapter 258 of the Acts of 1869, and chapter 19 of the Acts of 1870. Two hundred and thirty-eight have been discharged from the workhouse within the year, of whom 55 were pardoned by vote of the Board of State Charities. There remain, September 30, 1871, 312 inmates, viz.: 124 men and 188 women.

Miss Hannah B. Chickering and Mrs. Pauline A. Durant, members of the Advisory Board of Overseers to the Prisons for Women, and also officers of the Temporary Asylum for Discharged Female Prisoners at Dedham, have visited the workhouse monthly during the year, for the purpose of aiding by their counsels the women under sentence, and of providing places for them on their release. They began this visitation January 13, 1870, and have continued it to the present time. It cannot be doubted that their influence has been beneficial, and their assistance in many cases opportune.

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The Pauper Establishments as a Whole.

Considering these institutions as a whole, and making allowance for nominal admissions, transfers between institutions, and ascertained duplicates, it appears that they have received 2,271 persons as inmates during the year, which, added to the number remaining Sept. 30, 1870, makes the total number within the year 3,650. The average number has been 1,556.16, an increase of 53.68 above the number for 1870. If, however, there be omitted from the account the inmates of the Primary School, as no longer State paupers, and those of the workhouse, as convicts, the average number of State paupers will become for 1871, 930.84, against 937.87 in 1870.

The number remaining Sept. 30, 1871, is 1,457, or 78 more than at the beginning of the official year. Of this increase, the larger portion (71) was in the numbers at the Primary School and the Workhouse.

THE JUVENILE REFORMATORIES.

The State Reform School at Westborough.

The Superintendent's report gives the following statements:—

Boys in School September 30, 1870,	261
since committed,	94
received from school ship,	45
returned by Visiting Agent,	18
returned voluntarily,	20
returned by master,	12
returned by officers (eight of whom had escaped),	13
returned by parents,	4
recommitted,	5
	— 211
	—
Whole number in School during the year,	472
Apprenticed,	23
Released on probation,	83
Released on trial,	72
Escaped,	16

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Discharged, ...	4	
Transferred to school ship, ...	2	
	—	200
Remaining in School September 30, 1871, ...		272

The average number of boys in this institution for the past year has been 298, 29 more than in the previous year. The number remaining Sept. 30, 1871, 272, is 11 greater than at the corresponding date of 1870. The average age of the boys committed this year has been 14.7 years. Of the 94 boys sent to this School from the courts, 18 only were of purely American parentage, and 7 others had but one American parent.

The land cultivated did not yield uniformly good crops. Strawberries and apples were almost a total failure; hay hardly two-thirds that of 1870. Grapes yielded abundantly, upwards of seven tons being gathered, but the fruit was spoiled by the severe frosts of September, and the juice had to be converted into vinegar. Other crops were good. The customary amount of repairs at the institution has been made the present year. The health of the inmates has been, as a whole, quite good.

Discipline and Management.

The sale of one of the school ships, early in the official year, had a manifest effect upon the School at Westborough. The Superintendent, noting the transfer of boys from the "Massachusetts" upon its discontinuance, states some facts which make against the expediency of continuing the Nautical School. He uses the following language:—

"The success of the School has been somewhat variable. The forty-five boys received from the school ship have had a somewhat demoralizing effect upon the rest of the School. They introduced disgusting habits among the boys, from which we have not as yet fully recovered. They were clannish and did not readily assimilate with the other boys. They were destitute of industrious habits, and the introduction of so many boys of that character at once into the chair-shop, without any knowledge of chair-work, had a disorganizing effect upon the discipline of the room. And yet,

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notwithstanding these obstructions to the discipline and moral advancement of the School, we think the year just closed will favorably compare, in success, with previous years."

The Trustees admit that there have occurred "a very few cases of severe and excessive punishment," the repetition of which was guarded against by immediate measures taken by them and the Superintendent. Where many subordinates have to be selected from time to time, the possibility of such cases cannot be absolutely excluded.

Schools.

The Trustees speak of the schools as follows :—

"The boys in each of the family houses constitute a school, and those within the institution proper are usually divided into four schools, and are classed according to their attainments. The schools are therefore graded schools in the ordinary acceptance of that term. The studies pursued are reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic and geography. The instruction is thorough and practical, and the recitations in arithmetic and geography compare favorably with recitations upon the same topics in our public schools. By this we do not mean that the boys are as far advanced as those of their own age in the public schools, but that they show as good a knowledge of principles, and as great facility in applying them, as the pupils in our schools show upon the same subjects.

"We deem it far more important to the boy that he be able to add correctly and rapidly; that, knowing the prices of several articles, he be able to tell their cost; that he know how to measure a load of wood, or cast the interest upon a note, than that he know the multiplication table to forty, or to twenty even, and be able to square and cube large numbers almost as soon as named. Still, the education which the mass of the boys obtain at the institution is very limited. Many of them come here hardly able to read understandingly, and very few know anything of arithmetic or geography beyond the simplest rudiments. They remain, on the average, a little more than two and a half years, and of course many are here a much shorter time. They have but four hours of school per day, coupled with six hours of labor. With these advantages, only a few are as far advanced in arithmetic as

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'interest,' and these are those who have been longest in the institution—the oldest, and, generally speaking, the worst class of boys, otherwise places would have been found for them—while the mass of the boys have not advanced beyond 'fractions.' Could more time be given to school and less be required for labor, on the part of the younger boys, and more be required for labor and less be given to school, on the part of the older ones, it might be in every respect an advantage."

The Secretary takes pleasure in testifying to the uniformly excellent appearance of the schools upon his several visits.

The Superintendent bears witness to the coöperation of the Visiting Agent of the Board of State Charities, in all matters in which their respective duties bring them into contact.

The State Industrial School at Lancaster.

The statistics of this institution are culled from the report of the Superintendent.

Number remaining October 1, 1870, ...	143
received since,—committed, ...	28
returned from indenture or place, ...	26
	— 54
Whole number within the year, ...	197
Removed during the year,—	
indentured, or supplied with places, ...	57
delivered to Board of State Charities, ...	5
to parents, ...	1
escaped, ...	2
died, ...	1
	— 66
Remaining September 30, 1871, ...	131

The above record shows a decrease of 12 in the number of inmates within the year. The direct commitments have been 16 less than in 1870. The average number of inmates has been 138, or 7 less than in the previous year. The average age of those committed within the year is given as 13.08 years; that of the present inmates as 15.12 years. Of the 131 inmates remaining September 30, 1871, 71 were of American and 60 of foreign parentage. One death only has occurred since October 1, 1870.

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The results of the farm are as good as can be expected from one without stock. Measures appear to be under consideration to restock the farm.

The Trustees note the degree of permanency in the corps of matrons and other assistants, twelve having remained in the service an average of six years.

The Advisory Board of Women have shared in the deliberations of the business meetings of the Trustees, and appear to have been in more active coöperation with them than before.

Labor.

The labor of the girls has been the household work of the institution—cooking, cleaning house, washing and ironing, sweeping, sewing and knitting. It is doubtful if this is enough, outside of school hours, which are confined to the afternoon, to preoccupy the minds, prematurely and often intensely excited, of girls whose attention for the purpose of moral discipline should be withdrawn from former evil thoughts, passions and habits. This is the most important and perhaps the most difficult question which reform schools for girls have to meet. It is quite certain that as yet they have not reached the best solution.

The suggestion may be worthy of attention that chair seating, upon examination, may be found suitable labor for the girls. Contracts for the purpose could readily be obtained, as it is a manufacture prevailing in the vicinity of Lancaster, upon which girls of the same ages as those at the Industrial School are already now employed. The original cost of tools and fixtures for a shop is not too large at least to justify the experiment.

Results.

The Superintendent states the following as to the manner of life of the former inmates of the institution :—

“For the period of ten years, from October 1, 1861, to October 1, 1871, we have received into the institution five hundred and forty-three girls. Of these, one hundred and thirty-one are still with us; of the remaining four hundred and twelve, twenty have

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deceased, fifty are living immorally; of eighty-two, their character is at present unknown; but two hundred and sixty are maintaining themselves honestly and reputably, constituting two-thirds of the number, including fifteen of the deceased who had lived worthily. Over seventy are married, and nearly all are performing the labors and enjoying the blessings of a home.

"During the year past we have sent out to places fifty-seven girls. Of these, two have died, one ran away from her place, two are of doubtful life, and fifty-two are honorably earning their support."

Instruction.

The Superintendent thus refers to the schools:—

"No girl, I think, leaves us without having acquired such a degree of knowledge, in reading, writing and spelling, as to be able to communicate with her friends, and become acquainted with the world, past and present, by books and papers. Very many of our girls are taught, also, arithmetic, geography, history and physiology; and their recitations in these studies, together with the exhibition of penmanship and spelling, have led many good judges to declare them equal to those in our common district schools in proficiency."

The Massachusetts Nautical School.

The record of this reformatory for the past year is thus stated:—

Boys in the School Ships October 1, 1870, ...	216
committed during the year, ...	107
returned from probation and escape, ...	9
received from the State Reform School, ...	2
	— 118
Whole number within the year, ...	— 334
Boys removed, shipped in the revenue service, ...	11
shipped in merchant and whaling ships, ...	18
discharged on probation, ...	101
deserted, ...	8
transferred to Reform School, ...	45
transferred to other institutions, ...	7— 190
Remaining in the School Ship October 1, 1871, ...	144

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The decrease of 72 in the number at this institution within the year is partly due to the transfer of a large number of the boys to the State Reform School at Westborough, consequent upon the sale of the ship "Massachusetts," as noted in the report of last year. The average number of boys in the Nautical School for the year past has been but 159. The average age of those received within the year has been 15.6 years, while during five of the earlier years of the institution the average age was 14.41 years. Of the 118 boys received during the year all but 12 were native born, but of their 236 parents all but 70 were foreign born.

It will be noticed that during the year only 29 boys have been shipped in the revenue or mercantile service, against 70 during the previous year. The Superintendent explains the decrease by the statement that "the great depression of our commerce and the consequent large supply of adult seamen has made it difficult to ship boys on voyages at sea the past year." The frequent argument for the Nautical School, that it would supply seamen to the marine service, was never a sound one; even if the fact had been that a large proportion of the boys become sailors, as juvenile reformatories are established to make of boys good men, not to replenish any branch of industry supposed to be languishing. But it even appears that the graduates of the ship do not enter upon seafaring life to any large extent.

The Superintendent states that a change has taken place in the general character of the boys committed, both as to age and offence.

"The legislation of the State in relation to juvenile delinquents, and the practical operation of the Visiting Agency of the Board of State Charities, while doubtless productive of great good, have, in the matter of commitments, to a considerable extent lost sight of the original plan upon which this institution was established, and have come practically to regard it less as a reformatory and more as a punitive institution, as shown by the recent commitment of a class of boys older in years and in crime than was formerly received. This will appear more evident by an analysis and comparison of commitments.

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"The average age of boys committed during five of the earlier years of the school was 14.41 years, while the average age for the last two years is 15.48. And the percentage of commitments for the graver offences of larceny, breaking and entering, robbery, &c., for the last two years has been 74; and that for stubbornness, vagrancy, &c., only 26; while, for five years previously, the commitments for the graver offences were only 60 per cent., and for milder delinquencies 40 per cent.

"Again, of all the boys committed for five years previous to 1870, only 46 per cent. had been arrested previously, while of the boys committed during the last two years, 62 per cent. had been arrested previously."

Captain Martin L. Eldridge resigned his place as Superintendent on September 1, and was succeeded by Captain Nathaniel Spooner on the 18th of that month. Mr. Brooks, the Teacher, resigning, was succeeded by Captain Eldridge, who resumed the office of Teacher, which he had held during the first ten years of the school. Captain Spooner in his brief communication to the Trustees recognizes the importance of devising "some plan for the more active if not profitable employment of the boys."

The three State Reformatories.

The new commitments to the State Reformatories within the year have numbered 229, being 21 less than in 1870. The average number of inmates for the year has been 595, or 54 less than for the previous year. There remain in the three institutions September 30, 1871, 547, or 73 less than at the beginning of the official year.

Labor as a Reformatory Agency.

There is genuine sense and philosophy in the following remarks, made by the Superintendent of the Westborough School as to the all-important place of *work* in the reformatory system.

"In the work of reform it is necessary to bring out not only the mental and moral capabilities, but a proper development of all the physical powers. 'In all labor there is profit.' Observation and

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experience teach us that slothfulness leads to poverty and crime, while diligence leads to paths of usefulness and respectability. In a harmonious development of all these powers is to be found the true reformatory work. While the culture of the moral man is preëminently the work of reformatory institutions, while the object of all such institutions is restraint for the purpose of obtaining moral strength to withstand the temptations to evil, yet it is necessary that habits of industry should be formed as an aid to this end. Indeed, without the formation of such habits, a relapse in most cases will be sure to follow. Aye, without them the proper degree of moral strength is not obtained which warrants a release. Labor, then, which calls into play most of the muscular system, should meet every boy and girl who enters a reformatory institution. Labor, properly intermingled with school privileges, recreation, and moral and religious instructions, should be the every-day duty (except Sunday) of all such. Labor, not as an overtask to remunerate the State for its support, but in proper amount for their own physical culture and health, and remotely to reimburse the State, in part, for its care and expense. Labor as a preparation for usefulness and pleasure in their future career. 'For thou shalt eat the labor of thine hands; happy shalt thou be, and it shall be well with thee.' Labor, not as a punishment and a disgrace, but as a qualification for respectability and position. The labor should be adapted to the physical structure of the inmate, and in reasonable amount. For youth the amount per day should be such as can be easily accomplished, and give them an opportunity to earn something extra for themselves, without working extra time. By so doing, most of them will accomplish their task cheerfully before the closing hour of work. The prospect of earning a few cents daily for themselves gives more lubricating oil to their joints and muscles than coercion of any kind can supply. They enter upon their work with a better zest, and with a cheerful earnestness that seldom fails to attain the object desired. It is not the purpose at this time to discuss the question of introducing trades into our reformatories, but simply to contend that the best future interests of the inmates require that they should acquire the habit of industry while at them, or else to them the institution is a partial failure as to future results."

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PART SEVENTH.

INSTITUTIONS AIDED BY THE STATE.

The following institutions, not under State control, were aided by the legislature at its last session in the amounts stated :—

	Established.	Appropriation.	Authority.
The Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Boston, . . .	1824,	\$6,000 00	1871. Res. 40
House of the Angel Guardian, Boston, . . .	1851,	3,500 00	Res. 19
The Washingtonian Home, Boston, .	1859,	6,000 00	Res. 39
New England Hospital for Women and Children, Boston, . . .	1862,	1,000 00	Res. 9
Temporary Asylum for Discharged Female Prisoners, Dedham, . .	1864,	2,000 00	Res. 26
Home for Friendless Women and Children, Springfield, . . .	1865,	2,000 00	Res. 17
Agency for Discharged Convicts, Boston, . . .	1845,	3,000 00	Acts 302
The Massachusetts School for Idiots, South Boston, . . .	1848,	16,500 00	Acts 22
The American Asylum for Deaf and Dumb, Hartford, Conn., . . .	1816,	30,000 00	Acts 22
Clarke Institution for Deaf Mutes, Northampton, . . .	1867,	*	Acts 22
The Institution for the Blind, South Boston, . . .	1829,	30,000 00	Acts 22
Relief of Disabled Soldiers, Boston, .	—	13,000 00	Res. 24 & 73
Total amount appropriated, . .	—	\$113,000 00	—

The Secretary refers to the suggestions of his Report of last years, pp. 163, 164, as to the rules which ought to govern appro-

* The appropriation for the Clarke Institution is in common with that for the American Asylum.

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priations to societies for the reformation and education of children, or administered by religious bodies. .

The statistics of receipts and expenses and of beneficiaries given in the following summary refer, except when otherwise stated, to the year ending September 30, 1871.

The Eye and Ear Infirmary, Boston.

During the year 5,258 persons have been treated at the institution, being 519 more than during the preceding year, of whom 3,978 were treated for diseases of the eye, and 1,280 for diseases of the ear. The annual expenses have been \$17,307.62, of which \$4,749.59 was for repairs, and the receipts \$14,848.43. The latter were derived as follows: \$4,886.43 from interest on investments, \$762 from paying patients, \$6,000 from the grant from the State, and \$3,200 from bequests and donations. The society applied to the last legislature for a grant of \$12,000 instead of the usual grant of \$6,000, but the petition for the increase did not prevail.

House of the Angel Guardian, Boston.

The receipts of the institution during the year were \$28,725.63, and the expenses \$28,744.53. Among its receipts, as prominent items, are \$13,758.43 from parents and guardians for board and clothing of boys, \$8,635 from subscriptions and donations, \$3,500 from the State, and \$2,000 from concerts given at the House. Among the expenditures, the prominent items are \$12,432.59 for provisions and clothing of boys, \$3,193 for salaries, \$1,125.49 for fuel, and \$2,100 for interest. The payment of a mortgage note for \$5,000 is also an item of the \$28,744.53 expended. The number of pupils at the institution on September 30 was 177. The number on the first of May previous was 160.

The corporation has a property, including its site and building, valued at \$113,078.51, and deducting encumbrances and debts in the amount of \$30,161.90, the net value is \$82,916.61. About one-third of the boys are charity boys; the rest pay board.

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The Rector, Rev. George F. Haskins, in the annual printed report of May 1, 1871, refers to a recent visit to Europe in which he found that corporal punishment in schools was being abandoned. He commends the system of State aid to "denominational asylums, where the children can be governed and taught by persons of the same belief with themselves." His observations in Europe confirmed his previous opinion that the teaching of trades in such institutions is impracticable.

The Washingtonian Home, Boston.

This institution for the reformation of inebriates has continued its beneficent work. During the past thirteen years it has had 3,690 patients. It has had, during the year, 276 different patients, of whom 153 remained less than two weeks, too short a time for most of them, in the judgment of the Superintendent. The average time of the remaining 123 has been nearly two months, many staying from three to six months, a period which is considered far more likely to secure a permanent reformation than a much shorter one. The Superintendent briefly refers in his report, to the medical and moral appliances which are used to effect the restoration of the mind and body of the confirmed inebriate. He also includes a report of the remarks of former or present inmates at a social meeting which is held twice a week.

The current expenses of the institution have been \$11,765.88, and its receipts \$12,265.15. The latter amount was derived as follows: \$6,000 from the State grant, \$4,213.07 from board of patients, \$2,050.08 from rent of property, and \$2 from a friend. The corporation has bought a lot of land, containing 10,000 feet, at the corner of Warren Avenue and Dartmouth Street. A petition was presented to the last legislature for a grant of \$25,000 as a part of the cost of a building to be erected on it for the Home. A bill appropriating that sum was lost in the legislature.

The New England Hospital for Women and Children, Boston.

During the year, 213 patients have been admitted to the hospital, 363 treated at their homes, and 3,100 at the dis-

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pensary. Of the 218 admitted to the hospital, 122 were cases of midwifery. The daily average of patients in the hospital is 26, of whom 18 are adults and 8 children. The current expenses of the institution have been \$11,136.27. Its receipts for the year have been large, with special reference to a new site and buildings. For this purpose \$17,238.69 have been collected, of which \$12,443.65 was realized by a fair. Besides the above, the sum of \$16,986.74 has been received from bequests, gifts and the grant of the State, and from patients. Of the \$16,986.74, \$3,844.52 was received from patients at the dispensary and for board and treatment.

This institution receives as patients women about to become mothers of illegitimate or legitimate children. It also furnishes women physicians an opportunity to learn the practice of their profession, and to attend surgical and clinical operations.

The Temporary Asylum at Dedham for Discharged Female Prisoners.

This institution continues to receive the same class of beneficiaries as before, bringing good influences to bear upon them, and seeking suitable homes and employment for them.

The current expenses for the year, including amount paid for furniture, were \$4,865.91. The receipts, besides those realized from the sale of securities, were \$10,513.88, of which \$2,500 was received from the State, \$6,391.30 from subscriptions and donations (\$4,000 of which was received from the estate of Miss Nabby Joy), \$1,111.71 from earnings of the asylum and products of the farm, and \$510.87 from interest on investments.

The beneficiaries for the year are thus referred to:—

“During the past year, one hundred and nineteen women and three children have been sheltered in the Asylum, for a longer or shorter period.

“At the time of the enlargement of the Asylum, single dormitories were provided for twenty-seven women, but for several weeks during the winter, there were over thirty inmates.

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"Of these hundred and twenty-two persons, sixty-three have been sent to service; twenty-eight dismissed, or left to provide for themselves; six have been sent to their friends; seven to hospitals; one to the almshouse; one to the Refuge; and sixteen are now at the Asylum.

"Several of these women have returned as *visitors*; and others also have been inmates of the Asylum at some previous time."

The managers state that the benefits of the Home are not lost in all cases where a woman after leaving, conducts badly, but they sometimes appear in helping her to escape again from her evil habits and seek admission at the Home.

In relation to former inmates of the institution the statement is made:—

"We are happy to say that as the years roll on, the number of our 'hopeful ones' steadily increases. We have now between twenty and thirty women whom we *know* to have done well from one to six years. This number does not include those in whose death we have had hope, or the many we have restored to their friends, or those who were doing well at last accounts, but of whose present condition we are not informed; but only those with whom we are in constant communication.

"Several of these women have been respectably married, and others are valued members of households, of whom their employers write, that they are 'good, faithful and efficient,' 'always at their posts,' commanding the respect and affection of those about them."

The report pays a tribute to the memory of a faithful associate, lately deceased, Miss Martha W. Cushing.

The last legislature reduced the usual appropriation for this institution from \$2,500 to \$2,000. The House voted the first amount and the Senate reduced it, and after a committee of conference it was fixed at \$2,000. No voluntary association aided by the State was better entitled to its usual bounty without reduction.

The Springfield Home for Friendless Women and Children.

This institution has, during the year, received and cared for as inmates 97 persons, of whom 42 were women and 55 chil-

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dren. Four of the women came from prison. The new building, erected as a home for children, was first occupied in May, 1871. The site, valued at \$4,000, was given for the purpose, and the building and furniture cost the further sum of \$17,160, which was raised by subscriptions. The old building is still used for women, and has an average of five or six inmates. The new building has had an average of 25 children, and at a more recent date than September had 31.

The current expenses for the year have been \$2,524.92. Adding the amount expended on the new building and its furniture, viz., \$17,160, the total amount expended is \$19,685.36. The total receipts were \$25,864.36, of which \$15,382.27 was from donations, \$7,548.14 from the proceeds of a fair, \$2,000 from the grant by the State, \$700.45 from interest on investments, and \$233.50 from board of inmates.

Agency for Discharged Convicts.

The Agent, Mr. Daniel Russell, has had, during the year, under his care 265 discharged convicts, 256 of whom he has aided as follows: to 31, tools; to 65, clothing; to 41, board while seeking employment; to 86, transportation to homes and places where employment could be obtained; to 27, meals and lodging; and to 6, family stores. The entire expenditure, covering also the salary of the Agent, has been \$2,616.85. The Agent includes in his report extracts from the letters of discharged convicts which illustrate the difficulties and the temptations of this class, and the help which the agency affords them at a critical point. Mr. Russell hopefully says:—

“The history of scores who have gone out from our State prison demonstrates that State prison convicts can become worthy citizens, and good, honest, trustworthy men. But they are saved only by sympathy and encouragement. These are ever instruments of good with the fallen. We can reclaim them by no other means; and from my intercourse with this class of men, I cannot resist the conviction that we should employ such means more generally and to greater extent than we do.”

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He adds the following statistics :—

“The average age of the men who have come under my care during the past year is 30 years and 9 days; 82 of them were born of American parents, 120 of Irish parents, 22 of English parents, 9 of Scotch parents, 8 of German parents, 8 of French parents, 4 of Prussian, 11 Canadian and British Provinces, 1 Italian; 259 were white, 6 colored; 201 single, 64 married; 210 intemperate when arrested, 55 temperate; 261 could read and write, 4 could not write their names.”

*The Massachusetts School for Idiotic and Feeble-Minded Youth,
Boston.*

The total receipts for the year, including the cash on hand at the beginning of the year (\$7,178.64), were \$28,485.97. Of the above sum, \$16,500 was the State appropriation, \$1,130.61 was for board of pupils, and \$676.72 was received from various sources.

The expenditures have amounted to \$22,138.75, of which sum \$21,038.27 was for current, and \$1,100.48 for extraordinary. The valuation of real estate is placed at \$70,000, the same as last year; of personal at \$15,075.18, or an increase of \$2,361.22.

Of pupils the average was 97, supported at an average annual cost of \$216.90, and an average weekly cost of \$4.17.

There were remaining Sept. 30, 1870, 83; since admitted, 30; discharged, 7; remaining, 106; boys, 63; girls, 43.

The American Asylum at Hartford for the Deaf and Dumb.

For the year ending in September, 1871, the expenses for the support of Massachusetts pupils have been \$17,591.52, of which \$16,887.50 was expended for the board and tuition of pupils, and \$704.12 for clothing. These beneficiaries numbered, during the first term, 102, and during the second 90.

Clarke Institution for Deaf Mutes, Northampton, and the Boston School for Deaf Mutes.

For the year ending September 20, 1871, the State has paid the Clarke Institution \$7,018.09 for the support of beneficiaries,

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viz., for tuition and board \$6,875, and for clothing \$143.09. There were 26 State pupils the first term, and 29 the second term.

The Boston School, where the same articulating method prevails, still continues at No. 11 Pemberton Square, under the charge of Miss Sarah Fuller, who, with her assistants, are earnestly devoted to the instruction of the pupils. Its average attendance was about 84. The city receives from the State for the instruction of pupils resident in Boston \$100 each, and for non-residents \$150. Up to September 1, 1871, \$4,083.33 had been paid for State pupils.

Rev. Dexter S. King, to whom the opening of this school is, in a great measure, due, died on July 27, 1871.

Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind, Boston.

The expenditures of the year have amounted to \$112,312.04, of which \$42,509.43 was for current, and \$69,802.61 for extraordinary expenses; the latter having been incurred chiefly by the continuation of improvements begun in previous years. The receipts are reported as amounting to \$112,466.38, including \$12,578.11 on hand at the commencement of the year. Of this sum \$22,500* was from the State, \$20,914.64 from donations, \$14,903 from sale of land, \$19,367.56 for board of pupils, \$18,173.45 from the proceeds of the labor of inmates, and the balance from other sources. The present valuation of real estate is given as \$296,400, an increase from last year of \$44,170. The personal property estimated at \$68,952.23, is an increase over last year of \$4,116.21.

The average number of pupils has been 155, or 7 larger than for the preceding year. Their average annual cost was \$274.25, or an average weekly cost of \$5.27. There were remaining September 30, 1870, 150; admitted this year, 53; discharged, 40; remaining September 30, 1871, 163: boys, 96, girls, 67.

Relief of Disabled Soldiers.

In addition to the State aid referred to on pp. 81-95, Resolve 24 placed \$10,000 at the disposal of the Surgeon-general,

* The appropriation was \$30,000.

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to be expended for the care of disabled soldiers requiring special aid. Of this sum, \$7,000 will have been expended by January 1, 1872, leaving \$3,000 unexpended. Resolve 73 appropriates \$3,000 to the Disabled Soldiers' Employment Bureau, of the expenditure of which the report has not been received.

"The Discharged Soldiers' Home in Boston," which at the date of the last Report of the Board was occupying the buildings formerly used by the city of Roxbury as its almshouse, was finally discontinued on April 4, 1871, and the inmates transferred to other institutions. The debts of the Home were paid under Resolve 24 above cited, which authorized the use of the appropriation to the extent of \$1,200 for the purpose.

The National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, near Augusta, Maine, continues as heretofore to receive disabled soldiers from this and other States.

PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.

PART EIGHTH.

PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.

I. MUNICIPAL PRISONS.

The Secretary has no official information in relation to the municipal prisons, except the House of Industry at Boston.

The expenses of this institution for the year ending September 30, 1871, were \$57,422.95. Those of the previous year were \$48,098.82. The sum of \$16,696.38 was earned by the inmates during the year. The earnings of the previous year were \$8,327.74. The number of inmates on September 30, 1870, was 487 ; and on September 30, 1871, 553. The average during the year was 501, being an increase of 82 over that of the preceding year.

II. COUNTY PRISONS.

These continue the same as last year in respect to number and location, except the Berkshire prison is removed to Pittsfield and the Taunton jail is temporarily discontinued for the purpose of rebuilding. There have been nineteen jails and fifteen houses of correction in use during the year. But as in most cases the same building is constituted a jail and a house of correction, these make but twenty-one different prisons. A few changes in particular prisons may here be noted.

The House of Correction at South Boston was, on February 25, 1871, deprived by fire of a large building which contained the chapel and the rooms in which the sewing machines were worked. On March 27, Captain Charles Robbins, who for nearly thirty-eight years had been the master, died. He was succeeded by Charles H. Davis, who was promoted from the office of Deputy Master. The removal of this institution from South

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Boston to Deer Island, where the House of Industry is now situated, has been agitated in the city government, without, however, any final action. There is a propriety in having both institutions in the same locality, but the almshouse should be removed hence, so that the poor shall not be identified with criminals. The former should also be placed, not on an island, but on the main land, where it shall not be difficult for relatives and friends to visit them.

The prison at Pittsfield, to be used as a jail and house of correction, was opened in January, 1871, and the prison at Lenox, erected about 1820, was thereupon discontinued. The new prison, while having ample space and some modern appointments, does not seem to have been well built. The floors and walls are not finished in a workmanlike manner, and in other respects the building bears evidence that the contractor was not properly supervised. The remark may be made as to the county prisons now in process of erection or alteration, and others to be projected, that there should be a greater care in adapting them to the best methods of prison administration, and in securing the best kind of material and work in their construction.

The last legislature authorized the repair of the present jail at Taunton, or the building of a new one, and for the purpose authorized the raising of a loan of \$50,000 and the sale of the old site (chapter 313). It was decided to build a new jail with the proceeds of the sale of the old site and the loan. The site selected is in the vicinity of the lunatic asylum. The demolition of the old jail, which was built partly in 1819 and partly in 1861, was begun on September 1, and the last prisoners left on September 20. It is expected to complete the new prison in a year. It is to be used as a jail or place of detention only, and no provision is made for the labor of prisoners. It is to be provided with fifty-six cells, of which sixteen are in the department for women. They are to measure seven and one-half feet by nine feet, to be eleven feet in height, and are intended each for one prisoner only.

Another Act (chapter 284) authorized the construction of a new jail and dwelling-house for the keeper at Cambridge, at a

PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.

cost of \$100,000. The plans are under advisement, but have not yet been matured.

By a Resolve of the last legislature (chapter 66) the expediency of providing separate prisons for women was referred to the Commissioners of Prisons for a report to be made to the following legislature. There can be no question with any one who has given serious consideration to the subject but that one or two such prisons should be established. The women are now distributed in the twenty-one different prisons, numbering in each (except in Suffolk County) from 1 to 50; quite generally less than 20. Thus scattered they cannot be brought under a wholesome and improving discipline, or their labor made available.

Finance.

The total expenditures of the county prisons for the year ending September 30, 1871, have amounted to \$302,411.39, an increase of \$12,605.37 above the cost of the previous year. But there has also been a considerable increase (\$10,549 59) in the cash receipts from the labor of prisoners, so that the balance against the prisons the present year is but \$2,055.78 more than that of 1870.

It will be seen by comparing the records of several years that the labor of prisoners is steadily yielding increased results. For the last two years the income from this source, taking the county prisons as a class, has been about two-fifths as large as the annual expenses. The South Boston House of Correction again shows a net profit in the operations of the year, which is, however, somewhat smaller this year than last, owing to the depression in business and the unavoidable disturbance of work occasioned by the fire at that place. In the following table, the amount reported as paid for "Instruction," at most of the prisons, embraces the salaries of the chaplains, which are also reported as "Salaries." In like manner, in most cases, the cost of "Medicine and Medical Attendance," embraces the salaries of the physician, and are also included in "Salaries."

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TABLE VIII.—*Showing the Expenditures at the Jails and Houses of Correction in the several Counties of Massachusetts, from October 1, 1870, to October 1, 1871.*

PRISONS.	Salaries of Officers.	Provisions.	Clothing.	Fuel and Lights.	Beds and Bedding.	Medicines & Medical Attendance.	Instruction of Prisoners.	Allowance to Discharged Prisoners.
Barnstable Jail and House of Cor., .	\$475 00	\$483 04	\$17 91	\$93 88	\$7 87	\$0 75	\$0 85	\$3 00
Pittsfield Jail and House of Correction, .	2,604 20	3,365 85	1,090 97	1,182 28	609 29	42 00	52 16	8 65
New Bedford Jail and House of Cor., .	11,900 50	9,568 38	872 43	2,222 11	123 93	334 17	215 60	74 77
Taunton Jail, ...	922 63	1,946 56	82 00	814 17	15 35	17 75	-	-
Edgartown Jail, ...	235 00	69 75	-	16 10	-	-	-	-
Ipswich House of Correction, . .	3,650 00	4,352 40	557 75	1,415 00	144 30	354 00	200 00	-
Lawrence Jail and House of Cor., .	3,750 00	4,422 00	578 25	1,319 27	257 07	353 45	200 00	21 35
Newburyport Jail, ...	878 00	627 00	119 50	295 00	20 00	40 10	-	-
Salem Jail, ...	2,256 00	2,946 45	351 22	879 37	201 78	218 49	156 00	-
Greenfield Jail and House of Cor., .	1,000 00	1,403 37	75 03	349 19	327 92	103 02	-	2 60
Springfield Jail and House of Cor., .	2,967 34	7,170 56	820 48	839 57	238 37	320 95	300 00	5 45
Northampton Jail and House of Cor.,	2,230 00	2,204 12	552 47	374 98	61 88	42 10	-	-

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Cambridge Jail and House of Cor.,	\$8,841 50	\$15,074 00	\$1,680 21	\$4,895 22	\$629 17	\$572 68	\$425 99	\$56 17
Lowell Jail,	1,464 00	2,906 77	326 16	1,879 21	119 61	84 55	104 00	-
Nantucket Jail and House of Cor.,	50 00	216 11	6 69	40 80	4 50	10 00	-	-
Dedham Jail and House of Correction,	4,163 00	6,818 07	311 73	1,280 00	131 42	319 90	250 00	115 25
Plymouth Jail and House of Correction,	2,700 00	4,125 70	291 87	238 44	51 19	55 23	-	-
Boston Jail,	9,667 49	11,297 31	146 88	3,000 14	442 60	190 83	-	-
Boston House of Correction,	14,257 62	22,370 55	3,974 30	7,904 46	-*	749 01	-	152 00
Fitchburg Jail and House of Cor.,	5,297 00	4,763 28	876 46	2,084 32	-*	229 17	235 00	122 56
Worcester Jail and House of Cor.,	4,233 65	8,980 95	1,102 47	3,540 85	434 54	265 29	170 00	111 45
Totals, ...	\$88,542 98	\$115,082 22	\$13,784 78	\$38,914 31	\$3,316 09	\$4,302 94	\$2,309 60	\$873 25

* Included in the sum expended for clothing.

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TABLE VIII.—*Showing the Expenditures at the Jails and Houses of Correction in the several Counties of Massachusetts, from October 1, 1870, to October 1, 1871—Concluded.*

PRISONS.	Allowance to Witnesses.	All other purposes.	Total amount Expended.	Cash received for Labor of Prisoners.*	Balance against the Prison.	LABOR OF PRISONERS.	
						Profitable, but not paid in Cash.	In and about the Prison.
Barnstable Jail and House of Cor., .	-	\$11 54	\$1,093 84	-	\$1,093 84	-	-
Pittsfield Jail and House of Correction,	-	2,023 94	10,835 18	\$967 61	9,867 57	\$1,469 50	-
New Bedford Jail and House of Cor., .	\$35 70	3,555 62	28,561 51	6,786 49	21,775 02	2,200 50	\$2,428 75
Taunton Jail, ...	-	134 57	3,883 03	-	3,883 03	-	-
Edgartown Jail, ...	-	-	320 85	-	320 85	-	-
Ipwich House of Correction, ...	-	372 00	10,645 45	3,396 63	7,248 82	-	1,500 00
Lawrence Jail and House of Cor., .	-	496 00	11,997 39	3,682 82	8,314 57	-	1,000 00
Newburyport Jail, ...	-	-	1,979 60	-	1,979 60	-	-
Salem Jail, ...	-	289 16	6,542 47	-	6,542 47	-	-
Greenfield Jail and House of Cor., .	-	666 31	3,927 44	83 00	3,894 44	-	-
Springfield Jail and House of Cor., .	-	3,846 27	16,204 29	2,412 52	13,791 77	-	-
Northampton Jail and House of Cor., .	-	1,539 37	7,004 87	1,500 00	5,504 87	-	-

PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.

Cambridge Jail and House of Cor.,	-	\$1,448 71	\$32,768 65	\$16,927 21	\$16,141 44	-	-
Lowell Jail,	-	138 53	6,358 83	-	6,358 83	-	-
Nantucket Jail and House of Cor.,	-	53 71	881 81	18 58	868 23	-	-
Dedham Jail and House of Correction,	-	1,832 05	14,811 42	2,344 68	12,466 74	-	\$2,000 00
Plymouth Jail and House of Correction,	-	-	7,462 48	-	7,462 48	-	1,000 00
Boston Jail,	-	1,473 92	26,188 67	-	26,188 67	-	5,000 00
Boston House of Correction,	-	25,341 46	74,749 40	78,741 71	3,992 31†	-	-
Fitchburg Jail and House of Cor.,	-	2,082 94	15,405 73	3,899 64†	11,506 09	-	-
Worcester Jail and House of Cor.,	-	2,949 83	21,788 53	4,483 16	17,305 37	-	-
Totals, ...	\$85 70	\$48,200 48	\$302,411 89	\$124,889 05	\$177,522 34	\$3,670 00	\$12,928 75

NOTE.—From the aggregate of the "Totals" a deduction of \$3,215.16 must be made on account of sums expended for "Medicine and Medical Attendance," or for "Instruction of Prisoners," and reported under these heads and also under the head of "Salaries" of physician or of chaplain; also \$35.70 allowed to witnesses and apparently not included in the totals; leaving the "Total Amount Expended" as stated above. The usual addition of \$1,000 to the reported amount of salaries at the Boston Jail has been made on account of services of city chaplain and city physician at that prison.

* Includes cash due for labor within the year, at Pittsfield, Lawrence and South Boston, to the amount of \$6,597.30.

† In addition, \$421.56 received for board of United States prisoners.

‡ Profit.

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Miscellaneous Statistics.

Table IX., which follows, presents certain statistics of the county prisons, other than financial.

The number in confinement September 30, 1871, in the jails was 467; in the houses of correction, 1,350; in all 1,817, or an increase of 10 above the number September 30, 1870. While the jails contained 52 less, the houses of correction contained 62 more than at the corresponding date of 1870. The average number in confinement for the year has been 473.85 in the jails and 1,326.74 in the houses of correction, or 1,800.59 in all, showing an increase over the average for 1870 of 88.82.

The commitments to the jails have numbered 8,018, or 168 more than in 1870; to the houses of correction 6,195, or 748 more than in 1870. But the number of different *persons* committed to the jails was not above 6,838, and to the houses of correction not above 5,245. Besides, very many of this apparent number (12,080) of different *persons* have undergone commitment to both classes of prisons, so that the real number of criminals is much smaller than these figures would indicate. Time is wanting to arrive at the exact truth in this matter.

The commitments for non-payment of fines and costs have increased by 386, and the amount of receipts from this source is \$33,196, greater by \$7,713.28 than in 1870.

The prison libraries do not appear to change much. The number of volumes which they contain is, as reported, smaller on the whole than a year ago—though greater in one or two prisons. Books are not too accessible in any of the prisons.

Instruction in the several prisons is in general not systematic or secular: chiefly limited to the ministrations of the chaplains, in the desk or the cell. Sabbath schools are established in several prisons, and in such cases well attended.

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TABLE IX.—*Showing the Number in Prison at certain Dates, in the several Counties of Massachusetts, with other Statistics.*

PRISONS.	NUMBER IN PRISON.			No. of Prisoners Vaccinated.	No. committed for non-payment of Fines and Costs.	No. who paid Fines and Costs.	Amount received for Fines and Costs.	No. of Volumes in the Prison Library.
	Oct. 1, 1870.	Apr. 1, 1871.	Oct. 1, 1871.					
<i>Barnstable County.</i>								
Barnstable Jail, .	3	1	-	None.	1	1	\$17 97	59
" H. of Cor.,	-	3	-					
<i>Berkshire County.</i>								
Pittsfield Jail, .	16	9	13	30	72	27	748 14	125
" H. of Cor.,	30	36	36					
<i>Bristol County.</i>								
New Bedford Jail, .	10	6	5	148	239	73	1,392 15	350
" H. of Cor.,	120	102	125					
Taunton Jail, .	9	11	-	None.	101	49	509 60	-
<i>Dukes County.</i>								
Edgartown Jail, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Essex County.</i>								
Ipswich H. of Cor.,	65	70	82	75	38	9	373 63	300
Lawrence Jail, .	33	15	13					
" H. of Cor.,	69	83	105	161	327	107	1,492 02	200
Newburyport Jail, .	14	18	2					
Salem Jail, .	51	35	64	161	191	80	816 44	40
<i>Franklin County.</i>								
Greenfield Jail, .	1	1	3	15	15	8	119 05	40
" H. of Cor.,	4	13	5					
<i>Hampden County.</i>								
Springfield Jail, .	24	7	8	100	490	116	1,258 41	150
" H. of Cor.,	71	71	89					
<i>Hampshire County.</i>								
Northampton Jail, .	10	12	3	-	110	65	1,151 20	350
" H. of Cor.,	19	13	33					
<i>Middlesex County.</i>								
Cambridge Jail, .	32	41	45	22	856	398	4,112 00	210
" H. of Cor.,	238	259	269					
Lowell Jail, .	55	39	51	105	283	94	941 20	-
<i>Nantucket County.</i>								
Nantucket Jail, .	-	-	-	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
" H. of Cor.,	1	3	-					

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TABLE IX.—Concluded.

PRISONS.	NUMBER IN PRISON.			No. of Prisoners Vaccinated.	No. committed for non-payment of Fines and Costs.	No. who paid Fines and Costs.	Amount received for Fines and Costs.	No. of Volumes in the Prison Library.
	Oct. 1, 1870.	Apr. 1, 1871.	Oct. 1, 1871.					
<i>Norfolk County.</i>								
Dedham Jail, . . .	14	23	19	} 55	{ 72 59	23 20	679 08 896 62	} 725
" H. of Cor., . .	71	40	46					
<i>Plymouth County.</i>								
Plymouth Jail, . .	6	5	4	} -	21	12	217 70	70
" H. of Cor., . .	20	14	5					
<i>Suffolk County.</i>								
Boston Jail, . . .	219	209	212	* 180	8,209 189	1,089 85	12,205 94 998 78	† 500
" H. of Cor., . .	407	487	401					
<i>Worcester County.</i>								
Fitchburg Jail, . .	6	4	7	} None.	{ 11 185	8 86	2,281 14	354
" H. of Cor., . .	67	67	56					
Worcester Jail, . .	16	25	17	} None.	667	263	3,306 08	474
" H. of Cor., . .	106	87	98					
Totals, . . .	1,807	1,759	1,816	891	7,102	2,577	\$33,196 00	3,947
Viz.:—in Jails, . .	519	461	466					
" H. of Cor., . .	1,288	1,298	1,350					

* All requiring it.

† No permanent library: reading matter supplied by gifts.

Children in Prison.

It is interesting to note in this connection the beneficent operation of the legislation of 1870 (chapter 359, amended by chapter 365, 1871), in relation to the State Visiting Agency and Juvenile Offenders. That legislation has two leading features: first, the transfer of the jurisdiction over juvenile offenders from magistrates to the probate courts; and, secondly, the requirement that the Visiting Agent or his assistants shall be present at the trials, to see that justice is done to the children and that, upon conviction, the best disposition is made of them with reference to their welfare and reformation. This system was fully considered by the Secretary in his report of last year, pp. 80–99, and need not be reviewed again. But by the following table it appears that, while the total number of

PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.

prisoners in the county prisons has increased, the number of children confined in them has decreased in a large proportion. Thus, while on September 30, 1869, before the legislation in question, the number of children under seventeen years in the county jails was ninety-seven, it fell after such legislation to fifty-two on the same date in 1870, and to thirty-three on the same date in 1871. The reduction would have been still greater were it not that in some cases where the child was actually under sixteen, or since the Act of 1871 under seventeen, the Visiting Agent was not summoned or the transfer to the probate court made, the age not being inquired into and the child being assumed to be older than sixteen. Those thus saved from the contamination of the county prisons by the intervention of the Visiting Agent, were in many cases innocent, or, if offenders, not yet being hardened in criminality, have been provided for in reformatories or in families where a change of associations was all that was required to save them from a criminal career:

Children in Prison under Seventeen Years of Age.

	Jails.	Houses of Correction.
September 30, 1869—Boys, ...	40	46
Girls, ...	3	8
	43	54
Total, ...		97
September 30, 1870—Boys, ...	16	32
Girls, ...	2	2
	18	34
Total, ...		52
September 30, 1871—Boys, ...	12	18
Girls, ...	—	8
	12	21
Total, ...		33

 SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Jails and Houses of Correction.

Whole number remaining September 30, 1869, . . .	1,649
“ “ “ 1870, . . .	1,803
“ “ “ 1871, . . .	1,816

III. THE STATE PRISON.

General Statistics.

The number of convicts during the year has varied from 566 to 541, with an average of 554½. It was largest from October to March, and was less from April to September. Within the year, 149 convicts have been received. The number remaining September 30, 1871, was 543. It will be seen that the number has decreased from the year ending September 30, 1870. At that date the number remaining was 563. It reached as high as 616 at one time, with an average of 594. The average excess the former year over the last was, therefore, nearly 40; and this, although the pardons for the past year have been 36 against 65 of the previous year ending September 30, 1870.

Of the 543 convicts in prison on September 30, 1871, 373 were native and 170 foreign born,—reversing the proportions in the county prisons. Of the 543, 44 were negroes. Of the whole number, 62 (of whom 11 were received during the year) are under sentence for life, 16 for twelve years, 46 for ten years, 12 for eight years, 30 for seven years, 29 for six years, 98 for five years, 33 for four years, 93 for three years, 42 for two years and 26 for less than two years, and the rest in smaller numbers for periods ranging from twenty-five years to two and one-half years.

The ages of the convicts received during the year, numbering 149 in all, were as follows: from 15 to 20 years, 26; from 20 to 25 years, 47; from 25 to 30 years, 23; from 30 to 40 years, 32; from 40 to 50 years, 12; and 9 over 50 years.

Among 712 different inmates during the year there have been 8 deaths.

Finances and Labor.

The receipts of the year, including the stock on hand valued at \$9,984.27, have been \$144,644.54; all of which, excepting stock on hand, have been paid to the State treasurer. Of the

PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.

receipts, \$124,451.03 has been received from labor of prisoners, being \$7,450.32 less than during the present year. The expenses, including stock on hand October 1, 1870, and \$714.55 for fitting up the school-room, which was specially authorized by an Act of the last legislature, have been \$123,202.35, leaving a profit of \$21,442.19. The expenses for the preceding year, including stock on hand October 1, 1869, were \$122,265.72. The decreased receipts for the past year are on account of the smaller number of convicts, and the increased expenditures for salaries of officers, and the fitting up of the school-room and providing it with furniture.

The profits of the prison for the past five years are stated as follows: in 1867, \$22,346.16; in 1868, \$27,646.49; in 1869, \$28,556.05; in 1870, \$26,781.69; in 1871, \$21,442.19. Total for these years, \$126,772.58.

The present labor contracts at the prison are for 233 men on bronzed iron work, \$1.07 being paid per day for 150, and 85 cents for 83; for 175 on shoemaking, \$1 being paid for 75, and 90 cents for 100; for 35 on brush-making, at \$1; and for 25 on chain-making, at \$1.08. Eighty-two convicts have been employed about the prison without any cash receipts for their labor.

The officers of the prison refer with satisfaction to its financial results. They can fairly claim to have done as much, if not more, for the moral welfare of the prisoners than other similar institutions, which show heavy balances against themselves, to be met by drafts on the treasury. Upon this point the Warden well says:—

“The fact that we can and do obtain, upon an average, fifty per cent. more for the labor of our men than they do in the other prisons of the country, is a conclusive answer upon this point. It is a well-settled principle, that just in proportion as your discipline is good or bad, will you obtain prices for your labor. An examination of some of the largest prisons in the country will verify this statement. We need not go out of our State or vicinity for an illustration. In two institutions of a similar character, within a cannon’s shot of each other,—in one they get from seventy-five to eighty cents a day for their inmates, in the other they realize but fourteen.”

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Improvements.

A new work-room has been made by raising the roof of one of the shops, affording room for seventy-five men.

The school organized in the autumn of 1869 has been provided during the year with a new room over the chapel, properly furnished, capable of seating 150 men, and costing \$714.55. The school, under the direction of Mr. G. F. Haynes, who is assisted by inmates, is opened three evenings a week. Reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic and geography, and some higher branches have been taught. The amount expended for educational purposes under chapter 336, 1871, not including the Chaplain's salary, is \$1,537.89. The inspectors urge an increased appropriation for the purpose in order that a teacher may be employed to give his entire time to the instruction of inmates, and it seems very important that this recommendation should be complied with.

A Sunday school has been kept up during the year. The introduction of gas into the cells, referred to in the report of the Secretary last year, has not only been a benefit to the convicts but has reduced the expense of lighting the prison by \$712.91 over the previous year, and has resulted in no inconvenience.

Sentences.

In relation to sentences the Warden says :—

“The legislature at its last session took a step in the right direction in changing the punishment for rape, arson and burglary from a life sentence to a term of years, or life, at the discretion of the judge. Two convicts have been received since the Act went into effect, one for rape and the other for arson, sentenced for ten years each.

“A sentence for life has not for many years been considered, either by the judge or criminal, as a finality; but on the contrary, with almost positive assurance that it would be annulled sooner or later by a pardon. The records of the prison show that in the last twenty-five years 117 have been sentenced for life, and 20 have had their sentences commuted from death to imprisonment for life, making a total of 137. Of this number, 60 have been pardoned.

PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.

“The average time served of those pardoned, sentenced for life, was five years one month.

“The average time served of those pardoned, sentenced to twenty years, during the same period, was eight years two months; for fifteen years, six years four months; for ten years, five years six months.

“Judging from the past, they are likely to be more severely punished under the new than they were under the old law. Any Act having a tendency to lessen the necessity for executive clemency is a move in the right direction.”

The executive pardons for the calendar year 1871 have been as follows: from the State Prison, 41; from county prisons, 96; and from the House of Industry, 6; in all, 143.

IV. THE REFORMATORIES.

The three State reformatories have already been considered at some length on pages 151–159 of this Report. It remains to speak of such municipal reformatories as have come under the notice of the Secretary.

The Boston House of Reformation.

During the past year 226 children have been received at this institution and 190 discharged, leaving, September 30, 305 pupils, an increase of 36 within the year. The average number of pupils has been 294, or 18 more than in 1870. Among the offences which occasion commitment to the House of Reformation, the chief are truancy and vagrancy, though many come under the charge of larceny. The Chaplain speaks of the instruction and discipline of the children as most salutary in its results, as proved by the small number of those who are recommitted to the institution.

The expenses for the year have amounted to \$33,621.20, of which \$4,937.44 was expended for salaries, \$12,831.29 for provisions, \$4,285.97 for clothing and bedding, \$4,394.28 for fuel and lights, and \$7,172.22 for miscellaneous purposes.

The Lowell House of Reformation.

The average number of pupils has been, as in 1870, about 35. No recent change has been made in the management. Ar-

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

rangements have been made the past year whereby children are received now from Woburn and Somerville, as well as from Chelsea and Charlestown, as reported a year ago.

The Plummer Farm School at Salem.

Established under chapter 465, Acts of 1855, this institution was first opened for the reception of boys on September 23, 1870. Two were then received, and the number in November, 1871, reached twelve. They belong to the city of Salem. The buildings, costing \$12,000, will accommodate thirty boys. Two-thirds of this sum, as well as the site, was given by the city of Salem. The rest was received from the bequest of Caroline Plummer, from whom the name of the school is derived. The trustees, ten in number, are appointed by the mayor and aldermen of the city of Salem. Mr. Charles A. Johnson is the Superintendent. The institution is situated on a peninsula, called Winter Island, which is *nearly* surrounded by water.

No steps have been taken to establish houses of reformation for juvenile offenders in Lawrence and Lynn under chapter 294, 1870, and chapter 191, 1871.

Akin to the houses of reformation are the truant schools in some of the cities. Occasional information is received respecting some of these. That at Worcester has had 31 inmates within the past year, receiving 23 and discharging 16. The average number of inmates has been 12 or 15; 13 remain at the close of September. There is also one at Springfield, which has about 20 inmates. Both these schools are associated with the almshouses of their respective cities.

THE TOWN PAUPERS.

PART NINTH.
THE TOWN PAUPERS.

RECORDS AND RETURNS.

Returns have been received this year from all the towns and cities of the State, and in the majority of cases with greater promptness than before. As heretofore, defective pauper records, resulting, in a great measure, from the unstable character of boards of overseers of the poor, have necessarily led to defective returns. In the endeavor, so far as time sufficed, to remedy the grossest of these defects, this department has occasion to acknowledge the courtesy and general alacrity of overseers in answering its numerous communications as far as they were able. But it is clear that the tax upon the patience of overseers would be much less if, in all the towns, more complete and permanent records were habitually kept, and if the boards of overseers had that character of permanency which they now generally lack. For previous suggestions respecting a more permanent tenure of boards of overseers, see the Second Annual Report of the Secretary, pages 205–207; Third Report of the Board, pages lxiii–lxv; Fifth Report of the Secretary, page 29. Also Senate Document 119, 1870.

A partial examination of the printed reports of the towns, a portion of which are deposited in the State Library (see chapter 195, Acts of 1866), has disclosed the fact that probably not more than half the towns comply strictly with the law which requires the annual report of pauper expenses made to this office, to “relate to the year ending on the thirtieth day of September preceeding” (Acts of 1867, chapter 209, section 2), the expenses as reported frequently relating to the town year, which terminates usually about the first of March. Overseers allege that a strict compliance with the law is impossible, be-

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

cause the town accounts are not and cannot readily be made up but once a year, and then for presentation at the annual town meeting, at which time only can a correct return be made. If it be finally determined that it is impracticable to overcome the difficulty under the present system, it will become worthy of inquiry whether a change in the statistical year, now ending with September 30, should not be made so as to make it correspond more nearly with the financial year of the greater number of towns.

The Town Almshouses.

The number of these establishments in use this year, has been 221; the number of towns using them has been five greater. Of the whole 340 towns and cities of the State, 114 commonly provide for their poor outside of almshouses.

The appraisal of the almshouse property amounts to \$1,937,-499.39; the value of the land and buildings being \$1,452,351, and that of the personal property, \$485,148.39. The almshouse farms contain 22,409.22 acres, or nearly 400 acres less than a year ago, but the valuation of the real estate is \$21,000 greater than then, while the personal property has decreased by \$27,000.

Most of the towns using almshouses located within their limits, own them also; three towns hire the premises which they use. In most cases the farms yield but a small income. One town, however, the present year, reports that its farm has paid all the expense of the poor thereon supported, and another town reports that the income from its farm has paid all the pauper expenses of the town, and that the sales of timber from the farm have paid its entire original cost.

The whole number of paupers in the town almshouses for any continuous period during the year, has been 4,085, or 111 less than in 1870. The average number of inmates has been 2,680.38. The net cost of maintenance has slightly increased, reaching \$374,685.92, making the average weekly cost of each pauper \$2.68, and adding interest on the capital invested, \$3.50.

NUMBER AND COST OF TOWN PAUPERS.

Full Support.

The number receiving full support any part of the year has been 5,523. The average number has been 3,851.17, viz.: in almshouses, 2,680.38; in hospitals and private families, 1,170.79. The cost of full support has amounted to \$590,858.34, an average cost of \$2.06 per week for each pauper. The amount and average weekly cost at the almshouses has been stated above. Those for outside support have been \$216,172.42 and \$3.60, respectively.

Partial Support.

Relief to an extent less than that of full support has been furnished to 23,775 persons within the year,—1,399 less than in 1870. The number of families, or individuals without families, making application for relief has been 9,518, two-fifths of the applicants being males and three-fifths females; 2,322 were new cases; 4,600 had settlements in the town aiding them, 800 having a military settlement. In more than one-third of all the cases, the aid has been rendered through the authorities of other towns. Upwards of 900 are reported as intemperate, a number much too small to represent those whose poverty was caused by intemperance. The amount expended in relief has been \$303,670.73, or about \$12.70 for each recipient.

Vagrants or Travellers.

The number of vagrants reported for the year is 35,911. The lodgers in the Boston station houses, sometimes classed as vagrants and numbering 33,868, as well as those in one or two of the smaller cities, of which no return has been made, would raise the apparent number of vagrants (acts of vagrancy would be a more correct expression) to 69,779. This reported number of vagrants is somewhat larger than that of 1870, but there is no good reason for supposing that the real number of this class exceeds 25,000, as stated on page 20 of this Report. Nine-tenths of them are males and eight-tenths are adults.

Some attempt has been made, in the returns of this year, to ascertain the cost of entertaining the vagrants. The amount

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

reported is \$13,108.91; the real cost is probably twice as great. In many cases no report of the actual or the estimated cost was made, and in others the statements were confessedly imperfect. Besides, in some of the larger towns, as in Boston, most of the vagrants receive the attention of the police, and expenses thus incurred, even if it were possible to distinguish them from the general police expenses, would never find their way into the pauper accounts. In many towns the vagrants lodge at the almshouses and their expenses are then merged in those of the almshouses. In one town where there is no almshouse, vagrants receive from the town authorities small sums of money, that they may provide for themselves, because no one can be found willing to entertain them. Such a practice is likely to increase the evil of vagrancy.

Summary.

The whole number receiving full support within the year has been 5,523; the number receiving temporary or occasional relief has been 23,775; the estimated number of vagrants entertained has been about 25,000; making a total of 54,298 who received more or less assistance from the overseers within the year. The entire cost has been \$894,529.07, viz.: for full support, \$590,858.34, and for partial support, including vagrancy, \$303,670.73, the reported cost of the latter being \$13,108.91, and the cost as estimated, \$25,000.

From the total expenses as reported, certain deductions should be made: for cases where two towns report expenses for the same paupers; for a part, at least, of the sums expended for sick State paupers which will finally be paid by the State; and for the cost to the towns of children in the State reformatories. The probable amount proper to be deducted for these cases is not above \$50,000, leaving the real cost of town paupers \$840,000.

PAUPERISM, CRIME, DISEASE AND INSANITY.

PART TENTH.

PAUPERISM, CRIME, DISEASE AND INSANITY.

GENERAL RESULTS OF STATISTICAL TABLES.

The statistics of *pauperism* have been referred to in Part Ninth, next preceding, pages 185–188.

Those of *disease* and *insanity* have been referred to in the review of institutions supported by the State.

Those of *crime*, to be given in full in the Appendix, are aggregated briefly as follows :—

The number of commitments during the year ending September 30, 1871, to the State and county prisons, including the House of Industry and the State Workhouse, has been 18,639, against 16,999 the previous year, an increase of 1,640. Of these commitments, 10,523 were for drunkenness, an excess of 1,157 over those for the year ending September 30, 1870, the commitments for the last named period having been 9,366. The number of persons committed has been 15,533, against 14,315 for the last year, showing an increase of 1,218. Of the whole number of persons, 3,335 were females—less than one-fourth of the whole. The number committed under 15 years of age has been 122 (114 males and 8 females), against 231 persons (222 males and 9 females) committed last year, showing a decrease of 109 during the present year. Of the 15,533 persons committed during the year, 8,977 were born in foreign countries, 2,360 in other States, and 4,196 were natives of this State.

Of the whole number of persons committed, 4,795 were unable to read and write ; 7,349, nearly one-half, were married ; and 2,395 were minors, the last being an increase of 41 over the number of minors committed during the preceding year.

There has been an increase of 225 over last year, in the whole number of crimes against the person ; and of 1,484 in

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

crimes against public order and decency ; while there has been a decrease of 72 in the crimes against property.

The views presented at length in the former report of the Secretary upon *habitual offenders* and *executive pardons*, after further reflection, seem to him correct and to call for serious consideration.

The results of the observations of the year upon pauperism, crime, disease and insanity, and the methods of dealing with them have already been given as far as the usual limits of this Report admit.

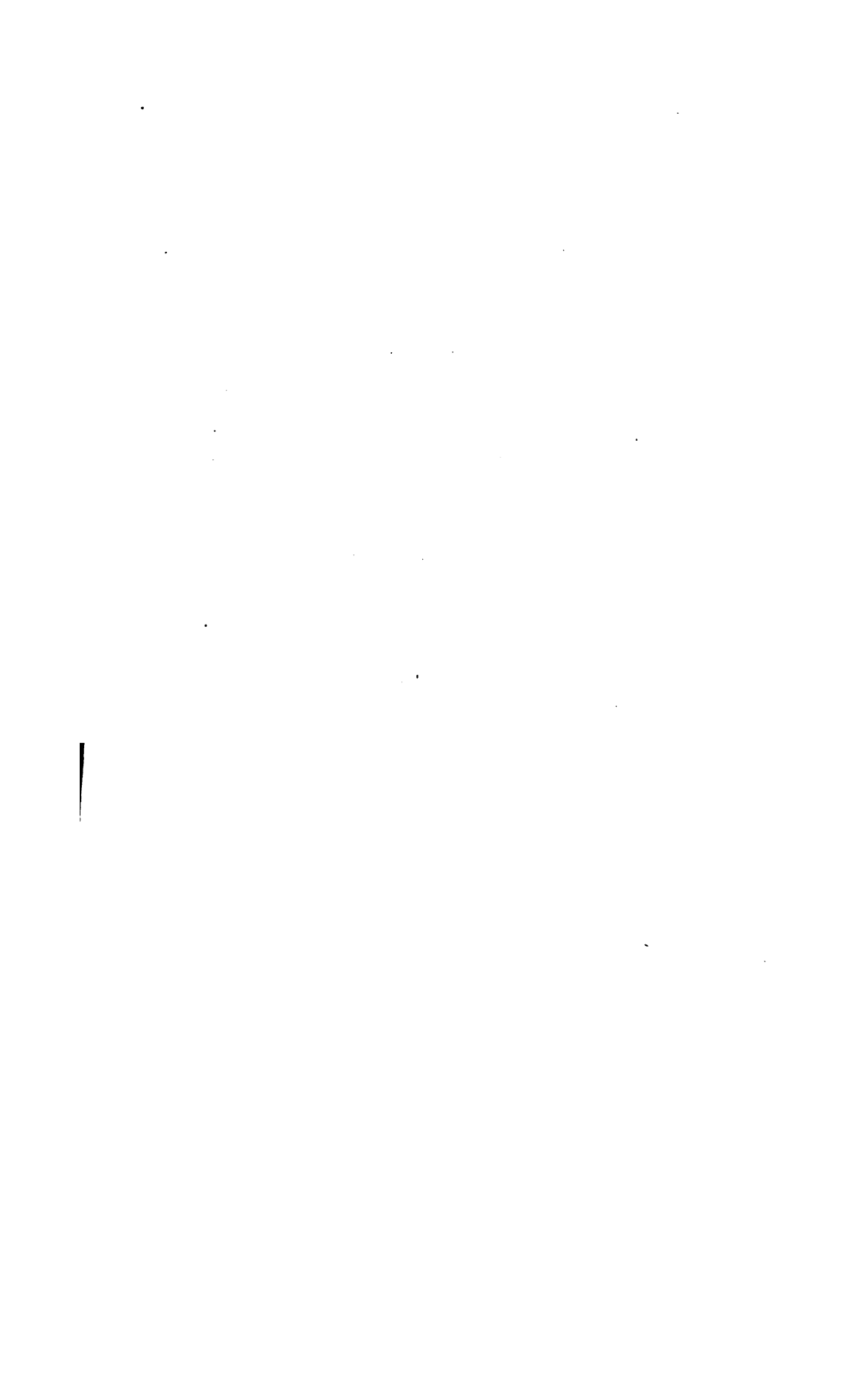
The experience of the year encourages activity in all movements for the extirpation of these evils. Not, indeed, in our day, if ever on earth, will they disappear. But the vision which comprehends history sees them yielding day by day to human effort blessed of Heaven. Each man and woman, each family, each generation must do the duty at hand, however rich or meagre the fruit, trusting in the gracious Providence which giveth the increase. There is a moral economy in the universe which allows neither material substance nor moral effort ever to be lost. Every deed done, every word spoken, every aspiration breathed for the welfare of mankind, is an imperishable gift to the present and bequest to the future. In that faith it becomes us to live and work, anxious that nothing shall be left undone which may help the poor, the disabled and the criminal, and never losing heart if not permitted in our own day to realize the full fruition of our toil.

EDWARD L. PIERCE.

Boston, 1 December, 1871.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
GENERAL AGENT
OF THE
BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES.

1870-71.



GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

Boston, October 1, 1871.

To the Board of State Charities.

GENTLEMEN:—The Eighth Annual Report of the General Agent is herewith submitted, “embracing all the proceedings and expenses * during the year” of that department.

* FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The following is a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of this department for the year ending September 30, 1871.

<i>Expenses.</i>			
<i>Salaries,—</i>		<i>Office,—</i>	
S. C. Wrightington, General Agent,	\$8,000 00	1. Rent and taxes, . . .	\$540 50
1. Merritt Nash, First Deputy, . .	1,600 00	2. Fuel, ...	135 85
2. Charles M. Hanson, Assistant, .	1,200 00	3. Repairs, ...	17 47
3. Wm. J. Stetson, Second Deputy, .	1,200 00	4. Water rates, ...	14 00
4. John E. Blaisdell, Asst't, 8 mos.,	688 67	5. Ice, ...	6 00
Daniel S. Luther, “ 8 “	200 00	6. Stationery & rec'd books, .	168 38
5. Prescott T. Stevens, Third Dep.,	1,200 00	7. Printing, ...	124 25
6. Patrick Glynn, Assistant, . . .	800 00	8. Binding, ...	80 00
7. George F. Howard, Fourth Dep.,	1,100 00	9. Marine telegraph, . . .	100 00
8. Henry H. Fairbanks, Assistant, .	800 00	10. Cleaning office, . . .	80 00
9. Fred. More, First Boatman, . . .	900 00	11. Postage, ...	81 99
10. Chas. A. Colcord, Sec. Boatman,	600 00	12. Incidentals, ...	12 06
11. Wm. S. Baylies, Chief O'k, 11 mos.,	916 68		\$1,270 44
12. Willard D. Tripp, Exam'g Officer,	1,200 00	<i>Boat,—</i>	
James V. Cox, Sup't, New Bedford,	98 00	1. Wharfage, ...	25 00
Ephraim Burr, Sup't, Salem, . .	54 00	2. Repairs, ...	4 17
Lemuel Haskell, Sup't, Gloucester, .	86 00	3. Extra meals for boarding	
Henry Kimball, Sup't, Newburyport,	11 00	officers, ...	51 81
Nathaniel Atkins, Sup't, Marblehead,	80 00	4. Extra boating, ...	34 25
James Gifford, Sup't, Provincetown,	9 00		\$115 23
	\$15,671 88	Total, ...	\$17,642 21
<i>Travel,—</i>		The appropriation for the year end-	
No. 1. Merritt Nash, ...	\$189 76	ing September 30, 1871, was . .	
2. Charles M. Hanson, ...	816 45		
3. S. C. Wrightington, ...	79 00	Deducting the expenses, there re-	
	\$585 21	mains an unexpended balance of .	
<i>Net Receipts.</i>			
From sundry persons, on account of immigration		From sundry persons, for board of	
head money,—		friends or selves at State almshouses	
Port of Boston, ...	\$31,264 00	and lunatic hospitals, ...	
of Provincetown, ...	18 00		
of New Bedford, ...	196 00	From cities and towns for board of	
of Salem, ...	102 00	city and town paupers at State	
of Marblehead, ...	60 00	almshouses and lunatic hospitals,	
of Gloucester, ...	178 00		
of Newburyport, ...	22 00	Amount paid Treasurer, . . .	
	\$31,840 00		

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

Two vacancies have occurred in the class of " Assistants," but the gradual decrease in the labor of the department has rendered other appointments unnecessary.

The permanent force now consists of a chief clerk, five deputies, three assistants and two boatmen, with annual salaries amounting to eleven thousand six hundred dollars, a decrease of eighteen hundred dollars during the year, with a fair prospect of further reduction. To these may be added the Superintendents of the ports of Provincetown, New Bedford, Salem, Marblehead, Gloucester and Newburyport, whose salaries, though paid from the General Agent's appropriation, are rated at one-half the collection at their respective ports. The ordinary expenses of the office, including travelling expenses, rent, taxes, fuel, water and other supplies, stationery, printing, office and boat expenses, amount to nineteen hundred and seventy dollars eighty-eight cents (\$1,970.88).

There was paid for temporary service during the first quarter, from the appropriation for management of cases of settlement and bastardy, three hundred and eighty-nine dollars ninety cents. Similar services have not been required during the present calendar year. The receipts from the commutation of alien passengers' bonds at the port of Boston were forty-four thousand five hundred dollars (\$44,500), from which amount there was refunded \$13,236. The receipts from other ports amounted to \$576. There has been paid by cities and towns for support of lunatics and paupers at lunatic hospitals and State almshouses, \$6,750. There has been received from individuals, for support of themselves or friends at State hospitals and almshouses, \$2,020.83; and from individuals in settlement of cases of bastardy, \$308; all of which has been paid into the treasury of the Commonwealth.

*
SUB-DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION.

The past year has witnessed a marked decrease in the immigration to the ports of the Commonwealth. This diminution in the earlier part of the year was confidently attributed to the unsatisfactory condition of the " Continent," but the return of peace seems to have brought no increase of immigration to our

IMMIGRATION.

borders. An earnest attempt was made during the past winter, ostensibly by the Boston Board of Trade, to substitute for the present permissive commutation fee a general bond to be given by the several steamship companies bringing immigrants to Massachusetts, conditioned that such immigrants should not become chargeable to the Commonwealth or either of its municipalities, for a period of five years from the date of their arrival. An Act passed for that purpose failed to receive the Executive approval. Among the objections urged by His Excellency to the proposed Act was that "The bill substitutes for the present method of securing the Commonwealth one more uncertain and expensive. A fund is provided by the existing law, from which the expense of supporting emigrants who become public charges is paid; but the bill remits the Commonwealth solely, where the carrier elects to give it, to a suit upon a bond, the enforcement of which is likely to involve litigation, more or less prolonged, with difficult questions of identification, and this against sureties who are not required to be residents of the Commonwealth. It has not been found heretofore that such bonds provide any substantial security, and our own experience is confirmed by that of other States."

As His Excellency could not have known that the operations of the Refunding Act of 1870 would, in so short a period as has elapsed since its passage, return to the steamship companies more than twenty-six thousand dollars, whilst the treasury of the Commonwealth would receive not a single dollar for the support of the lunatics and paupers remitted to the care of these companies, by the provisions of the Act, this objection now appears almost in the light of a realized prophecy.

Sometime in November last the "Inman" line of steamers withdrew from this port, since when certain of the steamers of the Cunand Company only (of European lines) have made Boston their port of landing.

The Assistant employed in this sub-department has been dispensed with and the clerical services performed by him transferred to the general office.

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

STATISTICS OF IMMIGRATION.*

There arrived during the past year 998 vessels, bringing passengers from foreign ports. Of this number, 778 were British, 212 were American, and 8 of other nationalities.

* TABLE showing the Nationality and Number of Vessels arriving at the Port of Boston during the year ending September 30, 1871; also number of Passengers, &c.

BRITISH VESSELS.

WHERE FROM.	No. of Vessels.	No. of Passengers.	Number Bonded.	Number Commuted.	Amount.
Great Britain, ...	72	19,779	565	18,213	\$36,426 00
British Provinces, ...	640	5,891	44	1,925	3,850 00
Western Islands, ...	10	525	8	836	652 00
West Indies, ...	32	187	5	60	120 00
Africa, ...	10	51	6	22	44 00
Germany, ...	5	11	1	4	8 00
South America, ...	2	16	-	6	12 00
Mediterranean Ports, ...	5	18	-	9	18 00
Cape de Verde, ...	1	2	-	1	2 00
East Indies, ...	1	1	-	-	-
Total, ...	778	26,481	629	20,566	\$41,132 00

AMERICAN VESSELS.

Great Britain, ...	16	81	2	5	\$10 00
Western Islands, ...	12	471	11	814	628 00
British Provinces, ...	128	4,806	6	1,810	2,620 00
Coast of Africa, ...	4	9	-	2	4 00
Sweden, ...	1	1	-	1	2 00
West Indies, ...	13	88	-	4	8 00
East Indies, ...	7	12	-	2	4 00
Cape de Verde, ...	1	2	-	1	2 00
South America, ...	13	45	-	26	52 00
Mediterranean Ports, ...	18	88	-	18	26 00
Total, ...	212	5,448	25	1,678	\$3,356 00

OTHER VESSELS.

WHERE FROM.	Nationality.	No. of Vessels.	No. of Passengers.	No. of Bond.	No. of Commuted.	Amount.
France, ...	French, ...	1	2	-	-	-
British Provinces, ...	Norwegian, ...	1	1	-	1	\$3 00
Western Islands, ...	Portuguese, ...	1	6	-	5	10 00
Total, ...		3	9	-	6	\$12 00

RECAPITULATION.

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS.	No. of Vessels.	No. of Passengers.	Number Bonded.	Number Commuted.	Amount.
British, ...	778	26,481	629	20,566	\$41,132 00
American, ...	212	5,448	25	1,678	3,356 00
Other vessels, ...	8	9	-	6	12 00
Total, ...	998	31,883	654	22,250	\$44,500 00

IMMIGRATION.

These vessels have brought 22,904 alien passengers and 8,979 passengers of American birth, or aliens who had previously resided in the Commonwealth. Of the aliens, 22,500 were commuted for, and 564 were bonded. Of the 18,760 immigrants arriving by the European lines, 6,540 passed through the Commonwealth on their way to other States.

Expenses.

Salaries, ...	\$4,204 67
Rent, printing, stationery, &c., ...	524 52
Extra boating, wharfage and repairs on boat, ...	115 23
	\$4,844 42

CLASSIFICATION of all Passengers arriving at the Port of Boston during the year ending September 30, 1871:—

Americans, ...	2,389	Scotland, ...	574
Aliens previously residing in the State, ...	6,590	Sweden, ...	899
Aliens bonded, ...	564	Holland, ...	100
Aliens commuted at \$2 each, ...	22,250	Poland, ...	24
		Switzerland, ...	23
	31,883	Wales, ...	97
Sex of immigrants,—		Denmark, ...	53
Males, ...	12,407	Belgium, ...	24
Females, ...	10,487	Hungary, ...	4
		France, ...	77
	22,904	Prussia, ...	84
Age of immigrants,—		Austria, ...	20
Under 15 years, ...	4,750	Russia, ...	19
Fifteen years to 25 years, ...	9,069	Spain, ...	31
Twenty-five years to 50 years, ...	7,508	Italy, ...	287
Fifty years and upwards, ...	932	West Indies, ...	74
		Western Islands, ...	604
	22,904	Africa, ...	11
Nationality of passengers,—		South America, ...	18
British Provinces, ...	8,049		
England, ...	6,145		22,904
Ireland, ...	9,240		
Germany, ...	1,969		

TABLES showing the number of immigrants landing monthly from Great Britain and Ireland, per "Cunard" and "Inman" lines; also number ticketed beyond the State.

1870.	No. of Bonded.	Number Commuted.	Number Arriving.	Ticketed beyond the State.
October, ...	25	1,820	1,345	612
November, ...	25	1,244	1,269	645
December, ...	26	969	1,015	678
1871.				
January, ...	2	285	287	164
February, ...	10	626	636	408
March, ...	17	898	915	566
April, ...	85	2,967	3,072	1,158
May, ...	154	2,870	2,634	381
June, ...	89	2,780	2,999	717
July, ...	63	1,608	1,655	361
August, ...	25	1,614	1,699	477
September, ...	61	1,682	1,688	306
Total, ...	562	18,198	18,760	6,540

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

SUB-DEPARTMENT OF SETTLEMENT AND BASTARDY.

In March last the Supreme Judicial Court, in the case of the Commonwealth *vs.* The Inhabitants of Sudbury, declared the Act of 1868, conferring legal settlements on aliens to be prospective only; thus remitting to the care of the State a large number, principally lunatics, the burden of whose support had previously been transferred to the towns of their supposed settlements.

Immediately upon the rendering of this decision application was made to the General Court, then in session, for legislation to cure this admitted defect in the Act of 1868. This resulted in the passage of a retrospective Act taking effect July 1, 1871, which re-transferred the above-named cases to the towns of their settlement. But the Act taking effect only after half the official year had expired, the *average* of State patients at the lunatic hospitals during the term is something larger than would otherwise have been.*

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITALS.

There has been about the same per cent. of decrease in the average of State patients supported at the hospitals as in the past two years, the number at the Asylum remaining the same. There were on the first day of October, 1871, in the

* TABLE showing the number of examinations made at each of the State Almshouses and Lunatic Hospitals and at the Local Office, the number requiring verification, and the number returned verified or otherwise; also the number of Legal Settlements found in the State and the Settlement of Insane found in other States:—

	Number of Examinations.	Number for Verification.	Number Returned.	Number of Settlements.
Taunton Lunatic Hospital, . .	270	218	238	46
Worcester Lunatic Hospital, . .	177			29
Northampton Lunatic Hospital, . .	88			17
Asylum for Insane, ...	46			18
Tewksbury State Almshouse, . .	1,440	107	90	82
Monson State Almshouse, ...	420			5
Bridgewater State Almshouse, . .	209			8
Local Office, ...	1,168			12
Totals, ...	8,768	825	828	157

Settlement of Insane out of the State:—

New York, ...	58	Maine, ...	12
Connecticut, ...	1	Pennsylvania, ...	1
Rhode Island, ...	6	New Jersey, ...	1
Vermont, ...	1		
New Hampshire, ...	1		76

 ENUMERATION OF STATE PAUPERS.

Taunton Lunatic Hospital, ...	91
Worcester Lunatic Hospital, ...	29
Northampton Lunatic Hospital, ...	215
Asylum for Insane, ...	295
	630

The number of State patients at the hospitals October 1, 1868, was 540. The number at present supported by the Commonwealth is 335; a decrease of 205 in the number supported, and a reduction of more than one hundred dollars per day in the cost of their support.

STATE ALMSHOUSES.

There were on the first day of October, 1871, 495 inmates at three almshouses, divided as follows:—

Tewksbury State Almshouse, ...	344
Bridgewater State Almshouse, ...	85
Monson State Almshouse, ...	66
	495

STATE WORKHOUSE.

The number of trials at the almshouses the past year was, at

Tewksbury State Almshouse, ...	223
Bridgewater State Almshouse, ...	47
	270
Of the above there were convicted, ...	260
Of the above there were acquitted, ...	10
	270

In addition to the above, twelve persons were arraigned for escaping from the custody of the Master of the Workhouse, two were convicted, and the cases of ten were continued *nisi*.

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

Their terms of sentence were as follows, its average length being 14 months and 23 days :—

For three months, ...	28
four months, ...	10
six months, ...	42
eight months, ...	1
nine months, ...	18
twelve months, ...	82
fifteen months, ...	2
sixteen months, ...	1
eighteen months, ...	89
twenty-four months, ...	92

The number sentenced from institutions, remaining

October 1, 1870, was	229
Admitted during the year, ...	260
	— 489

There were released by expiration of sentence, ...	162
Pardoned by Board of State Charities, ...	45
Died, ...	24
Eloped and not retaken, ...	13
	— 244

Number remaining October 1, 1871, ...	245
---	-----

There were 67 persons sentenced from the municipal and police courts, making the whole number present 312.

Bastardy.

The number of cases pending October 1, 1870, in which proceedings had been instituted under the Act, was	11
Entered during the year, ...	20
	— 31

Settled by payment, ...	15
by marriage, ...	5
under the provisions of chap. 124, Gen. Sts., ...	2

TRANSPORTATION.

Discontinued for various causes, ...	4
Pending October 1, 1871, ...	5
	—31

Amount paid Treasurer of Commonwealth, ...	\$308 00
Amount paid complainants, ...	940 00

Total collected, ... \$1,248 00

Expenses.

Salaries, ...	\$4,200 00
Travelling expenses, ...	585 21
Record book, stationery, &c., ...	110 86
	—
	\$4,896 07

SUB-DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION.*

Of the labors of the past year in this relation little need be said. Nothing of a marked character has transpired. The same uneasiness relative to persons removed prevails among

* TABLE showing the number and destination of the persons removed:—

Sent to Trans-Atlantic Ports and British Provinces, ...	128	Via Norwich and Worcester Railroad, ...	28
Sent to Western Islands, ...	6	Old Colony and Newport Railroad, ...	147
to Canada, ...	64	Conveyances by water, ...	40
to Maine, ...	159	Total, ...	494
to New Hampshire, ...	86	And they were sent from the following named institutions:—	
to Vermont, ...	22	From Taunton Lunatic Hospital, ...	59
to Rhode Island, ...	76	Worcester Lunatic Hospital, ...	43
to Connecticut, ...	57	Northampton Lunatic Hospital, ...	31
to New York, ...	778	Asylum for Insane at Tewksbury, ...	45
to New Jersey, ...	2	State Almshouse at Tewksbury, ...	408
to Pennsylvania, ...	18	State Almshouse at Bridgewater, ...	209
to Maryland, ...	9	State Almshouse at Monson, ...	202
to District of Columbia, ...	2	Local Office at Boston, ...	866
to Virginia, ...	6	Total, ...	1,863
to Ohio, ...	6	At an expense of ten thousand eight hundred and twenty-two dollars and forty-two cents (\$10,822.42), as follows:—	
to Michigan, ...	8	Analysis of Expenditures.	
to Indiana, ...	1	Fares to Trans-Atlantic Ports and British Provinces, ...	\$2,350 25
to Minnesota, ...	1	Fares in United States, Canada, &c., ...	5,241 18
to Kentucky, ...	1	Board and provisions, ...	904 19
to West Indies, ...	8	Clothing and outfit, ...	150 10
to friends in the State, ...	491	Cartage and expressage, ...	531 97
Total, ...	1,863	Telegrams and postage, ...	83 61
Of this number, there were removed from the State, under the Law of 1851, as follows:—		Assistance, ...	75 04
Via Boston and Maine Railroad, ...	20	Transfers, ...	1,976 48
Eastern Railroad, ...	13		—
Boston and Lowell Railroad, ...	21		\$10,822 42
Fitchburg Railroad, ...	5		
Boston and Albany Railroad, ...	98		
Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, ...	9		
Boston and Providence Railroad, ...	104		

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

friends, and renders the administration of this department irksome in the extreme.

Of those legally settled, or otherwise entitled to support in other States, having friends resident in Massachusetts, a number have been permitted to remain at the urgent solicitation of such friends. All of which has naturally increased the general average at the hospitals.

Expenses.

Salaries, ...	\$2,600 00
Office rent, fuel, &c., ...	220 04
	\$2,820 04

SUB-DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL BUSINESS.

There has been a considerable reduction in the expense of this office, a large portion of the clerical labor previously performed at Long Wharf having been transferred to the State House.

Removals and transfers from Lunatic Hospitals:—

Transfers to Asylum for Insane:		Transferred to town of settlement or removal:	
From Taunton Lunatic Hospital, ...	54	From Taunton Lunatic Hospital, ...	59
Worcester Lunatic Hospital, ...	18	Worcester Lunatic Hospital, ...	22
Northampton Lunatic Hospital, ...	48	Northampton Lunatic Hospital, ...	24
	120		115
Sent out of the State:		Transferred to private account:	
From Taunton Lunatic Hospital, ...	42	From Taunton Lunatic Hospital, ...	6
Worcester Lunatic Hospital, ...	31	Worcester Lunatic Hospital, ...	1
Northampton Lunatic Hospital, ...	22	Northampton Lunatic Hospital, ...	8
	95		10
		Total, ...	340

TRANSFERS IN DETAIL.

Lunatic Hospitals to Asylum for Insane:		From Monson to Northampton Lunatic Hospital, ...	
From Taunton Lunatic Hospital, ...	54		1
Worcester Lunatic Hospital, ...	18		6
Northampton Lunatic Hospital, ...	48	Other transfers:	
	120	From Tewksbury to Bridgewater Work-house, ...	218
Transfers between Lunatic Hospitals:		From Tewksbury to Bridgewater Almshouse, ...	17
From Taunton Lunatic Hospital to Northampton do., ...	48	From Tewksbury to Monson, ...	77
From Worcester Lunatic Hospital to Northampton do., ...	55	Bridgewater to Tewksbury, ...	11
	103	Bridgewater to Monson, ...	28
From other institutions to Lunatic Hospitals:		Monson to Tewksbury, ...	92
From Tewksbury to Northampton Lunatic Hospital, ...	4	Monson to Bridgewater, ...	24
From Tewksbury to Taunton Lunatic Hospital, ...	1	Tewksbury to Idiote School, ...	5
			467
		Total, ...	696

LOCAL EXPENSES.

Expenses.

Salaries, ...	\$1,666 66
Record books, stationery, &c., ...	.415 02
	\$2,081 68

S. C. WRIGHTINGTON,

General Agent Board State Charities.

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

SUPPLEMENT.

Tables showing the number of Immigrants arriving at the Port of Boston from April 20, 1837, to October 1, 1871, and the amount of head-money received during that period :—

TABLE No. 1.

YEAR.	Number of Immigrants.	Amount Received.	YEAR.	Number of Immigrants.	Amount Received.
1837, .	2,594	\$5,188 00	1844, .	4,602	\$9,204 00
1838, .	1,138	2,276 00	1845, .	8,550	17,100 00
1839, .	1,709	3,418 00	1846, .	15,504	31,008 00
1840, .	3,237	6,474 00	1847, .	24,245	48,490 00
1841, .	3,649	7,298 00	1848, .	6,784	13,568 00
1842, .	5,445	10,890 00	Total, .	79,868	\$159,736 00
1843, .	2,411	4,822 00			

From April 20, 1837, to May 10, 1848 (at which date the above table closes), the labor of supervising and collecting was performed by an appointee of the mayor and aldermen of Boston. The dates mentioned represent the calendar year.

STATISTICS OF IMMIGRATION.

TABLE No. 2.

YEAR.	Number of Immigrants.	Amount Received.	YEAR.	Number of Immigrants.	Amount Received.
1848, .	13,927	\$27,494 00	1861, .	5,091	\$8,232 00
1849, .	29,518	32,288 00	1862, .	2,196	4,158 00
1850, .	24,739	36,770 00	1863, .	5,316	9,516 00
1851, .	23,307	43,314 00	1864, .	5,830	10,000 00
1852, .	19,618	40,838 00	1865, .	7,057	13,908 00
1853, .	21,206	44,528 00	1866, .	11,527	23,500 00
1854, .	24,229	44,507 00	1867, .	11,266	23,300 00
1855, .	14,408	27,215 00	1868, .	15,128	30,337 00
1856, .	14,022	23,545 00	1869, .	26,414	52,183 00
1857, .	12,536	21,982 00	1870, .	30,069	45,612 00
1858, .	4,551	9,830 00	1871, .	22,904	31,264 00
1859, .	7,096	13,319 00	Total, .	359,829	\$631,005 00
1860, .	7,874	13,365 00			

Grand Total : Immigrants, 439,697 ; Head-money, \$790,741.

The dates mentioned represent the official year which ends September 30. From June 1, 1849, to March 20, 1850, during which period no head-money was collected, 18,135 immigrants were landed. The amount refunded under the Act of 1853 was \$27,496.

The amount refunded under the Act of 1870 was \$26,314.

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

TABLE No. 3.
Showing the Nationality of Immigrants landing at the Port of Boston for the several official years, from May 10, 1848, to Oct. 1, 1871.

PLACE OF BIRTH	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
British Provinces,	1,068	2,290	1,533	1,640	2,673	2,543	2,973	3,029	3,274	2,941	993	1,472	1,339
England, . . .	1,660	3,598	3,248	3,566	2,129	1,937	2,105	1,927	1,729	1,893	529	1,129	2,509
Wales, . . .	25	30	24	27	16	73	57	402	708	6	7	4	7
Scotland, . . .	181	665	89	293	347	429	449	337	208	158	77	87	49
Ireland, . . .	10,827	22,441	19,482	17,209	13,141	14,429	16,143	6,724	6,687	5,692	2,356	4,182	3,492
Sweden, . . .	86	108	144	160	697	843	1,419	716	536	759	181	32	57
Denmark, . . .	-	-	3	4	1	13	14	17	8	19	3	-	6
Germany, . . .	30	222	144	191	161	376	441	442	264	527	92	65	68
Holland, . . .	-	22	-	19	106	92	19	43	15	39	5	6	19
Belgium, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	19	-	63	142	47	-	-	13
France, . . .	20	42	44	51	83	121	119	114	73	-	52	38	45
Spain, . . .	8	5	8	11	3	19	11	21	14	11	12	16	4
Austria, . . .	-	-	-	4	1	3	-	1	7	1	1	2	3
Hungary, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	3	4	-	-	-	1
Switzerland, . . .	-	-	4	3	29	21	11	27	13	15	-	11	19
Italy, . . .	-	24	17	31	45	53	27	49	65	169	25	15	32
Russia, . . .	-	7	-	8	6	11	8	7	11	-	2	-	-
Poland, . . .	-	-	-	7	-	14	3	19	11	3	-	-	4
East Indies, . . .	-	1	-	1	2	3	1	3	5	2	1	1	-
West Indies, . . .	9	5	19	21	15	14	34	41	14	25	14	4	-
South America, . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
South Africa, . . .	-	-	-	8	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-
Portugal & W. Islands, . . .	10	52	21	43	158	176	390	402	230	326	243	116	189
Other Countries, . . .	-	11	9	7	4	9	7	16	7	8	6	15	18
Totals, . . .	13,927	29,518	24,789	28,307	19,618	21,206	24,229	14,408	14,022	12,536	4,551	7,096	7,874

STATISTICS OF IMMIGRATION.

TABLE No. 8—Concluded.

PLACE OF BIRTH.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	TOTAL.
British Provinces,	1,011	626	1,879	2,299	3,989	4,210	3,902	4,229	4,917	3,668	3,049	61,547
England, . . .	1,619	576	1,491	1,025	734	2,053	1,796	2,426	6,220	8,278	6,145	60,317
Wales, . . .	11	4	16	179	—	109	—	19	42	144	97	2,002
Scotland, . . .	—	13	24	52	174	137	117	544	979	1,081	574	7,009
Ireland, . . .	2,003	631	1,563	739	917	3,262	4,266	4,212	8,558	11,321	9,240	189,327
Sweden, . . .	100	68	5	249	68	129	—	57	493	531	399	7,837
Denmark, . . .	4	2	—	10	14	74	—	41	27	31	53	347
Germany, . . .	45	57	81	683	197	555	285	2,140	4,100	3,460	1,973	16,599
Holland, . . .	34	—	10	—	21	49	—	149	179	149	100	1,076
Belgium, . . .	2	2	4	302	—	—	—	210	49	11	24	889
France, . . .	37	32	33	51	86	98	—	66	71	195	77	1,498
Spain, . . .	8	16	17	—	9	16	—	19	20	21	31	300
Austria, . . .	—	—	3	14	—	—	13	23	19	21	20	136
Hungary, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	78	—	41	9	—	4	145
Switzerland, . . .	8	17	14	21	—	31	19	29	68	77	23	460
Italy, . . .	11	16	17	19	—	21	—	40	127	271	287	1,361
Russia, . . .	3	2	—	—	—	2	—	7	3	12	19	103
Poland, . . .	3	1	2	—	7	—	—	19	12	49	24	178
East Indies, . . .	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	63	8	1	—	127
West Indies, . . .	11	1	12	10	30	25	190	187	54	63	74	872
South America, . . .	—	—	—	8	—	4	35	37	18	5	13	125
South Africa, . . .	1	—	—	—	9	91	10	31	56	17	11	259
Portugal & W. Islands,	169	127	134	130	807	521	518	509	394	611	664	6,903
Other Countries, . . .	8	5	10	39	45	72	42	51	21	2	—	412
Total, . . .	5,091	2,196	5,316	5,830	7,057	11,527	11,266	15,128	26,414	30,069	22,904	359,829

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

Table showing the number of vessels bringing passengers from foreign ports to the port of Boston ; the number of such passengers and the expense attending their reception from May 10, 1848, to October 1, 1871 :—

TABLE No. 4.

YEAR.	No. of Vessels.	No. of Passengers.	Expense.	YEAR.	No. of Vessels.	No. of Passengers.	Expense.
1848,	508	15,407	\$2,175 76	1861,	661	12,099	\$6,765 82
1849,	1,011	35,526	4,834 43	1862,	666	8,430	6,071 04
1850,	1,005	36,567	5,985 42	1863,	770	13,787	5,957 42
1851,	1,128	29,043	6,606 03	1864,	916	14,091	3,337 00
1852,	1,180	26,626	6,534 21	1865,	917	15,823	3,785 83
1853,	1,159	25,773	5,852 61	1866,	1,089	21,269	3,863 28
1854,	1,067	30,842	6,492 67	1867,	1,074	19,812	4,713 98
1855,	963	22,330	6,492 28	1868,	1,141	23,906	4,451 57
1856,	894	22,609	6,764 86	1869,	1,386	36,118	4,879 89
1857,	869	20,808	6,567 77	1870,	1,162	39,595	5,343 94
1858,	760	11,587	6,671 82	1871,	993	31,883	4,844 42
1859,	807	14,623	7,276 22	Total,	22,998	544,275	\$133,265 67
1860,	872	15,721	6,997 40				

Table showing the amount of Commutation received during the past eight years, and the sources from which it was derived :—

TABLE No. 5.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

1863-4.	1864-5.	1865-6.	1866-7.	1867-8.	1868-9.	1869-70.	1870-71.
\$2,528 00	\$4,702 00	\$13,950 00	\$14,155 00	\$20,908 00	\$41,354 00	\$49,904 00	\$36,436 00

BRITISH PROVINCES.

\$4,658 00	\$8,010 00	\$8,714 00	\$7,816 00	\$8,114 00	\$9,703 00	\$7,254 00	\$6,473 00
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OTHER COUNTRIES.

\$2,814 00	\$1,196 00	\$836 00	\$1,329 00	\$1,315 00	\$1,036 00	\$1,552 00	\$1,592 00
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AVERAGE OF STATE PAUPER LUNATICS.

TABLE No. 6.

Showing the average number of State patients supported at the three Lunatic Hospitals during the past four years, and the amount paid for their board :—

	HOSPITALS.			TOTALS.
	Taunton.	Worcester.	Northampton.	
1867-8.				
Average number,	167.72	96.16	263.70	527.58
Amount paid, .	\$30,693 00	\$17,595 50	\$48,257 50	\$96,546 00
1868-9.				
Average number,	164.52	75.15	248.84	488.15
Amount paid, .	\$30,025 00	\$13,714 50	\$45,848 50	\$89,088 00
1869-70.				
Average number,	147.19	52.22	236.59	436.00
Amount paid, .	\$26,862 00	\$9,530 50	\$43,176 00	\$79,568 50
1870-71.				
Average number,	132.29	46.28	231.43	410
Amount paid, .	\$24,143 00	\$8,447 00	\$42,236 00	\$74,826 00

TABLE No. 7.

Showing the number of State patients admitted to the State Lunatic Hospitals (excluding transfers) during the past twelve years :—

1860, ...	273	1867, ...	314
1861, ...	316	1868, ...	328
1862, ...	245	1869, ...	342
1863, ...	242	1870, ...	451
1864, ...	236	1871, ...	467
1865, ...	219		—
1866, ...	264		3,717

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

TABLE No. 8.

Showing the number of State Lunatics in the several Hospitals on the 1st of October of each year :—

HOSPITALS.	Oct. 1, 1860.	Oct. 1, 1861.	Oct. 1, 1862.	Oct. 1, 1863.	Oct. 1, 1864.	Oct. 1, 1865.	Oct. 1, 1866.	Oct. 1, 1867.	Oct. 1, 1868.	Oct. 1, 1869.	Oct. 1, 1870.	Oct. 1, 1871.
Worcester, .	130	156	189	175	116	91	129	101	95	51	35	29
Taunton, .	196	243	271	238	186	152	147	153	181	146	124	91
Northampton,	221	216	232	248	216	235	272	271	264	234	209	215
Totals, .	547	615	692	661	518	478	548	525	540	431	368	335

TABLE No. 9.

Showing the number of State Lunatics removed or transferred from the different Hospitals for the past eighteen years :—

YEARS.	No. sent to State Almshouses.	No. sent to their places of settlement, and out of United States.	Totals.	YEARS.	No. sent to State Almshouses.	No. sent to their places of settlement, and out of United States.	Totals.
1854, . .	35	14	49	1864, . .	70	73	143
1855, . .	122	40	162	1865, . .	70	35	105
1856, . .	81	28	109	1866, . .	35	25	60
1857, . .	44	18	62	1867, . .	74	53	127
1858, . .	14	102	116	1868, . .	76	52	128
1859, . .	28	45	73	1869, . .	102	169	271
1860, . .	9	21	30	1870, . .	143	202	345
1861, . .	3	35	38	1871, . .	120	220	340
1862, . .	3	31	34				
1863, . .	37	64	101	Totals, .	1,066	1,227	2,293

PERSONS REMOVED.

Account of Persons sent out of the State, or otherwise disposed of, under the Act of 1860, Chapter 83, and the Expense of the same.

DATE.	N A M E.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
1870.			
Oct. 3,	Spencer, John, . . .	New York, . . .	\$4 00
3,	O'Brien, David, . . .	" . . .	4 00
6,	Powers, Thos., . . .	Ireland, . . .	30 00
7,	Murphy, Mary, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
11,	Catherwood, Mira, . . .	England, . . .	} 80 00
11,	Catherwood, Alice, . . .	" . . .	
11,	Catherwood, Wm., . . .	" . . .	
14,	Hart, Ellen, . . .	Albany, . . .	} 12 00
14,	Hart, Charles, . . .	" . . .	
14,	Hart, Amelia, . . .	" . . .	
16,	Brown, Chas. H., . . .	Springfield, . . .	3 00
17,	Alexander, John H., . . .	England, . . .	34 00
18,	Masse, Max, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
18,	Frank, Fred'k, . . .	" . . .	4 00
18,	Keefe, Benj. T., . . .	" . . .	4 00
20,	Denney, Joseph, . . .	St. Johns, N. B., . . .	} 12 00
20,	Denney, Ellen, . . .	" . . .	
21,	Howard, John H., . . .	Providence, . . .	1 35
21,	Murphy, Edward, . . .	Augusta, Me., . . .	2 00
22,	Murphy, Edward, . . .	Halifax, N. S., . . .	7 00
22,	Simpson, Marg't, . . .	Pictou, N. S., . . .	11 00
22,	Duffy, Hugh, . . .	Bristol, R. I., . . .	1 35
22,	McNeil, Eliz'th, . . .	Baltimore, Md., . . .	} 20 00
22,	Hurly, Julia, . . .	" . . .	
28,	Donovan, Daniel, . . .	Ireland, . . .	Free.
28,	Ryan, Thos., . . .	" . . .	34 00
28,	McSweeney, Kate, . . .	" . . .	34 00
28,	McGlynn, James, . . .	New York, . . .	} 8 00
28,	McGlynn, Theresa, . . .	" . . .	
28,	Perry, Harvey, . . .	Augusta, Me., . . .	2 00
29,	Wainwright, Amelia, . . .	Halifax, N. S., . . .	} 18 00
29,	Wainwright, Ida May, . . .	" . . .	
29,	Wainwright, Albert E., . . .	" . . .	
29,	Wainwright, Eleanor G., . . .	" . . .	
Nov. 1,	Harrigan, Matthew, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
2,	Callahan, Mary, . . .	Ireland, . . .	40 00
3,	Brackett, Eliz'th, . . .	New York, . . .	} 4 00
3,	Brackett, Mary, . . .	" . . .	
3,	Abbott, Mary, . . .	Hartford, Conn., . . .	
3,	Abbott, Albro, . . .	" . . .	} 11 70
3,	Abbott, Eliz'th, . . .	" . . .	
3,	Abbott, Leonard, . . .	" . . .	
4,	Verner, Ann, . . .	Scotland, . . .	} 32 00
4,	Verner, Charles, . . .	" . . .	
4,	Hammond, John (col'd), . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
4,	Frank, John, . . .	" . . .	4 00
5,	Harvey, John, . . .	Halifax, N. S., . . .	7 00
8,	Cokely, John, . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
10,	Sheehan, Timothy, . . .	" . . .	4 00
15,	Smith, John (col'd), . . .	" . . .	4 00
18,	Lewis, Mary A. (col'd), . . .	" . . .	4 00
18,	Murphy, Ann, . . .	St. Johns, N. B., . . .	7 00
18,	Caraghan, Ann, . . .	Ireland, . . .	25 00
18,	Collins, Ellen, . . .	" . . .	34 00
18,	Cragen, Jas. H., . . .	Portland, . . .	1 50
22,	Wesley, John (col'd), . . .	New York, . . .	4 00
22,	Ward, James, . . .	Portland, . . .	1 50

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

Persons Removed—Continued.

DATE.	N A M E .	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
Nov. 22,	Beck, Annie, ...	Portland, ...	\$1 50
25,	Baker, John, ...	New York, ...	8 00
25,	Baker, Kate, ...	"	
26,	Johns, Wm., ...	Halifax, N. S., ...	7 00
26,	Meany, Mary, ...	"	18 00
26,	Meany, Josephine, ...	"	
28,	Clancy, Daniel, ...	New York, ...	4 00
30,	McGonigle, Henry, ...	"	4 00
30,	Budd, Fred'k, ...	"	4 00
30,	Boutelle, Charles M., ...	Newport, R. I., ...	4 00
30,	Boutelle, Mary J., ...	"	
Dec. 1,	Duffy, Peter, ...	Portland, Me., ...	3 00
1,	Duffy, Eliza, ...	"	
2,	Ashworth, Eliz'th, ...	Albany, N. Y., ...	6 00
2,	Ashworth, Mary, ...	"	
5,	Anderson, Ann E., ...	Montreal, ...	11 50
5,	Anderson, Francis E., ...	"	
7,	Gilbride, Margaret, ...	Buffalo, N. Y., ...	12 40
7,	Ellis, Mary, ...	Philadelphia, ...	7 50
7,	Crowley, Jeremiah, ...	Fall River, ...	3 20
7,	Crowley, Mary, ...	"	
8,	Tull, John, ...	New York, ...	4 00
9,	Keating, John, ...	"	4 00
10,	Curtis, Ellis M., ...	Providence, R. I., ...	1 35
10,	Dunn, Mary, ...	Ireland, ...	60 00
10,	Dunn, John, ...	"	
10,	Dunn, Edward, ...	"	1 50
15,	Seeley, David, ...	Portland, Me., ...	
15,	Smith, Stephen (col'd), ...	"	1 50
15,	Smith, John, ...	Halifax, N. S., ...	9 00
15,	Wilkes, Christian (col'd), ...	Baltimore, Md., ...	11 00
20,	Dalton, Peter, ...	New York, ...	4 00
20,	Murphy, John, ...	"	4 00
21,	Bennett, Jas. G., ...	"	5 00
21,	Jones, Wm. H. (col'd), ...	Providence, R. I., ...	1 35
21,	Desmond, Kate, ...	New York, ...	5 00
22,	Reddick, Jerry (col'd), ...	"	4 00
23,	Allen, Wm., ...	Lawrence, ...	80
27,	Taylor, Wm., ...	New York, ...	4 00
27,	Anderson, John, ...	"	4 00
28,	Duffee, John, ...	"	4 00
29,	Mochet, Francis (col'd), ...	Philadelphia, ...	7 50
29,	Mason, John, ...	Montreal, ...	23 00
29,	Mason, Mary, ...	"	
29,	Mason, Mary, Jr., ...	"	
1871.			
Jan'y 2,	Wilson, Eliza, ...	St. Johns, N. B., ...	12 00
2,	Wilson, Eliz'th, ...	"	
2,	Wilson, Ella, ...	"	8 00
2,	Quesnell, Lawrence, ...	Burlington, Vt., ...	
2,	Ricot, Leopold, ...	New York, ...	4 00
3,	Spencer, John (col'd), ...	"	4 00
3,	Arland, Thos., ...	"	4 00
4,	Austin, Jacob M., ...	Woodstock, Vt., ...	5 15
6,	Broderick, John, ...	New York, ...	4 00
6,	Dodson, Albert, ...	Portland, Me., ...	1 50
7,	Coburn, Charles, ...	"	1 50
9,	Fawcett, Mary, ...	St. Johns, N. B., ...	3 00
10,	Roach, John, ...	Portland, Me., ...	1 50
10,	Wilson, James, ...	New York, ...	5 00

PERSONS REMOVED.

Persons Removed—Continued.

DATE.	NAME.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
Jan'y 11,	Clifford, John, ...	New York, ...	\$4 00
11,	McCarty, Jerry, ...	Portland, Me., ...	1 50
12,	Griffin, Ellen, ...	Burlington, Vt., ...	8 00
12,	Griffin, Eliza, ...	"	
13,	Burns, Wm., ...	Ireland, ...	60 00
13,	Burns, Caroline, ...	"	
18,	Lyons, Cath., ...	New York, ...	4 00
18,	Toomey, Mary, ...	"	4 00
18,	Kinsey, Joseph, ...	"	4 00
18,	Thompson, John A., ...	"	4 00
18,	Allen, Geo. (col'd), ...	Philadelphia, ...	7 00
19,	Foss, Charles, ...	"	7 00
19,	Lindsay, Jane, ...	Providence, ...	1 35
19,	Lindsay, Mary, ...	"	
20,	Cadmus, Wm. H., ...	New York, ...	4 00
20,	Hassell, Charles, ...	"	4 00
23,	DeMontes, Louis, ...	Canada, ...	
23,	DeMontes, Helena, ...	"	34 50
23,	DeMontes, Cath., ...	"	
23,	DeMontes, Ellen, ...	"	
24,	Wallace, Thomas, ...	New York, ...	4 00
24,	Whittens, James (col'd), ...	Norfolk, Va., ...	10 00
25,	Watkins, Samuel, ...	New York, ...	4 00
27,	Kinsley, Mary, ...	Fall River, ...	1 50
27,	Boyd, Cornelius, ...	Ireland, ...	60 00
27,	Boyd, Margaret, ...	"	
30,	Wilson, Hannah, ...	Portland, Me., ...	1 50
30,	Osgood, Frances E., ...	"	1 50
30,	Buckley, John, ...	New York, ...	9 00
30,	Buckley, Sarah, ...	"	
31,	Cashman, Ellen, ...	Ireland, ...	30 00
Feb'y 1,	Duncan, Pat'k., ...	New York, ...	4 00
1,	Flood, Thos. (col'd), ...	"	4 00
4,	Fields, John (col'd), ...	"	4 00
4,	Straight, Charles, ...	"	5 00
4,	Green, Joseph A., ...	Providence, R. I., ...	1 35
9,	McQuirk, Thos., ...	New York, ...	4 00
9,	Hatt, Frank, ...	Rockland, Me., ...	2 00
9,	Green, Ellis, ...	New York, ...	8 00
9,	Green, Henry L., ...	"	
10,	Farrell, John, ...	"	4 00
10,	Buffington, Julia, ...	"	5 00
13,	Stewart, Charles, ...	"	4 00
15,	Flynn, Annie, ...	"	
15,	Flynn, Ellen, ...	"	4 00
15,	Flynn, Patsey, ...	"	
16,	Spence, James, ...	"	
16,	Spence, Ann, ...	"	8 00
16,	Spence, James, Jr., ...	"	
16,	Johnson, Thomas, ...	"	4 00
17,	Bennett, Geo. P., ...	Bridgeport, Conn., ...	5 10
20,	Creyton, Bartlett, ...	Portland, Me., ...	1 50
21,	Richards, Wm. C., ...	"	1 50
21,	Sullivan, John, ...	New York, ...	4 00
21,	Mack, Edward, ...	Providence, R. I., ...	1 25
23,	Despretz, Louis, ...	New York, ...	4
23,	McKenzie, George, ...	Portland, Me., ...	
23,	Reynolds, Scott (col'd), ...	New York, ...	
27,	Ammann, Henry, ...	"	
28,	Burke, Alice, ...	Ireland, ...	
28,	Lawrence, Wm., ...	Providence, R. I., ...	

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

Persons Removed—Continued.

DATE.	NAME.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
Feb'y 28,	Moore, Wm., ...	New York, ...	\$4 00
28,	McIntyre, John, ...	Warren, N. H., ...	2 75
March 4,	Sonza, Maria Julia, ...	Fayal, ...	30 09
6,	Wheaton, Edward, ...	Providence, R. I., ...	1 35
7,	Mahoney, John, ...	New York, ...	4 00
7,	Camden, Wm., ...	Hartford, Conn., ...	3 90
8,	Caswell, Amelia (col'd), ...	Philadelphia, ...	7 00
8,	Chamberlin, Thomas, ...	Buffalo, N. Y., ...	12 40
9,	Alden, Charlotte J., ...	Bristol, N. H., ...	3 30
10,	Houston, Eliz'th, ...	Malone, N. Y., ...	} 22 00
10,	Houston, Alice, ...	" "	
10,	Houston, Wm., ...	" "	
11,	Brandon, Jerome, ...	New York, ...	4 00
13,	Roberts, James (col'd), ...	" "	4 00
15,	Whalen, Wm., ...	Providence, R. I., ...	1 35
17,	Campbell, Helen, ...	Montreal, ...	11 50
23,	Noyes, Lucinda, ...	Detroit, Mich., ...	15 00
23,	Wilson, Flora, ...	South Bend, Ind., ...	21 10
23,	Williams, Andrew, ...	Prescott, Ca., ...	} 20 00
23,	Williams, Anna, ...	" "	
23,	Woods, James John, ...	New York, ...	4 00
24,	Walters, Frank, ...	Philadelphia, ...	} 17 00
24,	Walters, Ellen M., ...	" "	
27,	Price, Charles, ...	New York, ...	4 00
31,	Clary, Anna, ...	Albany, ...	6 00
April 4,	Jones, Emma (col'd), ...	Norfolk, Va., ...	10 00
5,	Nelson, Mary, ...	Portland, Me., ...	1 50
7,	Thornton, George, ...	Oxford, N. J., ...	6 05
12,	McAleer, John, ...	New York, ...	4 00
15,	Judge, Mary, ...	Ireland, ...	24 00
17,	Jordan, Thomas, ...	Albany, ...	6 00
17,	Heart, Wm. B., ...	New York, ...	4 00
17,	Oliveria, Maria DeGloria, ...	Fayal, ...	30 00
17,	Carmichael, John W., ...	Concord, N. H., ...	2 00
18,	Manning, Peter, ...	Augusta, Me., ...	2 00
18,	Doyle, James, ...	Portland, Me., ...	1 50
20,	Scanlan, Cath., ...	Ireland, ...	Free.
21,	Driscoll, Johanna, ...	Fall River, ...	} 3 00
21,	Driscoll, Margaret, ...	" "	
21,	Driscoll, Mary A., ...	" "	
24,	Black, Robert, ...	New York, ...	4 00
25,	Kane, Margaret, ...	Ireland, ...	Free.
25,	Herrick, Edward, ...	New York, ...	4 00
26,	Odell, Owen, ...	" "	4 00
26,	Ponton, Ellen, ...	" "	} 8 00
26,	Ponton, Robert, ...	" "	
26,	Hayden, Alice, ...	" "	
28,	Farr, Angeline, ...	Dannemora, N. Y., ...	} 35 74
28,	Farr, Oliver, ...	" "	
28,	Farr, John, ...	" "	
28,	Farr, Lavina, ...	" "	
May 1,	Butler, Leah (col'd), ...	New York, ...	4 00
1,	Clernen, Michael, ...	" "	4 00
3,	Finlay, John (col'd), ...	" "	4 00
4,	Wall, Mary, ...	Baltimore, Md., ...	10 50
4,	Ellis, James, ...	Buffalo, N. Y., ...	} 12 50
4,	Ellis, Wm., ...	" "	
4,	Custis, Martha, ...	London, Eng., ...	35 00
5,	McGee, Barney, ...	New York, ...	4 00
8,	Parkhurst, Charles K., ...	Pomfret, Vt., ...	7 50
9,	Blake, Wm., ...	New York, ...	4 00

PERSONS REMOVED.

Persons Removed—Continued.

DATE.	NAME.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
May 11,	Rourke, James, ...	New York, ...	\$4 00
11,	Higgins, Ann, ...	"	4 00
12,	Gordon, George, ...	"	} 8 00
12,	Gordon, Eliz'th, ...	"	
12,	Clark, Henry (col'd), . . .	Baltimore, Md., ...	12 00
15,	Fleming, Thomas, ...	New York, ...	4 00
16,	Gross, Sophia (col'd), . . .	Portland, Me., ...	} 1 50
16,	Gross, Edw'd W. (col'd), . .	"	
16,	Wilson, Annie, ...	New York, ...	4 00
19,	Cannon, Bridget, ...	Ireland, ...	30 00
19,	Greer, Ellen, ...	Montreal, ...	11 50
20,	Williams, Clara, ...	New York, ...	5 00
23,	Carter, Thomas, ...	Quebec, Ca., ...	14 00
23,	Caswell, Thomas, ...	Troy, N. Y., ...	6 00
23,	Gallepo, Peter, ...	Montreal, ...	11 40
29,	Collins, Ann, ...	St. Johns, N. B., ...	Free.
29,	McCarty, Katy, ...	"	6 00
June 1,	Winters, Thomas, ...	New York, ...	4 00
1,	Stevens, James, ...	"	4 00
2,	Maloney, Wm., ...	"	4 00
2,	Smith, Helena, ...	"	4 00
3,	Guptil, Robert, ...	"	4 00
3,	Hogle, Polly, ...	Fort Edward, N. Y., . . .	} 5 00
3,	Blaney, Lestina,*	"	
3,	Blaney, Nellie,*	"	
3,	Blaney, Carrie,*	"	
6,	Ryan, Johanna, ...	New York, ...	} 8 00
6,	Ryan, Cath., ...	"	
6,	Lummas, George, ...	"	4 00
8,	Mahan, Eliza J., ...	Providence, R. I., ...	} 4 05
8,	Mahan, Eliza J., Jr., . . .	"	
8,	Mahan, Joseph, ...	"	
9,	Höhle, Nicolene, ...	Norway, ...	38 00
9,	Simpson, Cath., ...	Bellows Falls, Vt., ...	4 00
10,	Doherty, Cath., ...	Ireland, ...	35 00
10,	Gill, John, ...	Providence, R. I., ...	} 2 70
10,	Gill, Mary, ...	"	
15,	Clark, John, ...	New York, ...	4 00
15,	Valf, Jacob, ...	"	4 00
16,	Fleming, Martin, ...	Rochester, N. Y., ...	10 70
17,	Baxter, Julia (col'd), . . .	Washington, D. C., ...	} 19 13
17,	Baxter, Jane (col'd), . . .	"	
17,	Foster, Ann, ...	New York, ...	} 8 00
17,	Foster, Willie, ...	"	
17,	Foster, Carrie, ...	"	
17,	Foster, John, ...	"	
17,	Riley, Thomas, ...	Providence, R. I., ...	1 35
19,	Kennard, Ann, ...	New York, ...	} 8 00
19,	Kennard, Mary A., ...	"	
19,	Harris, Laban, ...	"	4 00
20,	Martin, James, ...	"	4 00
22,	Sullivan, Dennis, ...	"	4 00
22,	Howard, Calvin, ...	"	4 00
22,	Foley, Pat'k, ...	"	4 00
26,	Clark, Geo. W., ...	"	4 00
27,	Cohen, Paulina, ...	"	} 76
27,	Cohen, Hannah, ...	"	
27,	Cohen, Betsey, ...	"	
27,	Cohen, Rachel, ...	"	
27,	Cohen, Abraham, ...	"	
27,	Cohen, Isaac, ...	"	

* From Russia

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

Persons Removed—Continued.

DATE.	NAME.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
June 30,	Gunn, James, ...	Worcester, ...	\$1 35
30,	Hacker, Charles, ...	England, ...	} 60 00
30,	Hacker, Eliz'th, ...	"	
July 1,	Spaulding, George, ...	Providence, R. I., ...	1 35
1,	Kiefer, Franz A., ...	England, ...	Free.
1,	Cadawalder, Maxwell, ...	New York, ...	4 00
3,	Grimes, Ellen, ...	St. Johns, N. B., ...	6 00
8,	Fitzpatrick, Mary, ...	Ireland, ...	30 00
10,	Kelley, John, ...	Portland, Me., ...	1 50
11,	Brown, Hattie, ...	Lewiston, Me., ...	2 50
14,	Doane, Joel R., ...	Greenfield, ...	3 60
17,	Ryan, Edward, ...	New York, ...	4 00
17,	Jones, John R., ...	"	4 00
17,	Donnelly, John, ...	"	4 00
17,	Smith, John, ...	"	4 00
18,	Hanson, Royal, ...	Portland, Me., ...	1 50
18,	Cunningham, Charles, ...	Baltimore, Md., ...	10 00
18,	Estes, Margaret, ...	Detroit, Mich., ...	19 00
20,	Rowan, Thomas, ...	New London, Conn., ...	3 00
21,	O'Brien, Mary, ...	New York, ...	} 8 00
21,	O'Brien, Albert, ...	"	
21,	O'Brien, George, ...	"	
26,	Allen, Alfred, ...	"	4 00
28,	Smith, Rosamond, ...	Shapleigh, Me., ...	3 45
31,	Williams, Louisa J., ...	St. Johns, N. B., ...	6 00
31,	Mordoux, Henry, ...	New York, ...	4 00
August 1,	Good, Thomas, ...	Ireland, ...	} 60 00
1,	Good, Margaret, ...	"	
1,	Connell, Ellen, ...	"	
1,	Berry, Henry, ...	"	30 00
1,	Ryan, Annie, ...	Portland, Me., ...	1 50
1,	Williams, Francis, ...	New York, ...	4 00
3,	Kirk, Wm., ...	"	4 00
5,	Grant, Robert, ...	Cape Breton, ...	8 00
5,	Esnoel, Marshall, ...	Quebec, Ca., ...	13 50
5,	Wilson, Cath., ...	Ireland, ...	34 00
8,	Hall, Joseph, ...	New York, ...	4 00
8,	McCarty, Eunice, ...	Albany, ...	6 00
9,	Heany, Henry, ...	Ireland, ...	Free.
9,	Cavero, Timothy, ...	Canada, ...	13 00
14,	Lawler, Julia, ...	Ireland, ...	30 00
14,	Little, George (col'd), ...	New York, ...	4 00
14,	Henry, Joseph (col'd), ...	"	4 00
15,	Lawler, Robert, ...	"	4 00
16,	Smith, Jennie, ...	"	4 00
17,	O'Brien, Bridget, ...	Ireland, ...	30 00
19,	Edwards, Margaret, ...	"	Free.
19,	Hobley, Charles, ...	England, ...	} Free.
19,	Hobley, Emma, ...	"	
21,	Frantz, James, ...	New York, ...	4 00
21,	Clark, Charles, ...	"	4 00
22,	Waters, Pat'k, ...	Portland, Me., ...	1 50
23,	Clarke, Milton H., ...	Columbus, Ohio, ...	} 42 00
23,	Clarke, Eliza, ...	"	
23,	Clarke, Esther, ...	"	
23,	Clarke, Sarah, ...	"	
24,	McLeod, Alexander, ...	Portland, Me., ...	1 50
25,	Patterson, Mary, ...	Bangor, Me., ...	3 00
27,	Duckworth, Richard, ...	England, ...	34 00
30,	Drane, Dennis, ...	New York, ...	4 00
Sept. 4,	Perry, Harvey, ...	Augusta, Me., ...	2 00

PERSONS REMOVED.

Persons Removed—Concluded.

DATE.	NAME.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
Sept. 4,	Donovan, Thomas, . . .	Palmer, ...	\$2 70
4,	Bradley, Frank, . . .	New York, ...	4 00
5,	Slade, Martha, . . .	Columbus, Ohio, . . .	} 42 00
5,	Slade, Israel, . . .	"	
6,	Middleton, George, . . .	New York, ...	4 00
6,	McCarty, Eliza, . . .	Portland, Me., . . .	1 50
6,	Martin, Thomas (col'd), . . .	Detroit, Mich., . . .	19 25
8,	Smith, Matthew, . . .	New York, ...	4 00
11,	Wilcox, Thomas, . . .	Philadelphia, ...	8 00
11,	Pond, James, . . .	New York, ...	} 10 00
11,	Pond, Hannah, . . .	"	
11,	Pond, James, Jr., . . .	"	
16,	Johnson, Eliza'th, . . .	St. Johns, N. B., . . .	8 00
16,	Rourke, Rosa, . . .	"	8 00
19,	Ryan, Mary, . . .	Ireland, ...	Free.
19,	Elwood, John A., . . .	New York, ...	4 00
19,	Thieler, Frank W., . . .	"	4 00
19,	Smith, David, . . .	"	4 00
20,	Isherwood, Martha, . . .	Ireland, ...	} 60 00
20,	Isherwood, Alice, . . .	"	
20,	Isherwood, James, . . .	"	
20,	Delano, Clarissa, . . .	Albany, ...	6 00
20,	Dalton, Jerald, . . .	New York, ...	4 00
25,	Burgoyne, Theresa, . . .	Philadelphia, ...	8 25
26,	Rogers, John, . . .	New York, ...	4 00
27,	Leary, Edward, . . .	Providence, R. I., . . .	1 35
28,	Voldman, Celeste, . . .	Germany, ...	40 00
		Total, ...	\$2,828 12



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE VISITING AGENT.

REPORT OF THE STATE VISITING AGENT.

REPORT OF THE STATE VISITING AGENT.

VISITING AGENCY, BOARD STATE CHARITIES, }
STATE HOUSE, BOSTON.

To the Board of State Charities.

GENTLEMEN:—I present herewith a report of the work of this Agency for the year ending September 30, 1871.

The purposes of the Agency have been shown in former reports, by the publication of the law which gives it existence. It is only necessary now to remark, for the information of strangers to whom its title will convey no definite meaning, that it has to do with the dependent and vicious children who have come under the care or control of the State, or who are candidates before the courts for its guardianship.

The business of the office filled the year with activity; each day brought work to be done in it besides that belonging to every day. The duties of law had application to over four thousand children in dependence or duress. Those applications were individual, not *en masse*.

The service on account of these children was large. The surveillance of them was supplemented by the personal importunities of their relatives and friends, to whom the attentive ear was turned as a deference due, and lest, perchance, injustice to the subjects of solicitation might have come with the goodly intent of charity and reform. The various duties of the office were animated with two purposes: benefit to the children, and protection to communities and the State, immediate and future.

In character the work was the same as in previous years. By legislation, one provision of the law was extended and another made complete, viz.: by including within the terms of

DIVISION OF WORK.

the law children seventeen years of age, instead of limiting them to those under sixteen years, as before ; and by providing for the subsequent commitment to State institutions of those children placed in the custody of the Board of State Charities who proved unmanageable. An Act of the legislature of 1871, chapter 370, provided for semi-annual returns from the cities and towns of the Commonwealth to the Visiting Agent, concerning all children supported in almshouses or elsewhere by them, and applied to such children the provisions of sections two, three and four of the Visiting Agency Act. Another enactment of the legislature, chapter 310, Acts 1871, made the adoption of children dependent upon the consent of the Visiting Agent, in the absence of parents and guardians. The amendatory Act which brought within the cognizance of the Agency children under seventeen years of age, and the new Acts referred to, added to the business of the office.

The Agency has not escaped criticism during the year. To some it has appeared in holiday garb ; to some it has seemed unnecessary ; and some have charged that its operations are cumbersome, hindering the process of justice. Although we do not present the law for observation as a perfect one, nor commend the administration of the Agency as faultless, we expect in these pages to show that the law is better in its purposes and results than any former one of its class ; that its operations are simple, comprehensive and satisfactory ; that they have the practical character of real work, and that its accomplishments exhibit efficiency, economy and benefit to individuals, communities and the State.

Attention is invited to the following divisions of the work :

BUSINESS AT THE COURTS.

VISITATION OF CHILDREN PLACED OUT.

INVESTIGATIONS PRECEDENT TO THE RELEASE OF CHILDREN.

SEEKING OUT SUITABLE PERSONS TO TAKE CHILDREN.

CHILDREN SUPPORTED BY CITIES AND TOWNS.

CHILDREN ADOPTED ; and to the

SUMMARIES AND GENERAL REMARKS.

REPORT OF THE STATE VISITING AGENT.

BUSINESS AT COURTS.

By the requirements of the law, all offenders under seventeen years of age—except for offences against city ordinances and town by-laws, and those punishable by imprisonment for life—are brought direct or by transfer from other magistrates, without trial, before the judges of the probate courts, except in Suffolk County; and the Visiting Agent receives notice of the complaint, and has, by himself or assistant, “an opportunity to investigate the cases, attend the trials, and protect the interests of or otherwise provide for the child.” The provision for notice to and the attendance of the Agent or his assistant, is applicable to Suffolk as well as all other counties of the State.

There arose before the several courts during the year, fourteen hundred sixty-three (1,463) cases, of which the Visiting Agent had notice, which were investigated, and in which he or his assistants appeared before the courts. The annexed table will show where the cases arose, the classes of offenders, the number of each class in each county and before the several courts, and the aggregate before all the courts of each class. It will be observed that the number of classes or kinds of offence is thirty-one (31); that larceny (591), assault and battery (194), stubbornness (155), malicious mischief (154), and breaking and entering (106) constituted about six-sevenths of all the cases. It will be further observed that about three-sevenths of the cases were brought in Suffolk County; nearly one-sixth in Middlesex County; one-seventh in Worcester County; and some less than one-eighth in Essex. In the counties of Suffolk, Middlesex, Worcester, Essex, Norfolk and Bristol, more than eleven-twelfths ($\frac{11}{12}$) of all the cases arose.

CASES BEFORE THE COURTS.

TABLE No. 1.—Showing the Counties in which Cases have arisen and the Offences charged, for the year ending September 30, 1871.

	Larceny.	Breaking and Entering.	Assault and Battery.	Malicious Mischiefs.	Vagrancy.	Trespass.	Common Drunkard.	Stubborn.	Disturbing School.	Stealing Hides.	Drunkenness.	Selling without license.	Idle and Disorderly.	Nightwalking.	Goods on False Pretences.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Suffolk Probate, ...	75	60	3	1	2	13	1	50	—	3	1	—	—	—	—
Middlesex "	99	10	38	26	9	8	1	23	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worcester "	84	11	18	57	3	10	—	8	2	—	4	—	—	—	—
Essex "	64	10	22	20	13	8	1	13	—	3	7	—	3	1	—
Bristol "	18	11	5	3	—	—	—	11	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Plymouth "	7	1	2	3	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hampden "	9	—	1	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Hampshire "	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Franklin "	1	—	1	8	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Berkshire "	13	—	1	1	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barnstable "	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dukes "	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norfolk "	30	2	21	4	9	5	—	6	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Boston Municipal, ...	112	—	62	13	3	5	—	10	1	1	6	—	2	1	—
Southern District Municipal, ...	59	—	13	15	8	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
Dorchester Municipal, ...	7	—	4	3	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chelsea Police Court, ...	2	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffolk Superior, ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commissioner Willett, ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Fay, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" Borden, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Totals, ...	591	106	194	154	40	59	3	155	11	9	20	1	12	2	1

REPORT OF THE STATE VISITING AGENT.

TABLE No. 1.—Concluded.

	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Total.
	Disturbing Peace.	Setting Bon-fire.	Violation of Lord's Day.	Lewd and Lascivious.	Burglary.	Assault, Intent to ravish.	Larceny from Person.	Running away.	Embezzlement.	Profruity.	Receiving Stolen Goods.	Forgery.	Assault and Battery with knife.	Formation.	Neglected Child.	Rescuing Beasts from Officer.	
Suffolk Probate.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	218
Middlesex "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	236
Worcester "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	207
Essex "	2	1	7	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	174
Bristol "	2	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	53
Plymouth "	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20
Hampden "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19
Hampshire "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Franklin "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Berkshire "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	25
Barnstable "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Dukes "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Norfolk "	6	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	88
Boston Municipal.	1	2	14	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	229
Southern District Municipal.	1	3	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	123
Dorchester Municipal.	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	25
Chelsea Police Court.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Suffolk Superior.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Commissioner Willett.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
" Fay.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
" Borden.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Totals.	11	5	47	8	7	6	6	5	2	1	4	2	3	1	1	1	1,403

EXPLANATION OF TABLE.

The following table is the companion of the one just explained. It shows the disposition made of all the cases appearing in the first one. From some of the sentences appeals were taken. By reference to the figures at the top of the Table, from 1 to 81, which correspond with the same numbers on table No. 1, it can be seen what disposition was made of every case in each class of cases. For instance: on Table No. 1, class 1 is larcenies; by reference to class 1 on Table No. 2, it will be seen how every case of larceny was disposed of. Observation in this manner may extend through the list.

REPORT OF THE STATE VISITING AGENT.

TABLE No. 2.—Disposal of Cases arising before the Courts in the year ending September 30, 1871.

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Reform School, ...	42	11	6	10	5	—	17	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Nautical School, ...	47	9	3	4	3	2	10	2	1	3	—	2	—	—
Industrial School, ...	10	—	—	—	4	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
House of Reformation for Juv. Off., Boston,	18	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
House of Industry, Boston, ...	6	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
House of Reformation for Juv. Off., Lowell,	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Common Jail, ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
House of Correction, ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taken by Private Institutions, ...	11	1	—	—	2	1	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Fined,*	116	4	56	33	1	33	3	4	—	4	—	—	—	1
Taken by Truant Officer, ...	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transferred to Probate Court, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bail to Superior Court, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Probation, ...	201	55	55	42	3	19	32	3	3	8	1	3	2	—
Taken by Visiting Agent, ...	35	7	4	3	16	1	52	—	1	1	2	—	—	—
Sent home out of State, ...	8	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
To go to sea, ...	—	—	1	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Adjusted before trial, ...	5	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Failed to appear, ...	10	—	5	1	1	—	5	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Discharged, ...	72	15	55	53	3	2	13	—	2	4	—	3	—	—
Total, ...	591	106	194	154	40	59	155	11	9	20	1	12	2	1

* Most of these paid simply their portion of costs.

DISPOSAL OF CASES.

TABLE No. 2—Concluded.

	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Total.
Reform School, ...	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96
Nautical School, ...	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90
Industrial School, ...	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
House of Reformation for Juv. Off., Boston,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
House of Industry, Boston, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
House of Reformation for Juv. Off., Lowell,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Common Jail, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
House of Correction, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Taken by Private Institutions,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Fined,*	6	1	21	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	289
Taken by Truant Officer, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Transferred to Probate Court,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bail to Superior Court, ...	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Probation, ...	2	2	13	-	3	3	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	456
Taken by Visiting Agent, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	128
Sent home out of State, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	10
To go to sea, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Adjusted before trial, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Failed to appear, ...	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
Discharged, ...	2	2	10	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	241
Total, ...	11	5	47	3	7	6	6	5	2	1	4	2	3	1	1	1	1,463

* Most of these paid simply their portion of costs.

REPORT OF THE STATE VISITING AGENT.

One hundred and nine (109) of the fourteen hundred sixty-three (1,463) complaints were against girls. Table No. 8 will show what were the offences alleged, where the cases arose and what disposition was made of them.

GIRLS ARRESTED AND DISPOSAL.

TABLE No. 3.—*Girls Arrested within the year ending September 30, 1871.*

COURTS.	Vagrancy.	Larceny.	Assault and Battery.	Night-walking.	Obtain'g goods by false pretences.	Drunkenness.	Malignant mischief.	Idle and Disorderly.	Forgery.	Receiving stolen goods.	Subornness.	Total.	Failed to appear.	House of Industry.	No. of Reformatory.	Fined.	Industrial School.	Probation.	Discharged.	Board of State Charities.	Private Institutions.	Total.
Boston Municipal.	11	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	3	21	1	3	1	3	3	9	4	1	1	21
Southern Dist. Municipal.	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Middlesex Probate.	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	10	1	1	1	1	2	1	10	1	20
Plymouth	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Hampton	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Berkshire	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16
Essex	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Bristol	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Norfolk	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Franklin	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Worcester	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	11
Suffolk	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Dukes	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Commissioner Willett.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fay.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Borden.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Total.	4	43	3	1	1	1	2	7	1	1	45	109	2	3	1	7	27	20	13	35	1	109

REPORT OF THE STATE VISITING AGENT.

Especial attention is invited to these tabular statements. In them can be discerned some of the work of the Agency. In each of the one thousand four hundred sixty-three (1,463) cases therein treated, there was an appearance of the Agent or his assistant at the hearing, and an investigation of each prior to the trial.

Some of the investigations were very full and complete, and all affected to a greater or less extent the disposition of every case. Oftentimes they formed the basis of defence or extenuation, and in some instances they contained the only information, beside the accusation, upon which action could be taken. It may be noted here that it was seldom that there was any appearance before the courts for those juvenile offenders except by the Visiting Agency.

It will be seen that of the fourteen hundred sixty-three (1,463) arraigned, eleven hundred sixty-seven (1,167) were adjudged guilty. Of the eleven hundred sixty-seven (1,167) found guilty, only two hundred thirteen (213) went into State reformatories; four (4) to a house of correction; two (2) to jails; forty-eight (48) to city institutions; twenty (20) to private institutions, two hundred eighty-nine (289) were fined, paying only, however, in most cases, their proportion of the costs. One hundred twenty-eight (128) of the convicted ones were taken by the Visiting Agent and provided for by him with but little immediate cost to the State and less prospectively; and four hundred fifty-six (456) were placed on probation.

The value of the Agency to the State and the people appears most largely in this branch of its business in connection with the convicted ones taken by and provided for by it, and concerning those placed on probation. Whatever the worth of the action that took the one hundred twenty-eight (128) convicted ones from the court and provided for them, it is due to the Visiting Agency; further on in these pages its monetary value to the State will appear, but nowhere can any expression of figures give its value to the children and to those specially interested in them. It is difficult to say to what extent the Agency affected the probation of those thus placed. It was not incon-

CASES BEFORE THE COURTS.

siderable, because the magistrates who exercised their authority and discretion in that manner were aware that the future well-doing of such children would be promoted if not secured by the subsequent action of the Agency in visiting and guiding them, and surrounding them with more healthful influences than they previously enjoyed. As an influence for restraining and reforming the probationers, we have called to our aid the various religious and benevolent organizations, both Catholic and Protestant, in whose parishes or fields of labor they may belong, as visitors and friends who give to them all the help that Christian perception discovers as their need.

The policy of the Agency during the year has been to secure, whenever it seemed wise to do so, the probation of those arraigned, especially in cases of first offence, and then make the probationary period available for their saving by watchfulness over them.

The result has justified that line of effort. Only thirty-nine (39) of the four hundred fifty-six (456) placed on probation during the year came again before the courts or became obnoxious to the officers of the law.

How well those have done who were taken outright by the Visiting Agency will appear in the remarks upon "Visitation." We might illustrate our statements, if space permitted, with the personal histories of many convicted of offence, some of grave character, who were rescued from disgrace and punishment by the Agency, whose subsequent good conduct fully justified the action taken in their behalf. That action, so important to them and to the State, was attended with but little immediate expense, and entirely without the continuous expense that would have accompanied their admission to and residence in State institutions.

The following table will show the number of each age within the law brought before the courts, the number previously arrested, the character of the homes of the several children, the condition and habits of parents, and the nationalities of the children.

REPORT OF THE STATE VISITING AGENT.

TABLE NO. 4.—*Statistics concerning Children arraigned during the year ending September 30, 1871.*

Six years of age, ...	1
Seven years, ...	9
Eight years, ...	26
Nine years, ...	51
Ten years, ...	105
Eleven years, ...	106
Twelve years, ...	190
Thirteen years, ...	240
Fourteen years, ...	252
Fifteen years, ...	253
Sixteen years, ...	161
Seventeen years, ...	53
Not ascertained, ...	16
	— 1,463

Prior arrests, ... 501

Homes.

Good, ...	392
Fair, ...	461
Bad, ...	367
None, ...	83
No report, ...	160
	— 1,463

Parents Dead.

No father, ...	380
No mother, ...	249
Neither father nor mother, ...	38

Habits of Parents.

Fathers quite intemperate, ...	245
Mothers " "	188
Several hundred drink moderately.	

Nationalities.

American, ... 296	Swedish, ... 1
Nova Scotian, ... 20	German, ... 33
French, ... 8	English, ... 40
Scotch, ... 16	Italian, ... 2
Irish, ... 1,015	Portuguese, ... 1
African, ... 29	Total, ... — 1,463
Welsh, ... 2	

COMMITTALS TO JAILS.

Before the enactment of the present juvenile offender law, access to the State reformatories was greatly limited, as only particular classes of cases were brought before the magistrates having authority to commit to such institutions. Now, complaints against all under seventeen years of age are brought before magistrates having that power, except for violations of municipal laws and for offences punishable by imprisonment for life. Notwithstanding the way to these institutions is made broader, less go in thereat than when it was more strait. The returns show that there were seventy-two (72) less admitted to the reformatories during the year than in the year preceding, and adding the admissions to the State Primary School, to which some juvenile offenders are now sent, the number in the year last past is forty-nine (49) less than in the year preceding it. Seventeen (17) of the commitments to the Nautical School were by the superior court. This Agency has no notices from and consequently no prior action in reference to those boys.

The returns from the jails in the Commonwealth show that in the years 1869-70 there were five hundred forty (540) commitments thereto of persons under seventeen years of age, who were held nine thousand six hundred fifty (9,650) days, an average of seventeen and forty-seven fifty-fourths ($17\frac{47}{54}$) days for each one; while in 1870-71 three hundred thirty-seven (337) were committed and held five thousand two hundred thirty-seven (5,237) days, an average of fifteen and one hundred eighty-two three hundred thirty-sevenths ($15\frac{182}{337}$). This statement includes those held for trial and those undergoing sentence.

The returns from houses of correction show that commitments to them were thirty-eight (38) less in 1870-71 than in 1869-70.

REPORT OF THE STATE VISITING AGENT.

TABLE No. 5.—*Number and Ages of those in Jails on Sentence and awaiting Trial, from October 1, 1869, to October 1, 1870.*

J A I L S .	Trial or Sentence.	A G E S .											Total.
		17	16	15	14	13	13	11	10	9	8	7	6
Boston Jail, ...	{ For trial, ... { On sentence, ...	78 42	50 25	31 12	21 3	25 4	8 2	10	4	2	-	-	239 88
Springfield Jail, ...	{ For trial, ... { On sentence, ...	13	6	1	3	-	3	-	2	2	-	1	31
Salem Jail, ...	{ For trial, ... { On sentence, ...	11 6	5 2	2	4	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	26 8
Lawrence Jail, ...	{ For trial, ... { On sentence, ...	7	11	11	7	6	8	8	2	1	1	-	62
Fitchburg Jail, ...	{ For trial, ... { On sentence, ...	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Newburyport Jail, ...	{ For trial, ... { On sentence, ...	1	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5
Plymouth Jail, ...	{ For trial, ... { On sentence, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lowell Jail, ...	{ For trial, ... { On sentence, ...	10 4	14 5	5	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	35 9
Dedham Jail, ...	{ For trial, ... { On sentence, ...	2	2	1	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	10 4

REPORT OF THE STATE VISITING AGENT.

TABLE No. 5—Concluded.—Aggregate and Average * Time, in Days, each Age was held in Jail, October 1, 1869, to October 1, 1870.

J A I L S .	Trial or Sen- tence.	A G E S .										
		17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7
Boston Jail, ...	{ For trial, ... On sentence, ...	1,254—16 853—20	580—12 427—17	261—8 216—18	117—6 104—35	206—8 6—1	86—11 2—1	106—10 —	25—6 —	18—9 —	— —	— —
Springfield Jail, ...	{ For trial, ... On sentence, ...	477—37 —	170—28 —	5—5 —	240—80 —	— —	94—31 —	— —	76—38 —	11—5 —	— —	110—110†
Salem Jail, ...	{ For trial, ... On sentence, ...	301—27 126—21	92—18 70—35	18—9 —	126—31 —	38—19 —	— —	7—7 —	2—2 —	— —	— —	— —
Lawrence Jail, ...	{ For trial, ... On sentence, ...	205—29 —	173—16 —	82—7 —	59—8 —	44—7 —	123—15 —	60—10 40—20	42—21 —	6—6 —	8—8 —	— —
Fitchburg Jail, ...	{ For trial, ... On sentence, ...	— —	5—5 —	— —	24—12 —	5—5 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Newburyport Jail, ...	{ For trial, ... On sentence, ...	20—20 —	20—20 —	57—28 —	— —	— —	30—30 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Plymouth Jail, ...	{ For trial, ... On sentence, ...	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Lowell Jail, ...	{ For trial, ... On sentence, ...	234—23 150—40	499—36 164—32	135—27 —	32—11 36—18	19—19 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Dedham Jail, ...	{ For trial, ... On sentence, ...	87—37 6—6	32—16 30—30	— 30—30	— —	24—5 30—30	7—7 30—30	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —

IN JAILS ON SENTENCE AND WAITING TRIAL.

Worcester Jail,	{ For trial, . . .	185—21	180—27	900—22	67—13	40—13	12—3	17—3	6—3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ On sentence, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pittsfield Jail, .	{ For trial, . . .	-	12—12	-	-	-	9—9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ On sentence, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambridge Jail, .	{ For trial, . . .	440—21	249—17	103—8	175—22	40—13	26—0	4—3	5—5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ On sentence, . . .	-	-	21—21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northampton Jail, .	{ For trial, . . .	49—16	-	422—141	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ On sentence, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greenfield Jail, .	{ For trial, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ On sentence, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taunton Jail, . .	{ For trial, . . .	121—20	68—17	3—3	105—52	1—1	3—1	43—43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ On sentence, . . .	-	-	-	1—1	-	1—20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Bedford Jail, .	{ For trial, . . .	-	2—2	-	3—3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ On sentence, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edgartown Jail, .	{ For trial, . . .	90—30	90—90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ On sentence, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Fractional parts in the averages of above table omitted.

† One held for Superior Court 110 days.

REPORT OF THE STATE VISITING AGENT.

TABLE No. 6.—*Number and Ages of those in Jails on Sentence and awaiting Trial, from October 1, 1870, to October 1, 1871.*

JAILS.	Trial or Sentence.	AGES.											Total.
		17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6
Boston Jail, ...	{ For trial, ... On sentence, ...	69 34	32 13	17 4	5 1	9 2	7 2	1 —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	140 57
Springfield Jail, ...	{ For trial, ... On sentence, ...	6 —	5 —	2 —	5 —	3 —	— —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	22 —
Salem Jail, ...	{ For trial, ... On sentence, ...	10 1	6 —	9 —	4 —	3 —	2 —	2 —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	38 1
Lawrence Jail, ...	{ For trial, ... On sentence, ...	6 11	6 7	4 2	4 —	7 1	2 2	6 —	4 —	3 —	1 —	— —	44 23
Fitchburg Jail, ...	{ For trial, ... On sentence, ...	4 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	5 —
Newburyport Jail, ...	{ For trial, ... On sentence, ...	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —
Plymouth Jail, ...	{ For trial, ... On sentence, ...	1 —	2 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	3 —
Lowell Jail, ...	{ For trial, ... On sentence, ...	7 5	3 3	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	9 8
Dedham Jail, ...	{ For trial, ... On sentence, ...	2 3	1 —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	4 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	8 3

REPORT OF THE STATE VISITING AGENT.

TABLE No. 6—Concluded.—*Aggregate and Average* Time, in Days, each Age was held in Jail, October 1, 1870, to October 1, 1871.*

J A I L S.	Trial or Sen- tence.	A G E S.											
		17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6
Boston Jail, ...	{ For trial, ... { On sentence, ...	912-13 646-21	270-11 420-35†	116-12 42-8†	17-3 6-6	26-3 31-15	11-4 3-3	5-6 6-3	- 8-8	- -	- -	- -	- -
Springfield Jail, ...	{ For trial, ... { On sentence, ...	148-25 -	46-9 -	20-10 -	45-9 -	21-7 -	- -	- -	- -	3-3 -	- -	- -	- -
Salem Jail, ...	{ For trial, ... { On sentence, ...	317-32 2-2	176-49 68-7	937-95 -	31-10 -	21-7 -	7-3 -	9-4 -	8-8 -	8-8 -	- -	- -	- -
Lawrence Jail, ...	{ For trial, ... { On sentence, ...	150-25 833-76	25-4 947-64	15-5 149-74	27-7 -	44-6 5-5	5-3 20-20	26-4 -	13-4 -	3-1 10-10	- -	3-3† -	- -
Fitchburg Jail, ...	{ For trial, ... { On sentence, ...	101-25 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	10-10† -	- -
Newburyport Jail, ...	{ For trial, ... { On sentence, ...	- -	4-4 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	21-21 -	21-21 -	- -	- -	- -
Plymouth Jail, ...	{ For trial, ... { On sentence, ...	100-100 -	118-69 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Lowell Jail, ...	{ For trial, ... { On sentence, ...	246-35 237-57	20-10 194-64	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Dedham Jail, ...	{ For trial, ... { On sentence, ...	231-115 58-29	61-61 -	5-5 -	- -	- -	5-5a -	12-3 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -

IN JAILS ON SENTENCE AND WAITING TRIAL.

Worcester Jail, . . .	{ For trial, . . .	20—10	108—18	13—4	4—2	4—4	7—3	-	6—3	-	4—4	-	-
	{ On sentence, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pittsfield Jail, . .	{ For trial, . . .	203—36	29—11	6—6	14—7	-	-	-	8—8	-	-	-	-
	{ On sentence, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambridge Jail, . .	{ For trial, . . .	301—38	25—9	-	1—1	-	7—3	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ On sentence, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northampton Jail, .	{ For trial, . . .	375—75	189—188	8—3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ On sentence, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greenfield Jail, . .	{ For trial, . . .	118—59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ On sentence, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taunton Jail, . . .	{ For trial, . . .	36—18	2—3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ On sentence, . .	-	66—66	-	1—1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Bedford Jail, .	{ For trial, . . .	44—22	4—1	-	10—10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ On sentence, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edgartown Jail, . .	{ For trial, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	{ On sentence, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

• Fractional parts in the averages of above table omitted.

† Held for trial, being too young to be liable to arrest, 1.

‡ Held by trial justices without due course of law, 4.

† Committed improperly without notice to the Agent, 6.

‡ Held for trial because parent desired it, 1.

§ Held by a magistrate improperly for further examination, 1.

BUSINESS AT COURTS—GENERAL REMARKS.

Tables Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8, here introduced, will exhibit in detail a variety of facts touching commitments to jails and houses of correction. It will be observed that there is a much greater falling off in the ages under sixteen years than among those above that age. The Agency had cognizance of children under sixteen before the courts during the entire year, while it had official knowledge of those over sixteen only from June of 1871. Quite a large proportion of the children committed to jails and houses of correction were illegally committed, this Agency not having notice of proceedings against them as the law requires.

This lessening of commitments and length of incarceration of juveniles in reformatories, houses of correction and jails, is due in a large measure to the investigations given to the cases by this Agency, and its attendance at the hearings of them before the courts.

In view of these facts the pertinent questions are: Are the results salutary ones? Is the community properly protected from the viciousness of youths? Are the best interests of juvenile offenders served by the policy pursued, and is merited justice meted out to them?

The subsequent well doing of those put into the hands of the Visiting Agency for the Board of State Charities, and of those brought under its care upon terms of probation, which these pages show satisfactorily, answers the first question.

From testimony received from officers and from our own knowledge, we believe the community is less annoyed and injured by juvenile offenders than heretofore. The best interest of juvenile offenders is now served, because greater consideration than ever before is given to these cases. They come before magistrates especially selected and fitted to act in such cases, uncalled for by the wear of criminal courts or cumbered by dealings with old and hardened criminals, and the children have the full benefit of an examination of their cases and presentation of them at the hearing by the Visiting Agent, who appears as their friend. Is justice done? As surely as ever before. The magistrates before whom they now come are at least equal in character and judicial acumen to any others.

REPORT OF THE STATE VISITING AGENT.

It has been asserted without knowledge or consideration that there is a laxity in judgment in the disposal of juvenile offenders under the present system; that the guilty ones are let off unpunished; and that proceedings are farcical! Let the record answer: fourteen hundred sixty-three (1,463) complaints, eleven hundred sixty-seven (1,167) convictions, a proportion sufficient to satisfy the demands of justice and establish the fact of stern work. If the names of the magistrates before whom these cases now come are recalled to mind, the charge of laxity, want of knowledge or due consideration will find but little acceptance.

An idea seems to have attained with some that the Visiting Agency is the tribunal before which youthful offenders are brought. By reference to the "Acts" themselves, chapter 359, sections 7, 8 and 10 of 1870, and chapter 365, 1871, it will be found that all judicial power and action resides in and proceeds from the magistrates, that the Visiting Agent has no magisterial character, that he has only friendly and counsellor opportunities before the courts, with power to request, after the question of guilt has been determined, that certain disposal of cases may be made. The foundations of law are not removed or disturbed. The exercise of certain qualities of mercy is permitted to temper the demands of justice, in the belief that therein is the element of human salvation and of benefit and economy to the State. Trial and experience have proved that such results do come with execution of these "Acts."

Complaint is made that the methods of the present law are dilatory and costly. The view which leads to this complaint is taken from the stand-point of police convenience and advantage,—considerations that should always be subordinate to the good of the child and the weal of the Commonwealth. While it is probable that some, perhaps many, cases that arise might be wisely disposed of by magistrates having no jurisdiction under the present law, with less cost in particular cases, it is emphatically true that taking into account the aggregate of cases, the present processes are speedier and less costly, as well as better. A majority of the cases that arise would, under

BUSINESS AT COURTS—GENERAL REMARKS.

previous Acts, have gone beyond justices of the peace, trial justices or police courts to higher courts, by reason of their limited jurisdiction, and consequently have been attended with the greater cost incident to two hearings. Only one set of costs need now be made in any case, and all expense of delay in trial can be saved by conformity to the present law; and that more important saving from long residence in jails awaiting trial can be effected. By reference to the tables of jail returns it will be seen that under former laws very young children were held for weeks and months awaiting trial on frivolous and groundless charges. In one instance, one seven years old was held one hundred and ten (110) days and then discharged without trial. Under the present law none less than seventeen years can be held for trial beyond a few days, without a violation of the letter or spirit of the law, and if any have been so held it has been in such violation. Five hundred fifteen (515) of the cases last year were absolutely beyond the jurisdiction of police magistrates under the old laws, and many more would have been sent up to higher courts for final disposal; all which had satisfactory disposition at one hearing without delay before the judges of the probate courts. The large jurisdiction of these magistrates before whom juvenile offenders are now brought, enables them to dispose of all cases, other than those "punishable by imprisonment for life," at once, without sending up to any other court. The judges of the probate courts are the only magistrates, save those of the superior court, to whom the power to commit to reformatories was given. So that the real purpose of the present law is not the removal of jurisdiction from one class of magistrates, nor does it confer new power upon another class; but it is to open the door of the reformatories, so that the remedial work and facilities of these institutions may be made available to all juvenile offenders, and not be limited as formerly. These courts are of easy access; they can sit anywhere within or without their respective counties. All preliminary hearings can be dispensed with, and if indulged in they need have scarcely any costs if the simple way of the law is followed, and all initiatory proceedings can be had prior to the arraignment of the accused. If

REPORT OF THE STATE VISITING AGENT.

there are delays, they are not by the law but in spite of it. If, as we have shown, the law is speedy, economical and free from prison hardship in its preliminary action, its ways are so conclusive that subsequent costs, delays and personal injustice are avoided. In only one or two instances have appeals been taken from the decisions of the judges of the probate courts—a fact worthy of special note. It may be remembered that the conceded advantages of previous investigations, of attendance at the hearings, and the provisions for the disposal of children other than by putting in public institutions as dependent criminals, are interwoven with the action of the present law in regard to jurisdiction, and could not well be maintained and exercised under jurisdictions returned to former resting places.

It appears from the foregoing data and statements that this part of the work of the Agency is valuable to the people and the State. It saves money to the State by providing for children convicted of offences, without the cost of their maintenance. It recovers children from the practices and thralldom of vice by processes more kindly even than our well-ordered and salutary reformatories afford, whenever less restraint than they enjoin is sufficient to check their waywardness; and the number thus found is considerable enough to make all the attendant expense a marked economy.

As during the previous years, the court work of the Agency has been in charge of Mr. B. Berkley Johnson, who gives personal attention to the cases in Boston and immediate vicinity as far as possible, and supervision to those arising elsewhere in the State. The onerous and often disagreeable duties have been wisely and faithfully performed.

VISITATION.

This important part of the work of the Agency has been pursued systematically and diligently. The same divisions of the territory wherein the children are located, as given in my last report, have been preserved during the past year; and the same persons as therein named have been employed as Visitors, except that a change in the Visitor to the girls from the Indus-

VISITATION—CHILDREN OF 1870.

trial School at Lancaster was made by reason of the voluntary retirement of Miss Jane B. French.

The exhibition of the work will proceed with statements concerning the children remaining as subjects of visitation October 1, 1870. At that time there were fifteen hundred fifty-six (1,556) children upon the lists, viz : four hundred twenty-three (423) from the Reform School ; two hundred twenty-two (222) from the Nautical School ; one hundred four (104) from the Industrial School for girls ; three hundred eighty-nine (389) from the Primary School ; two hundred eight (208) from State Almshouse, Monson ; sixty-seven (67) from State Almshouse, Tewksbury ; fourteen (14) from State Almshouse, Bridgewater ; and one hundred twenty-nine (129) who had been taken by the Visiting Agent, technically known as Board of State Charities' children ; of these eleven hundred fifty-nine (1,159) were boys, three hundred ninety-seven (397) were girls.

Reform School.

There were out from this institution, subject to visitation, four hundred twenty-three (423) boys. Of these, one hundred forty (140) were either under indenture or on trial. Of these, there are,—

Still indentured or on trial,	.	.	.	.	.	77
Have served out their time,	.	.	.	.	.	28
Have absconded, not yet found,	.	.	.	.	.	15
Have absconded and returned,	.	.	.	.	.	12
Have been returned from place,	.	.	.	.	.	4
Have not been heard from, being in other States,	.	.	.	.	.	4

—140

More or less changes have been made of boys in place, from one place to another, for cause, but their general conduct has been satisfactory, as good as could be expected.

Forty (40) of the four hundred twenty-three (423) boys were those who had previously served out their time in places, but were still wards of the State. Of these,—

REPORT OF THE STATE VISITING AGENT.

Are doing well, ...	28
Have been arrested, ...	2
Committed to house of correction, ...	1
Reputation bad, ...	1
Died, ...	1
Were not found, ...	7
	40

Of the nineteen reported as absconded last year, there have been,—

Sent to the house of correction, ...	1
Arrested and returned, ...	8
Found elsewhere and are doing well, ...	5
Have not been found, ...	10
	19

Two hundred twenty-four (224) of the four hundred twenty-three (423) were boys who had been discharged on probation. Of these,—

Are doing well, ...	120
Have not been found, ...	21
Have removed from the State, ...	8
Have been arrested, ...	15
Sent to ship and correctional institutions, ...	23
Have a bad reputation, ...	13
Have run away from home, ...	6
Have been returned, ...	18
	224

Of the four hundred twenty-three (423) at the commencement of the year, ninety-eight (98) have been dropped from further visitation for the following reasons:—

Age, ...	50
Returned, ...	37
Sentence, ...	5

VISITATION—CHILDREN OF 1870.

Enlisted in army or navy, ...	8
Long voyages at sea, ...	2
Died, ...	1
	98

Leaving three hundred twenty-five (325) of those reported in 1870 still subject to visitation.

Nautical School.

October 1, 1870, there were two hundred twenty-two (222) boys out from this institution. Their history during the year is as follows:—

Doing well, ...	135
Returned, ...	8
State prison and houses of correction, ...	25
Arrested and fined, ...	12
Reputation bad, ...	10
Not found, ...	18
Absconded from home and place, ...	8
Died, ...	6
	222

All those are classed as “doing well,” who have not been arrested for crime or have not been notoriously idle and vicious. Of course there is a difference in behavior, ranging from excellent to very doubtful, not to say almost bad; but this number have done as well as the same number of boys in the same walks of life and with the same opportunities, who have never been, in any sense, criminals. Those committed to correctional institutions have been mostly to houses of correction: six (6) to State prison; twelve (12) have been arrested and fined in addition to those committed; eight (8) returned by their friends or by this office; and ten (10) are idlers who are objects of suspicion to the police, and who escape arrest because they are not detected in any overt acts. Eight (8) have absconded from their homes or places where they were permitted to go, and have not been found, making sixty-three (63) who

 REPORT OF THE STATE VISITING AGENT.

have not done well. Eighteen (18) who went to their friends have not been found and have probably left the State. Death has taken six (6) of them, one of whom had been in the house of correction.

Of the two hundred twenty-two (222), one hundred eight (108) are dropped from further visitation for the following reasons:—

On account of age, ...	57
Have received long sentences, ...	15
Have gone long voyages to sea, ...	6
Have enlisted in the army or navy, ...	6
Have died, ...	6
Returned, ...	18
— 108	

Those dropped on account of age had reached their twentieth year and this Agency could no longer render them any service. Those under sentence at sea, and enlisted, will be twenty-one when their present engagements are fulfilled. One hundred fourteen (114) remain subject to further visitation.

Industrial School.

At the close of last year there were reported from this institution, one hundred four (104) girls out on indentures or wages. Their history for the year is as follows:—

Are in the same places as last year, no change, ...	42
Have served out their time, returned to School and gone out on wages, ...	4
Have served out their time and gone on wages, not returning to the School, ...	5
Have served out their time and gone to friends, ...	11
Has served out time and is at School, ...	1
Have been returned and are there, ...	13
Have been returned and put out again, ...	3
Has been returned and put out twice, ...	1
Has been returned and put out and returned, ...	1

VISITATION—CHILDREN OF 1870.

Have changed places without returning, ...	3
With friends, doing badly, ...	1
Leading vicious lives, ...	3
Have run away from place and been returned to School, ...	4
Have run away from place, not found, ...	2
Have run away from place, found and located elsewhere, ...	4
Have been committed to Bridgewater Workhouse, ...	2
Has gone South to friends, ...	1
Not heard from, ...	3
	— 104

Of the forty-two (42) indentured who have not changed during the year, sixteen are with their parents or friends.

Four (4) of those on wages have made good and honorable marriages. Two (2) have married injudiciously.

Thirty of the above are dropped from further visitation :—

Being of age, ...	13
Discharged, ...	1
Under sentence at Bridgewater, ...	2
Returned to School and now there, ...	14
	— 30

Leaving seventy-four (74) still subject to visitation.

Primary School.

October 1, 1870, there were in place from this institution, and subject to visitation, three hundred eighty-nine (389) children : boys, two hundred forty-two (242) ; girls, one hundred forty-seven (147). The changes have been as follows :—

REPORT OF THE STATE VISITING AGENT.

	Boys.	Girls.
Time expired, ...	6	1
Returned, ...	9	16
Not found, ...	7	4
Died, ...	1	1
Discharged by Board of State Charities, ...	5	7
Adopted, ...	1	0
Committed to reformatory, ...	2	0
Absconded, ...	81	4
Remained in place, ...	180	114
	242	147

The Primary School being established in 1866, very few of the indentures made by that institution have expired.

Dropping sixty-nine (69), viz., forty-two (42) boys and twenty-seven (27) girls, there are remaining subject to future visitation two hundred (200) boys and one hundred twenty (120) girls. They were dropped from further visitation for the following reasons:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Time expired, ...	6	1
Returned, ...	9	16
Died, ...	1	1
Discharged by Board of State Charities, ...	5	7
Adopted, ...	1	0
Committed to reformatory, ...	2	0
Absconded, ...	18	2
	42	27

Those who have been returned will be subject to further visitation when again put out. Those committed to the Reform and Nautical Schools will hereafter be considered as belonging to those institutions.

Those absconded on this list have been gone so long and are so old that it is not considered necessary to look for them

VISITATION—CHILDREN OF 1870.

further. Those absconded recently are still kept on our list, to be found if possible.

Of the three hundred twenty (320)—two hundred (200) boys and one hundred twenty (120) girls—still remaining of the three hundred eighty-nine (389) at the beginning of this year, three hundred five (305)—one hundred eighty-seven (187) boys and one hundred eighteen (118) girls—are in place, and thirteen (13) boys and two (2) girls are at present on the list of absconded, subjects of search.

State Almshouse, Monson.

At the commencement of the year there were two hundred eight (208) children in places from this institution, placed out mostly, prior to 1866, when the Primary School was established.

Of these, one hundred twenty-five (125) were boys, eighty-three (83) were girls. The following is the schedule:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Time expired, ...	25	19	44
Absconded from place, ...	21	2	23
Returned to Almshouse, ...	0	1	1
To correctional institutions, ...	2	0	2
Not found, ...	1	5	6
Adopted, ...	2	3	5
To friends, ...	0	1	1
No change, ...	74	52	126
	125	83	208

Of those absconded from place, ten (10) have been found—five (5) of them returned or put in other places and five (5) allowed to act for themselves. Many of these children, and nearly all of the boys, were indentured until twenty-one years of age, which will account for many of the runaways; it being very difficult to retain boys on indenture after they are eighteen years old. When possible, arrangements have been made for cancelling the indenture when they have arrived at eighteen

REPORT OF THE STATE VISITING AGENT.

years of age and have become uneasy. But a very large number have remained quietly in place, where they have had a home for years.

Fifty-one (51) boys and twenty-seven (27) girls are dropped from further visitation for the following causes:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Served out time, ...	25	19	44
Absconded, ...	21	2	23
Adopted, ...	3	4	7
Discharged, ...	0	1	1
Sentenced to house of correction, ...	2	0	2
Returned, ...	0	1	1
	51	27	78

Leaving, October 1, 1871, seventy-four (74) boys and fifty-six (56) girls still in place, or one hundred thirty (130) in all, from this institution, still subject to visitation.

State Almshouse, Tewksbury.

October 1, 1870, there were sixty-seven (67) children on the records of this office, who had been put out from this institution. They are now located as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Still in place, ...	10	7	17
Not found, ...	4	2	6
Time expired, ...	15	14	29
Gone to friends, ...	0	3	3
Absconded, ...	4	1	5
Adopted, ...	1	5	6
Correctional institutions, ...	0	1	1
	34	33	67

Of those now in place, two have eloped during the year and

VISITATION—CHILDREN OF 1870.

have been placed elsewhere. Those not found were infants taken from three to five years ago, by parties evidently with the intention of bringing them up as their own, and who probably obtained them under false names and by giving their residence incorrectly. Some gave correct names but removed soon after to distant localities.

Very few of the Tewksbury children were under indenture, but were placed out without papers. Twenty-nine (29) of the sixty-seven (67) have remained a longer or shorter time in their places, many of them until eighteen, and have either gone to work on wages for their former masters or have parted from them by mutual agreement.

Three have been permitted to go to their friends. Six (6) have been legally adopted, and only one of them knows that the parties adopting are not its own parents.

One has been sentenced to the Bridgewater Workhouse, and five (5) have left for parts unknown. There are still retained upon the books of this office, subject to further visitation and advice, twenty-three (23) children—twelve (12) boys and eleven (11) girls. Of these, seventeen (17) are in place and seven (7) have not been found.

Of the forty-four (44) dropped from further visitation, there were on account of,—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Time expired, ...	17	12	29
Adopted, ...	2	4	6
Absconded, ...	5	0	5
Went to friends, ...	0	3	3
Long sentence, ...	0	1	1
	24	20	44

Those absconded were almost grown, capable of caring for themselves, and left because they had become tired of remaining in one place. Those legally adopted are dropped as no longer subject to visitation.

REPORT OF THE STATE VISITING AGENT.

State Almshouse, Bridgewater.

At the close of last year there were fourteen (14) children placed out from this institution still subject to visitation.

Of these there are,—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
In families, ...	1	5	6
Not found, ...	0	1	1
Time expired, ...	1	6	7
	2	12	14

Leaving seven (7) still subject to visitation, six being in place and one infant not found. Those in place are doing well.

Board of State Charities.

The number of children returned in my report for 1870, as taken from the courts—including twenty-two (22) classed as “outside” cases—was one hundred thirty-seven (137).

October 1, 1870, they were situated as follows:—

In Primary School, ...	24
Plummer School, ...	1
Nautical School, ...	3
Reform School, ...	4
Industrial School, ...	1
Absconded from place, ...	8
Sent to sea, ...	2
Placed with friends, ...	31
Placed in families, ...	63

— 137

Dropping the eight (8) committed to the Reform, Nautical and Industrial Schools, as being no longer the special children of the Board, one hundred twenty-nine (129) are left to be

 CHILDREN—HOW DISPOSED OF.

accounted for October 1, 1871, at which date they are situated as follows:—

In place, ...	64
With friends, ...	86
In Primary School, ...	13
Home of their own, ...	2
Dead, ...	1
Plummer School, ...	1
Committed to Nautical School, ...	5
House of Reformation for Juvenile Offenders, ...	1
Eloped from place, ...	1
from Primary School, ...	1
in 1870, not found, ...	8

— 129

The changes have been as follows:—

In 1870.	In 1871.	
At home, ...	At Nautical School, ...	1
home, ...	In place, ...	1
home, ...	Dead, ...	1
home, ...	In House of Ref. for Juv. O., ...	1
In place, ...	Married, ...	2
place, ...	At home, ...	4
place, ...	In Nautical School, ...	1
place, ...	Primary School (eloped), ...	1
place, ...	Dead, ...	1
place, ...	In Primary School, ...	2
In Primary School, ...	At place (eloped), ...	1
Primary School, ...	home, ...	1
Primary School, ...	In place, ...	8
Primary School, ...	Discharged, ...	3
At sea, ...	At Nautical School, ...	1
Eloped, ...	In place, ...	2
Eloped, ...	At Nautical School, ...	2
Eloped, ...	home, ...	1

REPORT OF THE STATE VISITING AGENT.

Of those in place, thirty-two (32)—twenty-four (24) boys and eight (8) girls—have made no change, and have given no trouble; they have good, pleasant homes, where they like and are liked by those having them in charge. Nine (9) have been changed once, for various reasons, but are now in satisfactory places. Five (5) have absconded from places and been found, and either returned to their original place or put in some other where they remain. Three (3) have left their places and have been allowed, after being found, to remain with their friends. Three have been changed three times, four (4) have been permitted to go to their friends, by agreement with the persons having them in charge, their services being no longer needed and their homes being very good. The remainder of those in place have remained with more or less unpleasantness, and it has required more or less urging and visitation to keep them in place, but there seems to be a general improvement in their conduct and contentment.

Most of those who are with their friends have done well, and have given no further trouble to the officers of the law. They are in a probationary state and know that they may be removed at any time. The power given by the law of 1870 to the Board to transfer an unmanageable child to any of the reformatory institutions, has had a beneficial effect in keeping probationary children in the right path.

Four (4) have been arrested: one for playing ball in the street, and fined; one for larceny of fruit, and discharged for want of evidence; and one, a large boy, taken by this Agency because physically unfit for any reformatory, was sent to the house of correction for three months for assault and battery; and one committed to the House of Reformation for Juvenile Offenders, Boston.

The first boy in our books, taken in 1869, remained in place two years, when his mother visited him and married his employer, thus making a permanent home for both the boy and his mother. He, being seventeen, is dropped from our books. One boy died at home and one girl at her place, where she had lived a year.

CHILDREN—HOW DISPOSED OF.

Four of our larger boys have reached the age of nineteen years, and having done well for two years, and being to all appearances permanently and well located, are dropped from observation.

Five (5) boys have been discharged by a vote of the Board of State Charities; six (6), who were not regularly committed to the Board, have been provided for by their friends and are at present doing well at home.

Of the one hundred twenty-nine (129) accounted for this year, twenty seven (27) are now crossed from our list and will not appear in subsequent reports; leaving one hundred two (102) to be accounted for in 1872. These are crossed for the following reasons:—

Have been committed to the Nautical School, . . .	5
died, ...	2
been discharged by the Board of State Charities, . . .	5
Boys who have done well and are permanently located, . . .	4
Girls who are eighteen and over and have locations of their own (two being married and having good homes), ...	4
Provided for by friends and not legally in the hands of the Board of State Charities, ...	6
Outside boy having absconded, ...	1
	— 27

Of the one hundred two (102) left on our books,—

	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.
There are in place, ...	50	13	63
are with friends, ...	20	—	20
are in Primary School, ...	13	—	13
is in H. of Reformation for Juv. Off., ...	1	—	1
in Plummer School, ...	1	—	1
have eloped from Primary School, ...	1	—	1
have eloped from place, ...	1	—	1
have eloped in 1870, ...	2	—	2
Totals, ...	89	13	102

REPORT OF THE STATE VISITING AGENT.

The following table, No. 9, gives in a summary form the figures of the preceding statements relative to the wards of the Commonwealth, October 1, 1870. It is subject to this remark, that there are thirty-five (35) more children accounted for as Board of State Charities' children than were put down in last year's report, the number then being ninety-four (94). This arises from the fact that those in the Primary School, and those eloped, were not included with the ninety-four (94) as they should have been; they are included in this table, making one hundred and twenty-nine (129), which ought to have been the number given last year instead of ninety-four (94), making the whole number accounted for fifteen hundred and fifty-six (1,556), as now appears, instead of fifteen hundred and twenty-one (1,521) as then given.

CHILDREN—TABULAR STATEMENT

TABLE No. 9.

	In place.	Time expired.	Probation: well.	Absconded.	Returned.	Not found.	Committed.	Arrested.	Reputation bad.	Runaway home.	Disch'd by Board State Charities.	Adopted.	Primary.	Dead.	Removed from State.	Outside.	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.
Reform School.	77	28	153	15	37	42	25	17	14	6	—	—	—	1	8	—	423	—	423
Nautical School.	—	—	135	—	8	18	25	12	10	8	—	—	—	6	—	—	222	—	222
Industrial School.	54	21	—	2	18	3	3	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	104	104
Primary School.	114	1	—	4	16	4	2	—	—	—	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	147	147
" "	180	6	—	31	9	7	2	—	—	—	5	1	—	1	—	—	242	—	389
Monson Almshouse.	52	19	—	2	1	5	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	125	83	208
" "	74	25	—	21	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	33	—
Tewksbury Almshouse.	7	14	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	3	5	—	—	—	—	34	—	67
" "	10	15	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	12	14
Bridgewater Almshouse.	5	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—
" "	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Board of State Charities.	13	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	14	1	—	—	111	—	129
" "	50	4	20	5	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	—	—
Totals.	637	144	308	85	89	87	63	29	28	14	21	12	14	11	8	6	1,159	397	1,556

REPORT OF THE STATE VISITING AGENT.

Of the fifteen hundred fifty-six (1,556) children subjects of visitation, October 1, 1870, four hundred sixty-one (461) were dropped from the lists October 1, 1871, as not needing further observation. One hundred fifteen (115) of those are girls, and three hundred forty-six (346) are boys, leaving ten hundred ninety-five (1,095) of the list of last year still under surveillance. Table No. 10 will show the places from whence the children now dropped went out, and why such action has been taken with them.

CHILDREN—TABULAR STATEMENT.

TABLE No. 10.

	BOYS.											GIRLS.												
	Time expired.	Returned.	Discharged by Bd. State Char.	Died.	Absconded.	Committed to Reformatories.	Committed to Prisons.	Enlisted, Army or Navy.	At sea, long voy-ages.	Of age.	Returned to Parents.	Adopted.	Totals.	Of age.	Workhouse.	Time expired.	Returned.	Died.	Discharged by Bd. State Char.	Committed to Reformatories.	Absconded.	Adopted.	Totals.	
Primary School, .	6	9	5	1	18	2	5	3	2	50	—	1	42	—	—	1	16	1	7	—	—	—	—	27
Reform School, .	—	37	—	1	—	—	15	6	6	67	—	—	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nautical School, .	—	8	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Industrial School, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	51	—	2	14	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	30
Monson Almshouse, .	25	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	27
Tewksbury Almshouse, .	17	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	24	—	1	12	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	20
Bridgewater Almshouse, .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Bd. of State Charities, .	—	—	5	1	1	5	—	—	—	—	10	—	22	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
Totals, ...	49	54	10	9	45	7	22	9	8	117	10	6	346	13	3	42	31	2	12	—	4	8	—	115

Deducting one hundred fifteen (115) girls from 508, leaves
Deducting three hundred forty-six (346) boys from 1,048, leaves
Still subject to visitation of those out October 1, 1870,

393	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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Deducting one hundred fifteen (115) girls from 508, leaves

Deducting three hundred forty-six (346) boys from 1,048, leaves

Still subject to visitation of those out October 1, 1870, ... 1,095

REPORT OF THE STATE VISITING AGENT.

The ten hundred ninety-five (1,095) remaining subjects of visitation belong to institutions as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.
Primary School, ...	200	120	320
Reform School, ...	325	—	325
Nautical School, ...	114	—	114
Industrial School, ...	—	74	74
Monson Almshouse, ...	74	56	130
Tewksbury Almshouse, ...	12	11	23
Bridgewater Almshouse, ...	1	6	7
Board of State Charities, ...	89	13	102
Totals, ...	815	280	1,095

The preceding statements and tables are as full a recital of the facts concerning the children subject to visitation at the beginning of the year as can well be given without introducing the personal history of each child by a transcript of our records. It is believed that the statements are more complete than any before presented concerning the wards of the Commonwealth outside of its institutions, and especial attention is invited to them as containing facts of importance and interest.

It is now in order to consider those placed out, indentured or released on probation from the various institutions and by the Board of State Charities during the past year. Six hundred twenty-nine (629) have gone out by the various ways, during the year. Five hundred thirty-two (532) of these are subjects of visitation, and are added to the list of those remaining from the previous year. They will be referred to in their order.

Reform School, 1871.

There were released from this institution during the year, on probation, to live with parents or friends, eighty-three (88). Of these,—

VISITATION—CHILDREN OF 1871.

Have been visited, are doing well, ...	59
been returned, ...	2
been recommitted, ...	1
been sent to house of correction, ...	2
not been doing well, ...	3
been recently released and not visited, ...	16
	83

Crossing off, returned 2, recommitted 1, and on long sentence 1, there are subject to visitation seventy-nine (79) on probation placed out during the year.

There were indentured or placed out on trial in families, ninety-five (95). Of these,—

Have been returned by master or from elopement, ...	29
absconded and not been found, ...	13
been transferred from first place to another, ...	9
not been visited, ...	4
remained in place and found doing well, ...	40
	95

Deducting the twenty-nine (29) returned, 66 remain subject to visitation, placed out this year. Making still subject to visitation, placed out during the year,—

On probation, ...	79
In families, ...	66
	145

Nautical School.

There have been released and placed out on probation from this School ninety-nine (99) boys.

They were situated September 30, 1871, as follows:—

Doing well, ...	52
Returned to School, ...	3
Committed to house of correction, ...	3

REPORT OF THE STATE VISITING AGENT.

Arrested and fined, ...	5
Navy, ...	1
Bad reputation, ...	9
Died, ...	1
Not visited (gone out recently), ...	21
Absconded from place, ...	4
	99

Of these, four (4) have been dropped on account of age, leaving ninety-five (95) still subject to visitation.

Industrial School.

Indentured, no change, ...	80
“ returned, ...	8
“ absconded, returned, ...	1
“ absconded, not found, ...	1
“ absconded, married, ...	1
“ to two places, ...	3
On wages, ...	15
“ returned, ...	2
Gone to friends, having served indentures, ...	5
Gone to friends and died, ...	1
	67
Deduct—returned, 10 ; died, 1, ...	11
	56
Leaving	56

subject to visitation who have gone out this year.

Primary School.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Placed in families, ...	107	45	152
Returned by master and voluntarily, ...	23	13	36
Absconded and returned, ...	4	—	4
not found, ...	2	—	2
Discharged by the Board of State Charities, ...	2	1	3
In place September 30, 1871, ...	76	31	107
	107	45	152

VISITATION—CHILDREN OF 1871.

This includes those who have been returned and placed out again within the year. In addition to this there have been placed out from the Primary School and almshouses, seventeen (17) boys and eleven (11) girls—twenty-eight (28)—who were placed there by the Board of State Charities and are included in the statement of Board of State Charities' children placed out. Deducting,—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Returned, ...	27	13	40
Discharged, ...	2	1	3
	29	14	43

from one hundred fifty-two (152), leaves one hundred nine (109), or seventy-eight (78) boys and thirty-one (31) girls, still subject to visitation placed out this year.

State Almshouse, Bridgewater.

Two girls have been placed out from this institution and one is still in place. The other has been returned to the institution.

State Almshouse, Tewksbury.

Two infants have been placed out from this almshouse during the past year. They will probably be adopted.

Board of State Charities.

One hundred twenty-eight (128) children, eighty-six (86) boys and forty-two (42) girls, have been taken from the courts the past year.

October 1, 1871, they are located as follows :—

REPORT OF THE STATE VISITING AGENT.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
In families, ...	33	26	59
With friends, ...	12	3	15
In Primary School, ...	35	10	45
Absconded, ...	5	1	6
Bridgewater Workhouse, ...	—	1	1
Industrial School, ...	—	1	1
Discharged by Board of State Charities, ...	1	—	1
	86	42	128

Of those absconded, three (3) escaped from the Primary School, one from this office, and two—one boy and one girl—absconded from place. The boy has not been heard from, the girl went to friends in Maine.

The principal changes have been as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
In four places, ...	1	—	1
three places, ...	1	2	3
two places, ...	3	6	9
From place to Primary School, ...	1	2	3
Primary School to place, ...	9	2	11
place to Bridgewater Workhouse, ...	—	1	1
place to Industrial School, ...	—	1	1
	15	14	29

Three (3) are to be dropped from further consideration as Board of State Charities' children:—

VISITATION—CHILDREN OF 1871.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Discharged, ...	1	—	1
Industrial School, ...	—	1	1
Bridgewater Workhouse, ...	—	1	1
	1	2	3

Leaving one hundred twenty-five (125), or eighty-five (85) boys and forty (40) girls, taken in 1870 still subject to visitation.

Table No. 11 is a summary statement concerning the six hundred twenty-nine (629) children who went out from the institutions or through the Board of State Charities during the year, and their situation at its close.

REPORT OF THE STATE VISITING AGENT.

TABLE No. 11.

[illegible]

VISITATION—CHILDREN OF 1871.

Ninety-six (96) of the six hundred twenty-nine (629) children placed out in 1870-71 have been dropped from further observation, as will appear in Table No. 12, with the causes for such action; leaving, as already stated, five hundred thirty-three (533) of the number as subjects of visitation.

TABLE No. 12.

	BOYS.					GIRLS.				
	Returned.	Sentenced.	Of age.	Discharged.	Total.	Returned.	Died.	Discharged.	Sentenced.	Total.
Reform School, . .	32	1	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	-
Nautical School, . .	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial School, . .	-	-	-	-	-	10	1	-	-	11
Primary School, . .	27	-	-	2	29	13	-	1	-	14
Monson Almshouse, . .	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Tewksbury Almshouse, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bridgewater Almshouse, . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Bd. of State Charities, . .	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	2
Totals, ...	59	1	4	4	68	24	1	1	2	28

To the ten hundred ninety-five (1,095) subjects of visitation that remained from the list of the previous year at the beginning of the year, has been added the five hundred thirty-three (533) that have become such since October 1, 1870: together they make sixteen hundred twenty-eight (1,628) the present number of the wards of the State on the visitation list of the Agency, or four hundred nine (409) girls and twelve hundred nineteen (1,219) boys.

REPORT OF THE STATE VISITING AGENT.

TABLE No. 13.

	BOYS.			GIRLS.			Grand Total, Oct. 1, 1871.
	1870.	1871.	Total	1870.	1871.	Total	
Reform School, . .	325	145	470	-	-	-	470
Nautical School,. .	114	95	209	-	-	-	209
Industrial School, .	-	-	-	74	56	130	130
Primary School,. .	200	78	278	120	81	151	429
Monson Almshouse, .	74	-	74	56	-	56	130
Bridgewater Almsh'se,	1	-	1	6	1	7	8
Tewksbury Almshouse,	12	1	13	11	1	12	25
Bd. of State Charities,	89	85	174	13	40	53	227
Totals, . . .	815	404	1,219	280	129	409	1,628

The location of these children appears in Table No. 14, here introduced.

LOCATION OF CHILDREN.

TABLE No. 14.

	Reform School.	Nautical School.	Industrial Sch'l.	Primary School.	Board of State Charities.	Menson Alms-house.	Tewksbury Alms-house.	Bridgewater Alms-house.	TOTALS.
Suffolk, ...	80	46	20	1	26	-	1	2	176
Essex, ...	58	26	6	5	17	-	6	-	118
Middlesex, . . .	67	34	36	6	18	1	7	-	169
Norfolk, ...	20	11	2	2	8	-	-	-	43
Plymouth, . . .	12	11	2	-	5	-	2	1	33
Bristol, ...	20	10	5	1	9	1	-	-	46
Barnstable, . . .	9	4	-	-	3	-	-	1	17
Dukes, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nantucket, . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Worcester, . . .	83	21	38	47	24	12	-	-	225
Berkshire, . . .	12	7	-	23	3	10	-	-	55
Franklin, ...	6	1	2	39	7	8	-	-	63
Hampshire, . . .	12	1	-	53	7	15	-	-	88
Hampden, ...	15	7	2	117	20	47	-	2	210
Connecticut, . . .	3	1	3	85	4	22	1	-	119
New Hampshire, .	12	2	7	2	1	2	5	1	32
Maine, ...	2	3	3	-	2	-	1	-	11
Vermont, ...	1	1	-	15	-	2	-	1	20
Rhode Island, . .	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	4
Other States, . . .	4	4	2	7	2	8	-	-	27
Uncertain, ...	53	18	1	25	10	2	2	-	111
Primary School, . .	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	60
Totals, ...	470	209	130	429	227	130	25	8	1,628

 REPORT OF THE STATE VISITING AGENT.

The question is often asked by those who contemplate taking children, "Do not these children all run away?" A glance at the table will show that there still remain in place, of those out on trial or indentured one year ago,—

From the Reform School, ...	55 per cent.
Industrial School, ...	51 "
Primary School, ...	75 "
Monson Almshouse, ...	60 "
Tewksbury Almshouse, ...	25 "
Bridgewater Almshouse, ...	43 "
Board of State Charities, ...	66 "

Or that of the whole number out, 61 per cent. are still in place.

Terms of service were completed as follows during the year:

Reform School, ...	20 per cent.
Industrial School, ...	20 "
Primary School, ...	14½ "
Monson Almshouse, ...	21 "
Tewksbury Almshouse, ...	4½ "
Bridgewater Almshouse, ...	50 "
Board of State Charities, ...	8 "

The Primary School being created in 1866 and the Visiting Agency in 1869, but a few children placed out by such authority have yet arrived at majority, or the expiration of the term of service.

There have absconded from place, that went out from,—

Reform School, ...	19 per cent.
Industrial School, ...	2 "
Primary School, ...	9 "
Monson Almshouse, ...	11 "
Tewksbury Almshouse, ...	7 "
Bridgewater Almshouse, ...	0 "
Board of State Charities, ...	5 "
Or in the total number, ...	8 "

 CHILDREN—PER CENT ABSCONDED AND IN PLACE.

There were returned from place,—

To the Reform School, ...	4	per cent.
Industrial School, ...	17	"
Primary School	6	"
Monson Almshouse, ...	1	"
Tewksbury Almshouse, ...	0	"
Bridgewater Almshouse, ...	0	"
Or in the whole, ...	9	"

without including the Board of State Charities' children, as there has been no institution to which they could be returned. About five per cent. have been thrown back on our hands and have been provided for in other ways and places.

It is pertinent to remark, in connection with these statements, that the fact of elopement from place is not to be taken as proof of the child's unworthiness, or even that he or she is actually wrong in eloping; such action on the part of the child is sometimes provoked by abuse and sometimes by the bearing of the person with whom the child is placed. Escape is generally the first and oftentimes the only mode of redress that suggests itself to the mind of the child for any real or fancied injustice, and it is to them the relief of discontent. The element of incompatibility is not always discovered until after a trial of the child and master together; and if not discovered in time and the remedy applied the child seeks relief in flight. Many good people with whom children are placed fail to see beyond the outward manifestations of the children, and do not perceive the spirit that is within them, and therefore do not adapt themselves to the child or allow the lawful exercise of his or her inclinations and desires. Many elopements are due to these failures. The more frequent are visits to the children, the more thoroughly are they known to us; and the better the persons having them in charge are understood, the less frequent will be escapes.

Section two of the law of the Agency, which requires that the Agent "shall, as often as once a year, visit, by himself or an assistant, all children maintained wholly or in part by the

REPORT OF THE STATE VISITING AGENT.

State, or who have been indentured or placed in charge of a person by any State institution, board or officer of the Commonwealth, or under any provisions of this Act," has been complied with, unless a failure to see such elopers as could not be found is a non-compliance. Very many have been visited several times. Visits have been made as often as possible and whenever there was special cause for them. The children have been found generally doing well during the year; better than in either of the preceding years of the Agency. Some cases of abuse and injustice have occurred which were remedied or redressed so far as they could be. The visitors have generally been welcomed by those having the children, and always so by them. The best of the persons who have the wards of the State in their charge are cordial in their reception of the visitors and accept the services of the Agency with pleasure as advantageous to them and beneficial to the children. Among those exhibiting aversion to our visits is usually found the most need of supervision. There is, so far as I know, no objection raised to the system of visitation or to its exercise, while commendations of it are numerous and decided. The advantages of such a visitation as the law enjoins are manifest upon the statement of the duties; they are demonstrated by its operations and results. It carries all the benefits of competent friendship to the child. It adds the value of an assistant to the worthy master or mistress in the care of the child, and is a restraint upon unjust ones. "It is a terror to evil-doers, and a praise to them that do well."

Reference in this connection must be made to the visitation and oversight of the "*probationers*" from the courts which the Agency maintains and exercises. They are only constructively wards of the State, but the supervision is in the spirit of the law and is clearly allowable, if not ordered, by section eight of the Visiting Agency Act, which provides for a notice to the Agent when complaint is made, and says he "shall have an opportunity to investigate the case, attend the trial and protect the interest of *or otherwise provide for such child.*"

This work is pursued somewhat differently from the regular visitation of the Agency. When the child is put on probation

VISITATION OF PROBATIONERS.

by the court, he or she is supplied with the card of this Agency, whereon is inscribed the name of the child, the residence, charge, court, time of hearing, when to report, employment and remarks, and is requested to appear at this office every Saturday or fortnightly, if in Boston or its vicinity, as most are, during the probationary period, and to report their conduct. The attendance of such probationers at the office during the early hours of Saturday afternoon is often quite numerous, and their tidy appearance and cheerful looks generally betoken well-doing. They often bring certificates from teachers, employers and other persons showing how they have conducted themselves during the intervals of their visits to us. Meanwhile, by visits to their homes and by inquiries of truant and police officers and other persons, we know for ourselves how they have behaved.

As auxiliary to our efforts in this direction we have invited the aid of designated persons in the various Catholic parishes of Boston and vicinity, and the Young Men's Christian Association and Young Men's Christian Union. The various Catholic parishes have appointed committees from each, to whom is assigned the friendly care of such probationary children as come within their districts. We furnish from time to time to the chairman of their central committee lists of those put on probation, with the term of probation, the nature of the offence committed and the places of residence. These lists are divided among the committees of the several parishes and they become visitors to the children and their homes, with the offices of religion and good-will, to restrain them from future wrong-doing, and encourage them to do well. Similar work will be undertaken by the associations to which I have referred, whenever any such youths come within the fields of their operations.

When the probationers are remote from Boston and there are but few in any one place, we invite to watchfulness over them officers and philanthropic persons. In all communities are found, among the police and the citizens, persons who take pleasure in assisting the unfortunate, and even the wayward, to do well.

When the probationary period is ended, the child goes again before the court, and the Visiting Agent or his assistant reports

REPORT OF THE STATE VISITING AGENT.

their conduct during the time to the judge. If it has been unexceptional he orders the complaint dismissed ; if for reasons it appears best to extend the term of probation, that is done, and the oversight described is continued. The police officers are charged by the judge to bring immediately before him for sentence, without a new hearing, all probationers doing badly during their term.

The large per cent., more than ninety, of probationers that have been kept from at least overt acts of wrong-doing, furnishes encouragement for continuance in this line of effort.

The regular visitation has been performed by G. M. Fisk of Palmer, in the western division ; B. B. Vassall of Worcester, in the central division ; G. H. Hull of Saugus, in the eastern division ; and A. G. Hart of Fall River, in the southern division ; and the other work of the Agency in the respective divisions has been given to those gentlemen.

Mr. Vassall has had general oversight of the visitation and the records. He and the other gentlemen named have given the Agency and the Commonwealth excellent service.

The visitor to the girls indentured and placed out from the Industrial School for Girls at Lancaster, is nominated by the Visiting Agent and approved by the trustees of the School, and paid out of its appropriation ; therefore that visitation is considered distinct from the general visitation. Our knowledge of the girls from that School is not as complete as of the other wards of the State. Yet it is becoming more full.

Mrs. Mary A. Fay of Worcester, has performed the duties of visitor since the resignation of Miss French, in a faithful and judicious manner.

The visitation and oversight of the probationers of the courts rather belong to the court branch of the Agency's work, and is mainly under the supervision of Mr. Johnson.

INVESTIGATIONS PRECEDENT TO THE RELEASE OF CHILDREN.

Statements under this head include the investigation of applications for the discharge, adoption, release on probation and the indenture of children from the State institutions, and of those under the care of the Board of State Charities. The

INVESTIGATIONS PRECEDENT TO RELEASE OF CHILDREN.

language of the statute is, "no child shall be indentured, adopted or taken in charge of any person, from a State institution, until notice of an application therefor has been given to said Agent; and his report in writing, made after investigation into the propriety thereof, is filed with such institution. And all applications for the release or discharge of any children so indentured or placed in charge of persons, shall be given to said Agent for his report in like manner."

The connection of the Visiting Agency with the children in the State institutions, and its business with the institutions themselves, is mainly by these investigations. Although the second section of the Act, wherein it is made his duty as often as once a year to "visit all children maintained wholly or in part by the State," and to "inquire into the condition of such children," &c., gives him access to all within the institution, his duties have no administrative application to them while they are therein; that power finds its exercise with and over those who are without. The field of the Agency is chiefly outside of institutional limits, and its duties are intended to complement those belonging to the institutions.

By these investigations it brings outside facts to the knowledge of those therein in charge, which, added to the information originally possessed by them, completes the data necessary to have as a basis of action when applications for release are presented for consideration.

As these applications arise at all times and from various quarters, they generally must receive especial attention: the investigations which they involve cannot often be made in connection with other work, because frequently they are to be made at times and in places when and where other business does not call us. It is not safe to report on our imperfect knowledge of facts. An unwise disposal of children is generally due to a lack of thoroughness in investigating applications for their discharge, indenture, &c. Every day's experience shows that this duty of investigation must not be slightly performed, as all the good gained in the institutions or by the care of the State may be lost, or preserved and made to grow into a better life by a bad or good location outside.

REPORT OF THE STATE VISITING AGENT.

The rule of the office is, whenever application is received for investigation, to go to the place offered for the child and examine the situation and surroundings, and into the character and habits of the person or persons to whose care it is proposed to have the child go; any examination less complete than this is usually found unreliable, and action based thereon is generally unfortunate.

The whole number of investigations made,—other than those in cases of children going out upon indenture or to places from the Reform, Nautical and Primary Schools,—was four hundred ninety-seven (497). Four hundred seventy-seven (477) went from the schools named to places; in those cases there was actual or constructive investigations, actual ones not being needed in every instance, as the parties to whom the children went had had other children from the institutions and therefore were known to us or were otherwise satisfactorily known to the Agency or the officers of the institutions.

The following table will show the facts in a condensed form :

TABLE NO. 15.—*Investigations arising upon Applications for Release, Indenture, &c.*

	Favorable.	Unfavorable.	Total.
From State Reform School (for release by friends), . . .	73	52	125
State Nautical School (for release by friends), . . .	70	35	105
State Industrial School (for release by friends), . . .	32	9	41
State Primary School (for release by friends), . . .	27	33	60
House of Reformation for Juvenile Offenders, . . .	—	2	2
By friends for release of children in place, . . .	11	9	20
friends for return of children taken by Visiting Agent, . .	1	3	4
For adoption of State Almshouse children, . . .	4	1	5
On complaints from masters that children were doing badly, and from children's friends that they were badly treated, . .	—	—	*31
Of parties for service of girls from Industrial School, . .	61	2	63
parties for release from indenture, . . .	—	—	30
Application of friends to return girls to Industrial School, .	—	—	2
Investigations of improper places, . . .	—	—	2
Special investigations, not covered by above, . . .	—	—	7
	—	—	497

* Of these complaints, 15 proved true, 16 untrue.

SEEKING OUT SUITABLE PERSONS TO TAKE CHILDREN.

To the above number is to be added the investigations of places, made in relation to the 477 children placed out and indentured from the Reform School, Nautical School and Primary School.

SEEKING OUT SUITABLE PERSONS TO TAKE CHILDREN.

Although this is a duty of the Agent, distinctly named in the law, its performance is not a distinct work, but is interwoven with the investigation of applications for children and with the visitation of them. A separate chapter is hardly needed for its exhibition in this Report.

The applicants for children are generally more numerous than are the children fit to go out, and therefore the seeking "out of suitable persons" to take them is done in a great measure by investigating the applications received for children, and selecting from the applicants the "suitable persons."

This method is best applied in cases of girls, because there is a much greater number of applicants for girls than for boys and a less number of girls to provide for, and therefore the discrimination that can be exercised fully amounts to the process of seeking.

The seeking that it is necessary to do is done in connection with visitation, and suitable persons are found in this manner to take children who were never applicants for them.

The statement in these pages of investigations made, may be taken in its favorable reports as the record of suitable persons sought out, and the notice to the institutions of fit places for children developed by the investigations as a report of them.

I am of opinion that in the future more than in the present the comprehensive purpose of the law concerning the segregation of children will be realized, and that the policy of "seeking out suitable persons to adopt, take charge of, educate and maintain children arrested for offences," &c., will have more ample illustration by and by.

The higher motives involved in such action as the law contemplates, on the part of persons to be sought, are not yet largely developed among men; and we must, for awhile longer at least,

REPORT OF THE STATE VISITING AGENT.

accept the best of those who take children for an advantage personal to them rather than to the child.

Our records, however, do show the names of some persons who have taken and keep very undesirable children for the good they can do them.

CHILDREN ADOPTED.

The authority for action by this Agency in "relation to the adoption of children" is found in sections 3 and 4 of chapter 310, Acts of 1871. The language is:—

SECTION 3. If either parent is unknown, or adjudged hopelessly insane, or imprisoned in the state prison or a house of correction under sentence for a term not less than three years, or has wilfully deserted and neglected to provide proper care and maintenance for such child for one year next preceding the date of the petition, or suffered such child to be supported by any charitable institution incorporated by law, or as a pauper by any city or town or by the state, for more than one year continuously prior to the petition, the consent of such parent shall not be required: *provided*, the visiting agent of the board of state charities shall in writing consent to such adoption.

SECTION 4. If both parents are dead, the guardian, if any, and if there is no guardian, said visiting agent and the next of kin in this state, may give such consent.

Ten (10) cases under the law have come before this office since its passage, May 18, for investigation with a view to consent. The cases were received by the Agency before the presentation of them to the probate court, and my consent was endorsed upon the petition to the court, with a statement of some of the facts upon which it was based. All the applications received examinations which discovered the histories of the children, gained some knowledge of their parents and information concerning the petitioners for adoption. All facts of the investigations are spread upon the records of the Agency, especially prepared for the purpose.

CHILDREN SUPPORTED BY CITIES AND TOWNS.

CHILDREN SUPPORTED BY CITIES AND TOWNS.

The legislature of 1871—by an Act, chapter 370—provided that semi-annual returns be made to this office by overseers of the poor, concerning minor children over four years old supported by cities and towns, and that the returns shall contain such information respecting such children as may be prescribed by the Board of State Charities.

The information that the Board prescribed is the registered number, name, color, date of birth, sex, birthplace, place of settlement; whether able to perform labor; defective in body, sane, insane or idiotic; when last registered as paupers; where supported, in almshouse or elsewhere; parents or nearest relatives, condition and residence—with general remarks; and, in reports subsequent to the first, the disposal and manner of it are requested.

The Act also makes applicable, in its second section, the provisions of sections 2, 3 and 4 of the Visiting Agency Act, chapter 359, Acts of 1870.

Blank returns suggesting the information required were sent to all the cities and towns from this office after the passage of the Act, and the returns from the overseers soon began to come in. Some of the requirements were not fully understood at first, and explanations were asked and given.

There has been apparently a cheerful compliance with the law, except in one instance. The provisions of the law have not yet had full application. It appears from the investigations made, and the returns received, that most cities and towns endeavor to place their dependent children out in families and to trades; a few make no effort to do so. Several of the towns send their small children to the Little Wanderer's Home in Boston. Most of the children of suitable ages in the almshouses are sent to the public schools. Some towns maintain schools at the almshouses. Some children are retained for their services. Several towns adopt the policy of assistance at home, —or out-of-door relief, as it is called,—with the purpose of keeping families out of the almshouse.

REPORT OF THE STATE VISITING AGENT.

It also appears that there are instances of the long residence of children in almshouses who are able to work and support themselves. One boy, now 17 years old, has been nine years in the almshouse; one of 15, seven years; one of 14, nine years; one of 12, all his life; and a number have lived therein four, five or six years.

The following table will show the main facts of the returns received:—

TABLE NO. 16.—*Children under control of Overseers of the Poor between the Ages of 1 and 17 years.*

Number of towns and cities reporting,		238
of towns and cities not reporting,		102
		840

Number of towns and cities reporting children under care,		126
Number of towns and cities reporting no children under care,		112
		238

Number of children under control, 508.

These are situated as follows, viz. :—

Supported in almshouses,		382
in families,		76
on indentures,		45
in Idiotic School,		3
in Blind Asylum,		1
in Insane Asylum,		1
		508
Boys,		306
Girls,		202
		508
One year old,		8
Two years,		5
Three years,		8
Four years,		27

 CORRESPONDENCE, PERSONS EMPLOYED, EXPENSES.

Five years,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	81
Six years,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28
Seven years,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	84
Eight years,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	88
Nine years,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	44
Ten years,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	52
Eleven years,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	49
Twelve years,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28
Thirteen years,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	48
Fourteen years,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	81
Fifteen years,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18
Sixteen years,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20
Seventeen years,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20
Ages not stated,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	89

 508

Average age stated, $9\frac{7}{11}$ years.

Idiotic,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	80
Defective in body,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28
Insane,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Blind,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Illegitimate,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	88
Fathers dead,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	120
Mothers dead,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	60
Of those in almshouses reported as able to labor,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	197

CORRESPONDENCE, PERSONS EMPLOYED, EXPENSES.

The correspondence has been six thousand four hundred thirty-nine (6,439) communications received; five thousand three hundred sixteen (5,316) written.

There have been employed throughout the year eight persons beside the Agent.

The correspondence, the records and copying of the Agency have fully employed Mr. Henry A. Smith, Mrs. Jennie L. Thomas and Miss Minnie B. Hobbs during the year. Their services have been very acceptable.

REPORT OF THE STATE VISITING AGENT.

Salaries, ...	\$11,760 93
Putting out, returning and care of children, . . .	584 80
Travel, ...	1,484 55
Postage, telegraphing and expressage, . . .	167 45
Stationery, record books and blanks, . . .	207 41
Atlas, dictionary and paper, ...	36 90
Printing and advertising, ...	79 71
Clothing for children, ...	27 22
Arrest of runaways, ...	148 75
Miscellaneous, ...	87 67
	\$14,585 39

The above statement gives the cost of the Agency to the State, and the foregoing pages show some of its accomplishments and its worth to those with whom it deals. It has a value other than to the people themselves, and, as a means of temporal salvation, one that intimately concerns the treasury of the State. Although its value as a means of saving children from lives of vice and dependence is of paramount consideration,—there is economy and money in such saving,—its direct and immediate saving of money to the Commonwealth may well be taken into account in estimating its worth.

The following statement will show that more than twice the cost of the Agency to the State is saved by its work.

The report of the Board of State Charities for 1869–70, page xxviii., shows the average length of time juveniles remain in State institutions, with the average weekly cost of maintenance, upon the basis of the last five years, as follows, viz. :—

		Weekly Cost.
State Reform School, ...	2.51 years,	\$3 39
Industrial School, ...	1.72 “	2 92
Nautical School, ...	.95 “	3 79
Primary School, ...	2.16 “	1 93

In 1870–71 the Visiting Agent took one hundred twenty-eight (128) children, who would have been disposed of as follows, viz :—

ECONOMY OF THE AGENCY.

State Reform School (fifty-six), ...	56
State Nautical School (twenty-nine), . . .	29
Industrial School (forty-three), ...	43
	128

These remaining in the public institutions the average length of time, as per above table, the cost of their commitments and maintenance would have been,—

Fifty-six in State Reform School, ...	.\$23,982 11
Twenty-nine in State Nautical School, . . .	7,361 65
Forty-three in State Industrial School, . . .	11,452 58
Total, ...	.\$42,796 34

The average number of the children taken by the Visiting Agent and placed in the Primary School for the past two years may be called forty-two (42). The expense of these upon the basis of the same table, adding that of the two who have been committed to the reformatories, would be . . . \$9,427 98
Deducting this from the amount above given, and

it will show as a net saving, ...	33,368 46
Less the amount paid out for “ putting out, return- ing and care of children,”	582 00

And the actual saving is, ...	.\$32,786 46
-------------------------------------	--------------

Recapitulation.

Number in institutions September 30, 1869, . .	1,008
in institutions September 30, 1870, . . .	952
in institutions September 30, 1871, . . .	902
Admitted to Primary School, 1870, ...	245
to Primary School, 1871, ...	192
Committed to reformatories, 1869, ...	368
to reformatories, 1870, ...	250
to reformatories, 1871, ...	229
Returned from places and escaped, 1870, . .	130
from places and escaped, 1871, ...	177

REPORT OF THE STATE VISITING AGENT.

Released on probation or discharged, 1871, . . .	203
on indenture, trial or wages, 1871, . . .	371
Cases before courts 1871, ...	1,463
Placed on probation 1871, ...	456
Convictions 1871, ...	1,167
Daily arraignments, ...	4½
Children subject to visitation August 1, 1869, . .	2,316
subject to visitation September 30, 1870, .	1,556
subject to visitation September 30, 1871, .	1,628
Communications received, ...	6,439
written, ...	5,316

Amount expended on children taken by Board of State Charities, ...	\$582 00
Cost of same in institutions would have been, .	\$42,796 34
Less the cost of those committed to institutions, \$9,427.98, and the amount actually paid out, \$582, ...	10,009 98
Total amount saved, ...	\$32,786 46

CONCLUSION.

In reading this Report it must be observed that the Agency has done a large amount of work during the year, that a good degree of success has attended its operations and that its results have been salutary and economical. By its benefit has come to many children and people, and money has been saved to the State, immediately and prospectively. The work of the Agency is in harmony with that of the various institutions of the State and the charitable and reformatory system of the Commonwealth.

It would be very advantageous, in carrying out the practice and policy of taking children from the courts and placing them in families, to have a place of temporary detention for them at the command of this Agency, wherein the children taken for families could be better prepared to enter them, by processes of cleanliness and general preparation. The Primary School at Monson aids in this respect in cases of children intended

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

for that section of the State. Something of this kind is wanted in Boston or vicinity.

I am of opinion, to repeat in substance the remarks in last year's report, that graduated indentures would be better than the fixed ones now made when a child is bound out. An arrangement by which the amount to be paid the child could be fixed at the beginning of each year, for the year, would be an improvement on the present method of fixing the amount at the beginning of the term of indenture for the whole time. Considerable discontent grows up in the last years of indenture on account of what seems to be insufficient pay, when compared with the amount that the boy could get if freed from indenture. The early years of the term, during which the indenture was costly to the master, are forgotten by the boy, and cannot be made to appear to him as an offset for the small amount to be paid by and by.

The pressing want in the State is reformatories for minors, both boys and girls, over sixteen years of age who have been convicted of offences. The School Ship is the only place known as a reformatory to which boys over sixteen years can be sent, and there is none for girls above that age. The magistrates will not send juvenile offenders to houses of correction if they can avoid it. There are many minors convicted of offences above the ages which exclude from reformatories who might be successfully dealt with therein. An institution to which offenders between the ages of fifteen and twenty could be sent and taught trades is greatly needed. It might be self-supporting, or nearly so, and therefore not costly to the State, and at the same time fitting the subjects of restraint with trades to go out again into the world, the possession of which would do very much towards keeping them in the path of well-doing. Much of the juvenile offence arises from the lack of trades with those offenders old enough to work; oftentimes stealing is almost necessary to prevent the starvation of tradeless children, as they can only work in the ways of unskilled labor, which are always crowded and often closed, and therefore afford them but little opportunity for earning therein their daily bread, which they must have.

REPORT OF THE STATE VISITING AGENT.

The want here noticed, in cases of girls may be met in part by permitting admission to the Industrial School at Lancaster of those under seventeen years of age, instead of limiting to sixteen as now.

Section 6 of the Visiting Agency Act should be repealed, in order that all visitors may hold the same relation to this Agency. The section makes an exception in favor of the State Industrial School, and practically limits visitation by women to girls placed out therefrom. They are only one-fourth of the number of girls subject to visitation. The remaining three-fourths, as the law now is, must, as a matter of necessity and economy, be visited by the men visitors, although there are many cases arising among the girls placed out from the Primary School, and by the Board of State Charities, that could advantageously receive the attention of a female visitor. All girls should be visited by a lady; and all could be in the absence of that section.

I desire to express my thanks to the members of the Board of State Charities and to the superintendents and officers of the several State institutions, for their courtesy and consideration in all ways of official and personal intercourse; also to the officers of the Temporary Home, Chardon Street, Boston, for many and valuable favors received from them.

Thanks are due to the officers of the Eastern; Boston and Maine; Fitchburg; Boston and Albany; Old Colony; Boston, Clinton and Fitchburg; Cape Cod; Taunton Branch; Vermont and Massachusetts; Worcester and Nashua; Connecticut River; Providence and Worcester; New Bedford and Taunton; Boston, Hartford and Erie; Cheshire and Ashuelot; Boston, Barre and Gardner; Framingham and Lowell, and the New London Northern Railroads, for favors received.

Very respectfully,

GARDINER TUFTS,
Visiting Agent.

APPENDIX TO SECRETARY'S REPORT.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

PART FIRST.—THE PRISON ABSTRACT.

A.—COMMITMENTS, CRIMES, DISCHARGES, ETC.

TABLE X.—Classification of Prisoners in the State Committed during the Year ending September 30, 1871.

	JAILS.			HOUSES OF CORRECTION.			Totals at County Prisons for year.	HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.		
	Six months end-ing Mar. 31, '71.	Six months end-ing Sept. 30, '71.	Year.	Six months end-ing Mar. 31, '71.	Six months end-ing Sept. 30, '71.	Year.		Six months end-ing Mar. 31, '71.	Six months end-ing Sept. 30, '71.	Year.
Number of Commitments, ...	3,968	4,050	8,018	3,053	3,142	6,195	14,213	1,853	2,101	3,954
Males, ...	3,559	3,573	7,132	2,575	2,674	5,249	12,381	785	946	1,731
Females, ...	409	477	886	478	468	946	1,832	1,068	1,155	2,223
Average number of Prisoners, ...	—	—	473.85	—	—	1,328.74	1,800.59	—	—	501
Persons Committed, ...	3,510	3,325	6,835	2,724	2,521	5,245	12,080	1,538	1,443	2,981
Males, ...	3,142	2,939	6,081	2,284	2,138	4,422	10,503	691	695	1,386
Females, ...	368	386	754	440	383	823	1,577	847	748	1,595
Adults, ...	2,868	2,726	5,594	2,291	2,181	4,472	10,066	1,399	1,305	2,704
Males, ...	2,555	2,396	4,951	1,907	1,843	3,750	8,701	625	624	1,249
Females, ...	313	330	643	384	338	722	1,365	774	681	1,455
Minors, ...	642	599	1,241	433	340	773	2,014	139	138	277
Males, ...	587	543	1,130	377	295	672	1,802	66	71	137
Females, ...	55	56	111	56	45	101	212	73	67	140
Committed under 15 years of age, ...	40	73	113	6	3	9	122	—	—	—
Males, ...	38	67	105	6	3	9	114	—	—	—
Females, ...	2	6	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	—

PRISONERS COMMITTED, 1871.

White,	3,398	3,207	6,595	2,609	2,455	5,064	11,659	1,518	1,480	2,948
Males,	3,031	2,837	6,868	2,192	2,078	4,270	10,138	679	686	1,365
Females,	357	370	727	417	377	794	1,521	839	744	1,583
Colored,	122	118	240	115	66	181	421	20	13	83
Males,	111	102	213	92	60	152	365	12	9	21
Females,	11	16	27	23	6	29	56	8	4	12
Natives of this State,	1,140	1,067	2,207	689	624	1,313	8,520	247	280	527
Males,	1,055	963	2,018	609	563	1,172	8,190	128	155	283
Females,	85	104	189	80	61	141	330	119	125	241
Natives of other States,	639	547	1,086	472	414	886	1,972	169	150	319
Males,	469	489	958	406	360	766	1,724	88	83	171
Females,	70	58	128	66	54	120	248	81	67	148
Natives of other Countries,	1,831	1,711	3,542	1,563	1,483	3,046	6,588	1,122	1,013	2,135
Males,	1,618	1,487	3,105	1,269	1,215	2,484	5,589	475	457	932
Females,	213	224	437	294	268	562	999	647	556	1,203
Parents both Americans,	733	736	1,519	577	578	1,155	2,674	112	143	255
Males,	703	655	1,358	511	509	1,020	2,378	62	87	149
Females,	30	81	161	66	69	135	296	50	56	106
Parents both Temperate,	3,318	3,175	6,493	2,479	2,341	4,820	11,313	988	988	1,854
Males,	2,965	2,799	5,764	2,080	1,983	4,063	9,827	426	426	844
Females,	353	376	729	399	358	757	1,486	562	562	1,010
Parents both or either Convicts,	23	36	59	31	82	122	122	-	-	-
Males,	23	35	58	26	25	51	109	-	-	-
Females,	-	1	1	5	7	12	13	-	-	-
Have had no Education,	841	751	1,592	965	913	1,878	3,470	576	512	1,088
Males,	701	607	1,308	717	691	1,408	2,716	197	202	399
Females,	140	144	284	248	222	470	754	379	310	689
Could Read and Write,	181	154	335	336	310	646	981	-	-	-
Males,	170	148	318	304	274	578	896	-	-	-
Females,	11	6	17	32	36	68	85	-	-	-

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE X.—*Classification of Prisoners, &c.*—Continued.

	JAILS.			HOUSES OF CORRECTION.			Totals at County Prison for year.	HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.		
	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '71.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '71.	Year.	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '71.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '71.	Year.		Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '71.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '71.	Year.
Have had a Common School Education,							7,604	962	931	1,893
Males, ...	2,484	2,414	4,898	1,415	1,291	2,706	6,868	494	493	987
Females, ...	2,267	2,178	4,445	1,257	1,166	2,423	736	468	438	908
Have had a Superior Education, .							25	-	-	-
Males, ...	4	6	10	8	7	15	23	-	-	-
Females, ...	4	6	10	6	7	13	2	-	-	-
Were Married, ...							5,663	788	701	1,489
Males, ...	1,476	1,501	2,977	1,362	1,324	2,686	4,525	316	295	611
Females, ...	1,239	1,219	2,458	1,040	1,037	2,067	1,138	472	406	878
Were Intemperate, ...							9,421	1,538	1,443	2,981
Males, ...	2,611	2,428	5,039	2,253	2,129	4,382	8,229	691	695	1,386
Females, ...	2,370	2,171	4,541	1,881	1,807	3,688	1,192	847	748	1,595
Had Property to value of \$1,000,							779	-	-	-
Males, ...	124	141	265	254	260	514	719	-	-	-
Females, ...	116	132	248	233	238	471	60	-	-	-
Had been in Army or Navy,							3,683	103	147	250
Males, ...	988	962	1,950	917	816	1,733	3,683	103	147	250
Females, ...	988	962	1,950	917	816	1,733	-	-	-	-
Had been in Reform School,							141	-	3	3
Males, ...	46	30	76	33	32	65	137	-	-	-
Females, ...	46	29	75	32	30	62	4	-	-	-
	-	1	1	1	2	3		-	3	3

PRISONERS COMMITTED, 1871.

Number Committed once before, ...	1,138	1,001	2,189	-	449
Males, ...	1,024	858	1,882	-	218
Females, ...	114	143	257	-	231
Number Committed twice before, ...	645	502	1,047	-	293
Males, ...	487	412	899	-	125
Females, ...	58	90	148	-	168
Number Committed more than twice and less than six times before, ...	572	512	1,084	-	451
Males, ...	458	411	869	-	163
Females, ...	114	101	215	-	288
Number Committed six or more times before, ...	310	218	528	-	582
Males, ...	241	156	397	-	100
Females, ...	69	62	131	-	482
Total Number who have been in Prison before, ...	2,565	2,233	4,798	-	1,775
Males, ...	2,210	1,837	4,047	-	606
Females, ...	355	398	751	-	1,169

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE X.—*Classification of Prisoners, &c.*—Continued.

	STATE WORKHOUSE.			STATE PRISON.			TOTALS FOR STATE.		
	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '71.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '71.	Year.	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '71.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '71.	Year.	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '71.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '71.	Year.
Number of Commitments,									
Males,	176	147	323	81	68	149	9,131	9,508	18,639
Females,	103	57	160	81	68	149	7,103	7,318	14,421
Average Number of Prisoners,	73	90	163	-	-	-	2,028	2,190	4,218
Prisoners Committed,	-	-	289.44	-	-	554.5	-	-	3,145.53
Males,	176	147	323	81	68	149	8,029	7,504	15,533
Females,	103	57	160	81	68	149	6,301	5,897	12,198
Adults,	73	90	163	-	-	-	1,728	1,607	3,335
Males,	132	125	257	62	49	111	6,752	6,386	13,138
Females,	80	51	131	62	49	111	5,229	4,963	10,192
Minors,	52	74	126	-	-	-	1,523	1,423	2,946
Males,	44	22	66	19	19	38	1,277	1,118	2,395
Females,	23	6	29	19	19	38	1,072	934	2,006
Committed under 15 years of age,	21	16	37	-	-	-	205	184	389
Males,	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	76	122
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	70	114
White,	167	137	304	80	66	146	7,762	7,295	15,057
Males,	97	55	152	80	66	146	6,079	5,722	11,801
Females,	70	82	152	-	-	-	1,683	1,573	3,256
Colored,	9	10	19	1	2	3	267	209	476
Males,	6	2	8	1	2	3	222	175	397
Females,	3	8	11	-	-	-	45	34	79

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE X.—*Classification of Prisoners, &c.*—Continued.

	STATE WORKHOUSE.			STATE PRISON.			TOTALS FOR STATE.		
	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '71.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '71.	Year.	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '71.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '71.	Year.	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '71.	Six months end- ing Sept. 31, '71.	Year.
Were Married, ...	72	70	142	33	22	55	3,731	3,618	7,349
Males, ...	42	19	61	33	22	55	2,670	2,582	5,252
Females, ...	30	51	81	-	-	-	1,061	1,036	2,097
Were Intemperate, ...	125	121	246	48	42	90	6,575	6,163	12,738
Males, ...	86	53	139	48	42	90	5,076	4,768	9,844
Females, ...	39	68	107	-	-	-	1,499	1,395	2,894
Had Property to the value of \$1,000, ...	-	-	-	4	3	7	382	404	786
Males, ...	-	-	-	4	3	7	353	373	726
Females, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	31	60
Had been in Army or Navy, ...	18	9	27	39	24	63	2,065	1,958	4,023
Males, ...	18	9	27	39	24	63	2,065	1,958	4,023
Females, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Had been in Reform School, ...	-	1	1	4	2	6	83	68	151
Males, ...	-	1	1	4	2	6	83	61	143
Females, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	8
Number Committed once before, ...	-	-	52	-	-	15	-	-	2,655
Males, ...	-	-	30	-	-	15	-	-	2,145
Females, ...	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	510
Number Committed twice before, ...	-	-	35	-	-	5	-	-	1,380
Males, ...	-	-	24	-	-	5	-	-	1,053
Females, ...	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	327

PRISONERS COMMITTED 1871.

Number Committed more than twice and less than six times before,	35	-	-	-	8	-	1,578
Males,	17	-	-	-	8	-	1,052
Females,	18	-	-	-	-	-	521
Number Committed six or more times before,	20	-	-	-	-	-	1,130
Males,	17	-	-	-	-	-	514
Females,	3	-	-	-	-	-	616
Total Number who have been in Prison before,	142	-	-	-	23	-	6,738
Males,	88	-	-	-	23	-	4,764
Females,	54	-	-	-	-	-	1,974

NOTE.—The above Table X. represents the aggregate of the persons committed to the different classes of prisons within the year. But since it is not uncommon to find the same person in more than one prison within that period, especially in counties which have more than one prison of a class, the *actual* number of criminals will necessarily be much less for the whole State than is here represented. Making such allowance for this source of error as is warranted by an examination of the records, it appears that the true number of different persons committed within the year cannot exceed 14,000, and is in all probability considerably less.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XI.—Classification of Prisoners Committed to the County Prisons for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1871.

	BARNSTABLE.			BERKSHIRE.			BRISTOL.				DUXES.		ESSEX.					
	Jail at Barnstable.		Aggregates.	House of Correction at Pittsfield.		Aggregates.	Jail at New Bedford.		House of Correction at Taunton.	House of Correction at New Bedford.	Aggregates.	Jail at Edgartown.	Jail at Lawrence.	Jail at Newburyport.	Jail at Salem.	House of Correction at Ipswich.	House of Correction at Lawrence.	Aggregates.
	Jail at Barnstable.	House of Correction at Barnstable.		Jail at Pittsfield.	House of Correction at Pittsfield.		Jail at New Bedford.	House of Correction at Taunton.										
Total number of Commitments, ...	7	12	19	107	159	266	85	171	474	730	1	1	176	92	511	279	582	1,640
Males, ...	7	10	17	93	135	228	77	156	386	619	1	1	157	79	446	239	461	1,382
Females, ...	—	2	2	14	24	38	8	15	88	111	—	—	19	13	65	40	121	258
Average number of Prisoners, ...	.87	2.02	2.89	14.24	35.02	49.26	7.14	9.29	102.08	119.11	.4	.4	16.5	5.4	43.52	81.25	89.1	235.77
Whole number of Persons Committed, ...	7	11	18	93	125	218	77	144	387	608	1	1	169	86	442	242	479	1,418
Males, ...	7	10	17	81	105	186	69	134	315	518	1	1	150	73	387	206	390	1,206
Females, ...	—	1	1	12	20	32	8	10	72	90	—	—	19	13	55	36	89	212
Adults, ...	5	10	15	69	110	179	57	129	328	514	1	1	104	70	354	206	391	1,125
Males, ...	5	10	15	59	91	150	50	119	263	432	1	1	89	58	306	175	320	948
Females, ...	—	—	—	10	19	29	7	10	65	82	—	—	15	12	48	31	71	177
Minors, ...	2	1	3	24	15	39	20	15	59	94	—	—	65	16	88	36	88	293
Males, ...	2	1	2	22	14	36	19	15	52	86	—	—	61	15	81	31	70	258
Females, ...	—	—	—	2	1	3	1	—	7	8	—	—	4	1	7	5	18	35
Number Committed under 15 years of age, ...	1	—	1	3	1	4	1	1	1	3	—	—	29	2	13	1	1	46
Males, ...	1	—	1	3	1	4	1	1	1	3	—	—	26	2	13	1	1	43
Females, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3

PRISONERS COMMITTED TO COUNTY PRISONS, 1871.

White,	6	9	15	75	115	190	65	141	365	571	1	1	169	85	437	238	478	1,407
Males,	6	9	15	64	95	159	67	131	297	485	1	1	150	72	382	202	389	1,195
Females,				11	20	31	8	10	68	86			19	13	55	36	89	212
Colored,	1	2	3	18	10	28	12	3	22	37	-	-	-	1	5	4	1	11
Males,	1	1	2	17	10	27	12	3	18	33	-	-	-	1	5	4	1	11
Females,				1	-	1	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natives of this State,	4	8	12	37	35	72	33	43	91	167	-	-	65	74	143	80	100	462
Males,	4	7	11	34	32	66	30	42	78	150	-	-	59	64	131	73	86	413
Females,				3	3	6	3	1	13	17	-	-	10	10	12	7	14	49
Natives of other States,	1	1	1	30	26	56	17	23	72	112	-	-	40	5	74	50	83	252
Males,	1	1	1	26	22	48	16	23	61	100	-	-	36	4	61	42	69	212
Females,				4	4	8	1	-	11	12	-	-	4	1	13	8	14	40
Natives of other Countries,	3	2	5	26	64	90	27	78	224	329	1	1	64	7	225	112	296	704
Males,	3	2	5	21	51	72	23	69	176	268	1	1	55	6	195	91	235	681
Females,				5	13	18	4	9	48	61	-	-	9	2	30	21	61	123
Parents both Americans,	3	7	10	48	45	93	34	44	107	185	-	-	52	38	103	85	86	364
Males,	3	6	9	42	38	80	30	43	88	161	-	-	46	33	93	80	72	324
Females,				6	7	13	4	1	19	24	-	-	6	5	10	5	14	40
Parents both Temperate,	2	4	6	59	91	150	72	131	354	557	1	1	154	58	441	230	420	1,303
Males,	2	4	6	50	79	129	65	121	290	476	1	1	137	50	386	197	345	1,115
Females,				9	12	21	7	10	64	81	-	-	17	8	55	33	75	188
Parents both or either Con-																		
victs,																		
Males,	-	-	-	5	7	12	4	4	4	12	-	-	6	1	1	1	4	13
Females,	-	-	-	5	6	11	4	4	4	12	-	-	5	1	1	1	3	11
Have had no Education,	2	4	6	27	40	67	22	39	133	244	1	1	42	3	162	70	172	449
Males,	2	4	6	24	29	53	20	32	137	189	1	1	34	3	131	54	116	338
Females,				3	11	14	2	7	46	55	-	-	8	-	31	16	56	111
Could Read and Write,																		
Males,	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	105	21	141	-	-	-	23	-	60	83	88
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	102	16	133	-	-	-	19	-	48	-	67
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	8	-	-	-	4	-	12	-	16

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XI.—*Classification of Prisoners, &c.*—Continued.

[illegible]

PRISONERS COMMITTED TO COUNTY PRISONS, 1871.

Had been in Reform School,	4	8	7	8	1	8	17	-	-	-	5	1	9	3	3	21
Males, ...	4	8	7	8	1	8	17	-	-	-	5	1	9	3	3	20
Females, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Number Committed once	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
before, ...	1	2	3	16	11	31	111	-	-	-	30	8	52	51	96	287
Males, ...	1	2	3	14	10	29	95	-	-	-	29	8	46	45	80	208
Females, ...	-	-	-	2	1	2	16	-	-	-	1	-	6	6	16	29
Number Committed twice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
before, ...	1	2	13	2	5	7	49	-	-	-	12	1	26	20	58	117
Males, ...	1	2	12	2	5	7	39	-	-	-	10	1	26	13	55	105
Females, ...	-	-	1	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	2	-	-	7	3	12
Number Committed more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
than two and less than	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
six times before, . . .	1	13	14	1	5	12	64	-	-	-	13	-	55	23	72	163
Males, ...	1	12	13	1	3	11	49	-	-	-	13	-	46	20	52	131
Females, ...	-	-	1	-	2	1	15	-	-	-	-	-	9	3	20	32
Number Committed six or	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
more times before, . .	1	3	4	1	2	7	49	-	-	-	5	-	72	7	36	120
Males, ...	1	2	3	1	2	6	34	-	-	-	4	-	58	5	21	88
Females, ...	-	-	1	-	-	1	15	-	-	-	1	-	14	2	15	32
Number who have been in	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prison before, ...	1	3	4	20	23	57	273	-	-	-	60	9	205	101	262	637
Males, ...	1	2	3	18	20	53	217	-	-	-	56	9	176	83	208	532
Females, ...	-	1	1	2	3	4	56	-	-	-	4	-	29	18	54	105

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XI.—*Classification of Prisoners, &c.*—Continued.

	FRANKLIN.			HAMPSHIRE.			MIDDLESEX.			NANTUCKET.		
	Jail at Greenfield.	House of Correction at Greenfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at Springfield.	House of Correction at Springfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at Lowell.	House of Correction at Cambridge.	Aggregates.	Jail at Nantucket.	House of Correction at Nantucket.	Aggregates.
Total number of Commitments,	23	55	78	111	618	729	66	173	239	329	490	1,458
Males, ...	23	23	46	104	541	645	57	161	218	300	363	1,220
Females, ...	-	32	32	7	77	84	9	12	21	29	127	238
Average number of Prisoners, ...	3.1	7.25	10.36	9.	74.94	83.94	9.54	21.2	30.74	35.75	44.71	259.1
Whole number of Persons Committed,	21	53	74	96	508	604	63	148	211	312	434	1,247
Males, ...	21	23	44	90	440	530	56	136	192	283	328	1,033
Females, ...	-	30	30	6	68	74	7	12	19	29	106	214
Adults, ...	13	42	55	60	459	519	49	136	185	244	360	1,088
Males, ...	13	20	33	54	396	450	43	124	167	217	265	888
Females, ...	-	22	22	6	63	69	6	12	18	27	95	200
Minors, ...	8	11	19	36	49	85	14	12	26	68	74	159
Males, ...	8	3	11	36	44	80	13	12	25	66	63	145
Females, ...	-	8	8	-	5	5	1	-	1	2	11	14
Number Committed under 15 years of age, ...	-	-	-	9	-	9	-	-	-	3	-	-
Males, ...	-	-	-	9	-	9	-	-	-	3	-	-
Females, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White, ...	21	43	64	91	492	583	60	146	206	305	431	1,223
Males, ...	21	22	43	86	428	514	53	134	187	276	325	1,009
Females, ...	-	21	21	5	64	69	7	12	19	29	106	214

PRISONERS COMMITTED TO COUNTY PRISONS, 1871.

Colored, ...	10	10	5	16	21	8	2	5	7	8	24	84
Males, ...	-	1	4	12	16	8	-	-	-	-	24	84
Females, ...	-	0	1	4	5	8	-	-	-	-	24	34
Natives of this State, ...	13	17	47	89	186	24	55	79	112	110	803	525
Males, ...	13	8	21	46	88	23	55	78	107	97	267	471
Females, ...	-	9	1	6	7	1	-	1	5	13	36	54
Natives of other States, ...	-	5	13	97	110	8	11	19	62	72	158	292
Males, ...	5	5	10	86	98	8	10	18	54	57	142	253
Females, ...	-	8	1	11	12	-	1	1	8	15	16	39
Natives of other Countries, ...	8	23	36	922	858	31	82	113	138	252	786	1,178
Males, ...	8	10	32	271	803	25	71	96	122	174	624	920
Females, ...	-	13	4	51	55	6	11	17	16	78	162	256
Parents both Americans, ...	9	24	33	108	143	26	55	81	104	85	238	427
Males, ...	9	11	20	97	130	25	54	79	95	71	213	379
Females, ...	-	13	2	11	13	1	1	2	9	14	25	48
Parents both Temperate, ...	13	38	54	452	506	58	137	195	282	421	1,189	1,802
Males, ...	13	16	29	388	440	52	125	177	255	319	985	1,559
Females, ...	-	22	2	64	66	6	12	18	27	102	204	333
Parents both or either Convicts, ...	2	3	6	10	16	1	-	1	8	9	18	35
Males, ...	2	-	6	9	15	1	-	1	8	9	16	33
Females, ...	-	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Have had no Education, ...	1	15	22	172	194	20	57	77	77	138	482	697
Males, ...	1	5	18	136	154	14	48	62	64	73	349	486
Females, ...	-	10	4	36	40	6	9	15	13	65	133	211
Could Read and Write, ...	-	-	65	310	375	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males, ...	-	-	63	279	342	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females, ...	-	-	2	31	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Have had a Common School Education, ...	20	37	6	17	23	43	91	134	235	296	765	1,296
Males, ...	20	18	6	16	22	42	88	130	219	255	684	1,158
Females, ...	-	19	-	1	1	1	3	4	16	41	81	130

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XI.—Classification of Prisoners, &c.—Continued.

	FRANKLIN.			HAMPSHIRE.			MIDDLESEX.				NANTUCKET.		
	Jail at Greenfield.	House of Correction at Greenfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at Springfield.	House of Correction at Springfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at Cambridge.	Jail at Lowell.	House of Correction at Cambridge.	Aggregates.	Jail at Nantucket.	House of Correction at Nantucket.	Aggregates.
Have had a Superior Education,													
Males,	1	1	1	3	9	12							
Females,				3	9	12							
Were Married,				41	253	297							
Males,	8	15	23	35	201	236	156	222	728	1,106			
Females,	8	21	29	6	55	61	130	138	551	819			
Were Intemperate,				74	450	524	26	84	177	287			
Males,	16	33	54	68	388	456	160	388	1,072	1,620			
Females,	16	19	35	6	62	68	143	290	883	1,316			
Had Property to the value of \$1,000,				7	7	14	17	98	189	304			
Males,	2	2	4	7	7	14	4	12	325	435			
Females,	2	2	4	7	7	14	88	12	294	394			
Had been in Army or Navy,				24	169	193	10	138	413	631			
Males,	3	11	14	24	169	193	130	138	413	631			
Females,	1	1	2		6	6		21	21	52			
Had been in Reform School,					6	6	10	21	21	50			
Males,	1	1	2		6	6	10	21	21	50			
Females,													
Number Committed once before,				19	93	112							
Males,	4	12	16	19	93	112	45	54	235	358			
Females,	4	5	9	19	83	102	6	72	204	303			
				10	10	10	6	18	31	56			

PRISONERS COMMITTED TO COUNTY PRISONS, 1871.

Number Committed twice before,	3	5	8	9	43	52	6	11	17	24	37	189	200	-	-	-	-	-
Males, ...	3	3	6	6	36	42	6	9	15	22	28	112	162	-	-	-	-	-
Females, ...	-	2	2	3	7	10	-	2	2	2	9	27	38	-	-	-	-	-
Number Committed more than two and less than six times before,	1	4	5	6	60	60	16	39	55	17	49	124	190	-	-	-	-	-
Males, ...	1	1	2	5	50	55	11	34	45	13	33	101	147	-	-	-	-	-
Females, ...	-	3	3	1	10	11	5	5	10	4	16	23	43	-	-	-	-	-
Number Committed six or more times before, ...	-	2	2	6	29	35	-	3	3	3	23	45	71	-	-	-	-	-
Males, ...	-	-	-	5	18	23	-	3	3	3	7	37	47	-	-	-	-	-
Females, ...	-	2	2	1	11	12	-	-	-	-	16	8	24	-	-	-	-	-
Number who have been in Prison be- fore, ...	8	23	31	40	225	265	30	77	107	95	181	543	819	2	2	2	2	2
Males, ...	8	9	17	35	187	222	23	70	93	83	122	454	659	-	-	-	-	-
Females, ...	-	14	14	5	38	43	7	7	14	12	59	89	160	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XI.—*Classification of Prisoners, &c.*—Continued.

	NORFOLK.			PLYMOUTH.			STEFFOLK.			WORCESTER.				
	Jail at Dedham.	House of Correction at Dedham.	Aggregates.	Jail at Plymouth.	House of Correction at Plymouth.	Aggregates.	Jail at Boston.	House of Correction at South Boston.	Aggregates.	Jail at Fitchburg.	Jail at Worcester.	House of Correction at Fitchburg.	House of Correction at Worcester.	Aggregates.
Total number of Commitments,														
Males, ...	174	192	366	42	63	105	5,391	911	6,302	50	191	299	916	1,456
Females, ...	155	164	319	38	60	98	4,854	749	5,603	47	174	275	823	1,319
Average number of Prisoners, ...	19	28	47	4	3	7	537	192	699	3	17	24	93	137
Whole number of Persons Committed, ...	20.41	48.16	68.57	6.17	10.32	16.49	225.	429.48	654.48	6.17	16.62	62.36	102.38	187.53
Males, ...	163	179	342	36	57	93	4,457	792	5,249	50	183	254	789	1,276
Females, ...	144	152	296	33	54	87	4,010	613	4,623	47	166	234	709	1,156
Adults, ...	19	27	46	3	3	6	447	149	596	3	17	20	80	120
Males, ...	132	164	296	25	48	73	3,750	570	4,320	36	135	214	704	1,089
Females, ...	115	130	254	22	45	67	3,379	449	3,828	34	121	197	632	984
Minors, ...	17	25	42	3	3	6	371	131	492	2	14	17	72	105
Males, ...	31	15	46	11	9	20	707	192	899	14	48	40	85	187
Females, ...	29	13	42	11	9	20	631	164	795	13	45	37	77	173
Number Committed under 15 years of age, ...	2	2	4	—	—	—	76	28	104	1	3	3	8	15
Males, ...	6	—	6	—	—	—	39	—	39	1	5	1	4	11
Females, ...	4	—	4	—	—	—	36	—	36	1	5	1	4	11
White, ...	156	174	330	35	57	92	4,290	696	4,986	49	177	251	773	1,250
Males, ...	137	147	284	32	54	86	3,868	557	4,425	46	160	231	694	1,131
Females, ...	19	27	46	3	3	6	422	139	561	3	17	20	79	119

PRISONERS COMMITTED TO COUNTY PRISONS, 1871.

Colored,	7	5	12	1	-	1	167	66	233	1	6	3	16	26
Males,	7	5	12	1	-	1	142	56	198	1	6	3	15	25
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	10	35	-	-	-	1	1
Natives of this State,	49	43	92	18	23	41	1,356	268	1,624	16	63	51	147	277
Males,	46	41	87	17	23	40	1,228	233	1,461	16	61	46	138	261
Females,	3	2	5	1	-	1	128	35	163	2	2	5	9	16
Natives of other States,	21	23	44	5	3	8	665	157	822	12	34	56	136	238
Males,	19	23	42	4	3	7	590	129	719	12	31	53	120	216
Females,	2	-	2	1	-	1	75	28	103	-	3	3	16	22
Natives of other Countries,	93	113	206	13	31	44	2,438	337	2,773	22	86	147	506	761
Males,	79	88	167	12	28	40	2,192	251	2,443	19	74	135	451	679
Females,	14	25	39	1	3	4	244	86	330	3	12	12	55	82
Whose Parents were both Americans,	35	40	75	21	22	43	803	144	947	19	60	52	139	270
Males,	33	39	72	20	22	42	708	125	833	19	55	48	125	247
Females,	2	1	3	1	-	1	95	19	114	-	5	4	14	23
Whose Parents were both Temperate,	162	177	339	14	15	29	4,379	702	5,141	43	149	204	744	1,140
Males,	143	150	293	13	15	28	3,932	613	4,545	39	134	187	667	1,027
Females,	19	27	46	1	-	1	447	149	596	4	15	17	77	113
Whose Parents were both or either Convicts,	1	2	3	1	1	2	-	-	-	2	8	3	9	22
Males,	1	2	3	1	1	2	-	-	-	2	8	3	6	19
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Have had no Education,	45	55	100	6	15	21	912	240	1,152	12	60	100	272	444
Males,	33	40	73	5	12	17	793	165	958	11	48	88	225	372
Females,	12	15	27	1	3	4	119	75	194	1	12	12	47	72
Could Read and Write,	89	102	191	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	12	153	-	191
Males,	83	90	173	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	145	-	181
Females,	6	12	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	8	-	10

PRISONERS COMMITTED TO COUNTY PRISONS, 1871.

Had been in Reform School,	1	4	2	3	5	4	1	5	7	4	10	21
Males, ...	3	4	2	3	5	4	1	5	-	8	10	20
Females, ...	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Number Committed once before,	21	68	2	22	24	765	137	902	47	1	188	285
Males, ...	19	55	2	22	24	696	110	806	42	-	171	213
Females, ...	2	13	-	-	-	69	27	96	5	-	17	22
Number Committed twice before,	8	22	6	6	12	388	64	462	11	-	91	102
Males, ...	8	19	5	6	11	347	45	392	11	-	83	94
Females, ...	3	3	1	-	1	41	19	60	-	-	8	8
Number Committed more than												
two and less than six times												
before, ...	9	33	1	3	4	379	45	424	8	-	58	66
Males, ...	7	26	1	3	4	305	33	338	8	-	51	59
Females, ...	2	7	-	-	-	74	12	86	-	-	7	7
Number Committed six or more												
times before, ...	2	10	1	1	2	181	8	189	7	-	36	43
Males, ...	2	9	1	1	2	145	5	150	7	-	31	38
Females, ...	-	1	-	-	-	36	3	39	-	-	5	5
Number who have been in Prison												
before, ...	40	133	10	32	42	1,713	254	1,967	73	*	373	446
Males, ...	36	109	9	32	41	1,493	193	1,686	68	-	336	404
Females, ...	4	24	1	-	1	220	61	281	5	-	37	42

* Not stated.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XII.—*Classification of Crimes in the State for the Year ending September 30, 1871.*

1.—CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON.		JAILS.		HOUSES OF CORRECTION.			HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.			
		Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '71.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '71.	Year.	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '71.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '71.	Year.	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '71.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '71.	Year.
{	Murder.	13	22	35	—	2	2	37	—	—
	Males.	13	21	34	—	—	—	34	—	—
{	Females.	—	1	1	—	2	2	3	—	—
	Manslaughter.	8	3	11	3	1	4	15	—	—
{	Males.	8	3	11	3	—	3	14	—	—
	Females.	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
{	Rape.	29	15	44	2	2	4	48	—	—
	Assault.	469	585	1,054	337	393	730	1,784	—	—
{	Males.	428	536	964	323	363	686	1,650	64	96
	Females.	41	49	90	14	30	44	134	23	67
{	Miscellaneous Crimes.	7	13	20	19	13	32	52	9	29
	Males.	6	10	16	19	11	30	46	2	2
{	Females.	1	3	4	—	2	2	6	—	—
	Total Crimes against the Person.	526	638	1,164	361	411	772	1,936	84	98
{	Males.	484	585	1,069	347	376	723	1,792	25	69
	Females.	42	53	95	14	35	49	144	9	29

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XII.—*Classification of Crimes in the State, &c.*—Continued.

CRIMES.	JAILA.			HOUSES OF CORRECTION.			Totals for year.	HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.		
	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '71.	Six months end- ing Sept. 31, '71.	Year.	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '71.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '71.	Year.		Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '71.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '71.	Year.
Debt, ...	58	55	113	-	-	-	113	-	-	-
Males, ...	58	55	113	-	-	-	113	-	-	-
Females, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Concealing Stolen Goods, ...	14	11	25	4	5	9	34	-	1	1
Males, ...	12	9	21	3	5	8	29	-	-	-
Females, ...	2	2	4	1	-	1	6	-	1	1
Malicious Mischief, ...	56	41	97	41	27	68	165	11	16	27
Males, ...	51	37	88	39	25	64	152	4	4	8
Females, ...	5	4	9	2	2	4	18	7	12	19
Miscellaneous Crimes, ...	13	1	14	10	1	11	25	-	-	-
Males, ...	12	1	13	10	1	11	24	-	-	-
Females, ...	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Total Crimes against Property, ...	1,011	933	1,944	666	470	1,136	3,080	79	93	172
Males, ...	918	845	1,763	568	410	978	2,741	45	42	87
Females, ...	93	88	181	98	60	158	389	34	51	85

2.—Crimes against Property.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XII.—Classification of Crimes in the State, &c.—Continued.

CRIMES.	JAILS.			HOUSES OF CORRECTION.			Totals at County Prisons for year.	HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.		
	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '71.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '71.	Year.	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '71.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '71.	Year.		Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '71.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '71.	Year.
Violation of By-Law, Males, ...	17	33	50	5	10	15	65	9	1	9
Females, ...	17	31	48	5	10	15	63	6	1	6
Aiding Escapes, ...	13	10	23	1	1	1	24	3	1	3
Males, ...	12	10	22	1	1	1	23	1	1	1
Females, ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Contempt of Court, Males, ...	5	6	11	2	1	3	14	1	1	1
Females, ...	5	3	8	2	1	3	11	1	1	1
Vagrancy, ...	20	21	41	162	147	309	350	49	57	106
Males, ...	11	16	27	131	110	244	271	39	38	77
Females, ...	9	5	14	37	37	65	79	10	19	29
Miscellaneous Crimes, Males, ...	133	105	238	188	98	236	474	45	45	90
Females, ...	92	82	174	86	75	161	335	10	5	15
Total Crimes against Public Order and Decency, ...	2,326	2,368	4,694	2,026	2,261	4,287	8,981	1,740	1,944	3,684
Males, ...	2,070	2,083	4,133	1,660	1,888	3,548	7,681	715	860	1,575
Females, ...	256	305	561	366	373	739	1,300	1,025	1,084	2,109

3—Crimes against Public Order & Decency.

CRIMES IN THE STATE CLASSIFIED.

Total Miscellaneous Causes of Commitments,	Witnesses, Males, Females, Miscellaneous Crimes, Males, Females, Total Miscellaneous Causes of Commitments, Males, Females, Total number of Commitments, Males, Females,	98	101	199	-	-	-	-	-	199
		81	70	161	-	-	-	-	-	151
		17	31	48	-	-	-	-	-	48
		7	10	17	-	-	-	-	-	17
		6	10	16	-	-	-	-	-	16
		1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
		105	111	216	-	-	-	-	-	216
		87	80	167	-	-	-	-	-	167
		18	31	49	-	-	-	-	-	49
		3,968	4,050	8,018	3,053	3,142	6,195	14,213	1,853	2,101
3,559	3,573	7,192	2,575	2,674	5,249	12,381	785	946		
409	477	896	478	468	946	1,832	1,068	1,155		
3,954										
1,781										
2,228										

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XII.—Classification of Crimes in the State, &c.—Continued.

CRIMES.	STATE WORKHOUSE.			STATE PRISON.			TOTALS FOR STATE.		
	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '71.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '71.	Year.	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '71.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '71.	Year.	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '71.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '71.	Year.
Murder, Males, Females,	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	26	39
	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	23	36
	.	.	.	.	.	.	-	3	3
Manslaughter, Males, Females,	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	4	22
	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	3	21
	.	.	.	.	.	.	-	1	1
Rape, Males, Females,	.	.	.	.	.	.	39	20	59
	.	.	.	.	.	.	840	1,044	1,884
	.	.	.	.	.	.	776	945	1,721
	.	.	.	.	.	.	64	99	163
Miscellaneous Crimes, Males, Females,	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	26	54
	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	21	48
	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	6	6
Total Crimes against the Person, Males, Females,	.	.	.	.	.	.	988	1,120	2,058
	.	.	.	.	.	.	873	1,012	1,885
	.	.	.	.	.	.	66	108	173

1.—Crimes against the Person.

CRIMES IN THE STATE CLASSIFIED.

Arson, Males, ...	1	2	8	23	18	41
Females, ...	1	2	8	17	15	82
Burglary, ...	1	3	4	6	3	9
Males, ...	1	3	4	84	24	58
Females, ...	1	3	4	84	24	58
Robbery, ...	12	7	19	86	56	92
Males, ...	12	7	19	86	56	92
Females, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Larceny, ...	14	21	35	1,185	970	2,155
Males, ...	14	21	35	991	813	1,804
Females, ...	—	—	—	194	157	351
Forgery, ...	4	1	5	15	38	53
Males, ...	4	1	5	15	38	53
Females, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Making, having or passing Counterfeit Money, ...	2	2	4	10	6	16
Males, ...	2	2	4	10	6	16
Females, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breaking and Entering, Males, ...	19	19	38	191	193	384
Females, ...	19	19	38	191	187	378
Embezzlement, Males, ...	—	—	—	—	6	6
Females, ...	—	—	—	—	29	56
Fraud, ...	1	2	3	1	3	4
Males, ...	1	2	3	84	58	142
Females, ...	—	—	—	78	49	127
	—	—	—	6	9	15

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XII.—*Classification of Crimes in the State, &c.*—Continued.

CRIMES	STATE WAREHOUSE.			STATE PRISON.			TOTALS FOR STATE.		
	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '71.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '71.	Year.	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '71.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '71.	Year.	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '71.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '71.	Year.
Debt, ...	.	.	.	.	.	.	58	55	113
Males, ...	.	.	.	.	.	.	58	55	113
Females, ...	.	.	.	.	.	.	—	—	—
Concealing Stolen Goods, ...	.	.	.	3	3	3	18	20	38
Males, ...	.	.	.	3	3	3	15	17	32
Females, ...	.	.	.	—	—	—	3	3	6
Malicious Mischief, ...	.	.	.	—	—	—	108	84	192
Males, ...	.	.	.	—	—	—	94	66	160
Females, ...	.	.	.	—	—	—	14	18	32
Miscellaneous Crimes, ...	.	.	.	3	1	4	26	3	29
Males, ...	.	.	.	3	1	4	25	3	28
Females, ...	.	.	.	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total Crimes against Property, ...	1	—	1	60	58	118	1,817	1,554	3,371
Males, ...	1	—	1	60	58	118	1,592	1,355	2,947
Females, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	225	199	424

2.—Crimes against Property.

CRIMES IN THE STATE CLASSIFIED.

8.—Crimes against Public Order and Decency.											
Perjury.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	6	7	13
Males.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	6	7	13
Females.	.	.	.	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adultery.	.	.	.	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males.	.	.	.	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females.	.	.	.	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lewd Conduct.	.	.	.	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males.	.	.	.	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females.	.	.	.	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Keeping Brothels.	.	.	.	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males.	.	.	.	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females.	.	.	.	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bastardy.	.	.	.	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idle and Disorderly.	.	.	.	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males.	.	.	.	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females.	.	.	.	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drunkenness.	.	.	.	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males.	.	.	.	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females.	.	.	.	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Drunkards.	.	.	.	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males.	.	.	.	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females.	.	.	.	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Violating Liquor Law.	.	.	.	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males.	.	.	.	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females.	.	.	.	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disturbing the Peace.	.	.	.	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males.	.	.	.	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females.	.	.	.	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XII.—*Classification of Crimes in the State, &c.*—Concluded.

CRIMES.	STATE WORKHOUSE.			STATE PRISON.			TOTALS FOR STATE.		
	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '71.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '71.	Year.	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '71.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '71.	Year.	Six months end- ing Mar. 31, '71.	Six months end- ing Sept. 30, '71.	Year.
Violation of By-Law, ...									
Males, ...							31	43	74
Females, ...							28	41	69
Aiding Escapes, ...							3	2	5
Males, ...							14	10	24
Females, ...							18	10	28
Contempt of Court, ...							1	-	1
Males, ...							7	7	14
Females, ...							7	4	11
Vagrancy, ...							-	3	3
Males, ...	14	23	37				245	248	493
Females, ...	9	11	20				193	175	368
Miscellaneous Crimes, ...	5	12	17				52	73	125
Males, ...	4	1	5	3	3	8	323	249	572
Females, ...	1	1	1	8	8	8	192	162	354
Total Crimes against Public Order and Decency, ...	175	147	322				181	87	218
Males, ...	102	57	159	4	8	7	6,271	6,728	12,994
Females, ...	73	90	163	4	8	7	4,561	4,871	9,432
				-	-	-	1,720	1,852	8,572

8.—Crimes against Public Order & Decency.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT

TABLE XIII.—*Classification of Crimes in the County Prisons for the year ending September 30, 1871.*

1.—CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON. 2.—CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY. 3.—CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER. 4.—MISCELLANEOUS CRIMES.	BARNSTABLE.			BERKSHIRE.			BRISTOL.				DUXES.		ESSEX.					
	Jail at Barnstable.			Jail at Pittsfield.			Jail at New Bedford.				Jail at Edgartown.		Jail at Lawrence.					
	Aggregates.			Aggregates.			Aggregates.				Aggregates.		Aggregates.					
Murder, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	5	2	1	—	7	7
Males, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	5	2	1	—	7	7
Females, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	—	—	9	9
Males, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	—	—	9	9
Females, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rape, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	6	7	1	—	14	14
Assault, ...	1	3	4	17	20	37	8	17	57	82	—	—	21	18	64	84	45	182
Males, ...	1	3	4	17	20	37	7	15	51	73	—	—	19	17	61	83	43	173
Females, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	6	9	—	—	2	1	3	1	2	9
Miscellaneous Crimes, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	—	4	4
Males, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	—	4	4
Females, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Crimes against the Person, ...	1	3	4	23	24	47	11	22	59	92	—	—	38	18	79	86	45	216
Males, ...	1	3	4	23	24	47	10	20	51	81	—	—	36	17	76	85	43	207
Females, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	8	11	—	—	2	1	3	1	2	9

1.—Crimes against the Person.

CRIMES IN THE STATE CLASSIFIED.

[illegible]

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XIII.—Classification of Crimes, &c.—Continued.

CRIMES.	BARNSTABLE.			BERKSHIRE.			BRISTOL.				DUXES.		ESSEX.					
	BARNSTABLE.			BERKSHIRE.			BRISTOL.				DUXES.		ESSEX.					
	Jail at Barnstable.	House of Correction at Barnstable.	Aggregates.	Jail at Pittsfield.	House of Correction at Pittsfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at New Bedford.	Jail at Taunton.	House of Correction at New Bedford.	Aggregates.	Jail at Edgartown.	Aggregate.	Jail at Lawrence.	Jail at Newburyport.	Jail at Salem.	House of Correction at Ipswich.	House of Correction at Lawrence.	Aggregates.
Debt, Males, Females, ...	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Concealing Stolen Goods, Males, Females, ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malicious Mischief, Males, Females, ...	—	1	1	2	1	3	—	1	3	4	—	—	—	—	9	5	8	23
Miscellaneous Crimes, Males, Females, ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	5
Total Crimes against Property, ...	5	3	8	41	31	72	32	35	68	135	1	1	87	28	104	58	95	372
Males, ...	5	2	7	39	28	67	30	34	62	126	1	1	79	26	95	52	75	327
Females, ...	—	1	1	2	3	5	2	1	6	9	—	—	8	2	9	6	20	45

2—Crimes against Property.

CRIMES IN THE STATE CLASSIFIED.

[illegible]

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XIII.—*Classification of Crimes, &c.*—Continued.

CRIMES.	BARNSTABLE.			BERKSHIRE.			BAISTOL.				DUXES.		ESSEX.					
	Jail at Barnstable.	House of Correction at Barnstable.	Aggregates.	Jail at Pittsfield.	House of Correction at Pittsfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at New Bedford.	Jail at Taunton.	House of Correction at New Bedford.	Aggregates.	Jail at Edgartown.	Aggregate.	Jail at Lawrence.	House of Correction at Ipswich.	House of Correction at Lawrence.	Aggregates.		
Violation of By-Law, Males, ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	
Females, ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	
Aiding Escapes, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Males, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Females, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Contempt of Court, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Males, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Females, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Vagrancy, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Males, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Females, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Miscellaneous Crimes, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Males, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Females, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total Crimes against Public Order and Decency, ...	1	6	7	42	104	146	40	113	347	500	—	—	49	185	442	1,045	—	
Males, ...	1	5	6	30	83	113	35	101	273	409	—	—	40	152	343	844	—	
Females, ...	—	1	1	12	21	33	5	12	74	91	—	—	9	33	99	201	—	

3.—Crimes against Public Order & Decency.

CRIMES IN THE STATE CLASSIFIED.

[illegible]

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XIII.—*Classification of Crimes, &c.—Continued.*

CRIMES.	FRANKLIN.			HAMPDEN.			HAMPSHIRE.			MIDDLESEX.				NANTUCKET.		
	Jail at Greenfield.	House of Correction at Greenfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at Springfield.	House of Correction at Springfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at Northampton.	House of Correction at Northampton.	Aggregates.	Jail at Cambridge.	Jail at Lowell.	House of Correction at Cambridge.	Aggregates.	Jail at Nantucket.	House of Correction at Nantucket.	Aggregates.
Murder, ...	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	6	1	1	7	1	1	1
Males, ...	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	5	1	1	5	1	1	1
Females, ...	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Manslaughter, ...	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Males, ...	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Females, ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rape, ...	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	5	1	9	1	1	1
Assault, ...	4	6	10	22	41	63	12	29	41	67	44	176	287	1	1	1
Males, ...	4	5	9	21	38	59	11	29	40	65	40	165	270	1	1	1
Females, ...	1	1	1	1	3	4	1	1	1	2	4	11	17	1	1	1
Miscellaneous Crimes, ...	4	4	8	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	13	15	1	1	1
Males, ...	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	13	15	1	1	1
Females, ...	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total Crimes against the Person, ...	6	10	16	24	42	66	14	30	44	78	50	190	318	1	1	1
Males, ...	6	7	13	23	39	62	12	30	42	75	46	178	299	1	1	1
Females, ...	3	3	3	1	3	4	2	2	2	3	4	12	19	1	1	1

1.—Crimes against the Person.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XIII.—*Classification of Crimes, &c.*—Continued.

CRIMES.	FRANKLIN.			HAMPSHIRE.			MIDDLESEX.				NANTUCKET.		
	Jail at Greenfield.	House of Correction at Greenfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at Springfield.	House of Correction at Springfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at Cambridge.	Jail at Lowell.	House of Correction at Cambridge.	Aggregates.	Jail at Nantucket.	House of Correction at Nantucket.	Aggregates.
Debt, Males, Females, ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	21	2	1	23	1	1	1
Concealing Stolen Goods, Males, Females, ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Malicious Mischief, Males, Females, ...	1	1	2	1	1	2	15	2	20	37	1	1	1
Miscellaneous Crimes, Males, Females, ...	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1
Total Crimes against Property, Males, Females, ...	11	7	108	44	64	47	175	82	186	443	1	1	1
	11	2	101	42	59	46	164	68	163	395	1	1	1
	1	5	7	2	5	1	11	14	23	48	1	1	1

2.—Crimes against Property.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT

TABLE XIII.—*Classification of Crimes, &c.—Continued.*

CRIMES.	FRANKLIN.			HAMPSHIRE.			HANTS.			MIDDLESEX.			NANTUCKET.		
	Jail at Greenfield.	House of Correction at Greenfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at Springfield.	House of Correction at Springfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at Northampton.	House of Correction at Northampton.	Aggregates.	Jail at Lowell.	House of Correction at Cambridge.	Aggregates.	Jail at Nantucket.	House of Correction at Nantucket.	Aggregates.
Violation of By-Law, Males, ...	—	—	—	10	18	28	1	4	5	4	5	—	—	—	—
Females, ...	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	3	3	1	2	—	—	—	—
Aiding Escapes, Males, ...	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	3	—	—	—	—
Females, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	6	10	4	—	—	—	—
Contempt of Court, Males, ...	—	—	—	10	5	15	3	3	6	10	4	—	—	—	—
Females, ...	—	—	—	10	3	13	1	3	4	10	3	—	—	—	—
Vagrancy, Males, ...	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
Females, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Crimes, Males, ...	1	3	4	4	10	15	3	3	6	4	4	—	—	—	—
Females, ...	1	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Crimes against Order and Decency, Males, ...	6	38	44	43	512	555	23	124	147	71	355	1,082	—	4	4
Females, ...	—	20	24	39	443	482	17	112	129	58	246	879	—	2	2
	—	24	24	4	69	73	6	12	18	13	109	203	—	2	2
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

3.—Crimes against Public Order & Decency.

CRIMES IN THE STATE CLASSIFIED.

[illegible]

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XIII.—*Classification of Crimes, &c.*—Continued.

CRIMES.	NORFOLK.			PLYMOUTH.			SUFFOLK.			WORCESTER.				
	Jail at Dedham.	House of Correction at Dedham.	Aggregates.	Jail at Plymouth.	House of Correction at Plymouth.	Aggregates.	Jail at Boston.	House of Correction at South Boston.	Aggregates.	Jail at Fitchburg.	House of Correction at Fitchburg.	House of Correction at Worcester.	Aggregates.	
Murder, ...	5	—	5	1	—	1	11	—	11	1	—	—	1	1
Males, ...	5	—	5	1	—	1	11	—	11	1	—	—	1	1
Females, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Males, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Females, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rape, ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	8	3	11	—	—	—	—	—
Assault, ...	33	22	55	2	10	12	667	197	864	44	28	62	147	—
Males, ...	32	20	52	2	9	11	595	186	781	44	27	57	141	—
Females, ...	1	2	3	—	1	1	72	11	83	—	1	5	6	—
Miscellaneous Crimes, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	4	17	—	—	2	4	—
Males, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	4	14	—	2	2	4	—
Females, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Total Crimes against the Person, ...	39	22	61	3	11	14	699	204	903	45	32	64	154	—
Males, ...	38	20	58	3	10	13	624	193	817	45	31	59	148	—
Females, ...	1	2	3	—	1	1	75	11	86	—	1	5	6	—

1.—Crimes against the Person.

CRIMES IN THE STATE CLASSIFIED.

[illegible]

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XIII.—*Classification of Crimes, &c.—Continued.*

CRIMES.	NORFOLK.			PLYMOUTH.			SUFFOLK.			WORCESTER.				
	Jail at Dedham.	House of Correction at Dedham.	Aggregates.	Jail at Plymouth.	House of Correction at Plymouth.	Aggregates.	Jail at Boston.	House of Correction at South Boston.	Aggregates.	Jail at Fitchburg.	Jail at Worcester.	House of Correction at Fitchburg.	House of Correction at Worcester.	Aggregates.
Debt, Males, ... Females, ...	5	1	5	1	1	1	78	1	78	1	2	1	1	2
Concealing Stolen Goods, Males, ... Females, ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	5	25	1	1	1	1	1
Malicious Mischief, Males, ... Females, ...	1	2	3	1	1	1	61	12	73	2	3	6	6	17
Miscellaneous Crimes, Males, ... Females, ...	1	1	2	1	1	1	55	11	66	2	3	6	6	17
Total Crimes against Prop- erty, ...	56	18	74	25	12	37	1,105	462	1,567	19	66	39	74	198
Males, ...	52	16	68	25	12	37	983	387	1,370	19	63	37	64	183
Females, ...	4	2	6	1	1	1	122	75	197	1	3	2	10	15

2.—Crimes against Property.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT

TABLE XIII.—*Classification of Crimes, &c.—Concluded.*

CRIMES.	NORFOLK.			PLYMOUTH.			SUFFOLK.			WORCESTER.					Aggregates.
	Jail at Dedham.	House of Correction at Dedham.	Aggregates.	Jail at Plymouth.	House of Correction at Plymouth.	Aggregates.	Jail at Boston.	House of Correction at South Boston.	Aggregates.	Jail at Fitchburg.	House of Correction at Fitchburg.	House of Correction at Worcester.	Jail at Worcester.	Aggregates.	
Violation of By-Laws, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Males, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Females, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Aiding Escapes, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Males, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Females, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Contempt of Court, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Males, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Females, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Vagrancy, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Males, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Females, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Miscellaneous Crimes, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Males, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Females, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Crimes against Public Order and Decency, .	76	152	228	14	40	54	3,399	245	3,644	17	228	778	76	1,089	.
Males, .	65	128	193	10	38	48	3,099	169	3,268	14	207	700	63	984	.
Females, .	11	24	35	4	2	6	300	76	376	3	21	78	13	115	.

4.—Crimes against Public Order & Decency.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XIV.—*Classification of Discharges from the County Prisons for the year ending September 30, 1871.*

MANNER OF DISCHARGE.	BARNSTABLE.			DEKSHIRE.			BRISTOL.			DUXES.			ESSEX.						Aggregates.
	Jail at Barnstable.	House of Correction at Barnstable.	Aggregates.	Jail at Pittsfield.	House of Correction at Pittsfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at New Bedford.	Jail at Taunton.	House of Correction at New Bedford.	Aggregates.	Jail at Edgartown.	House of Correction at Edgartown.	Aggregates.	Jail at Lawrence.	Jail at Newburyport.	Jail at Salem.	House of Correction at Ipswich.	House of Correction at Lawrence.	
By Writ of Habeas Corpus,																			
Males, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Females, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Recognizing or Giving Bail,																			
Males, ...	4	—	4	31	5	36	21	12	—	33	1	—	1	58	1	60	—	—	119
Females, ...	—	—	—	6	—	6	1	3	—	4	—	—	—	53	1	53	—	—	107
Sent to Court and not returned,																			
Males, ...	—	—	—	32	—	32	29	13	—	42	—	—	—	85	—	51	—	—	136
Females, ...	—	—	—	28	—	28	24	12	—	36	—	—	—	69	—	45	—	—	114
Escaped and not retaken,																			
Males, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	16	—	6	—	—	22
Females, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transferred to other Jails,																			
Males, ...	—	—	—	2	7	9	5	23	—	28	—	—	—	41	19	36	3	12	111
Females, ...	—	—	—	1	3	4	4	21	—	25	—	—	—	41	19	28	3	10	101
	—	—	—	—	6	6	1	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	2	10

CRIMES IN THE STATE CLASSIFIED.

[illegible]

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XIV.—*Classification of Discharges, &c.*—Continued.

[illegible]

CRIMES IN THE STATE CLASSIFIED.

4.— <i>Miscellaneous Crimes.</i>	Witnesses, ...	23	55	78	111	618	729	66	173	239	329	490	1,458	2,277	8	1	4	5
	Males, ...	23	23	46	104	541	645	57	161	218	300	363	1,220	1,883	8	1	2	3
	Females, ...	—	32	32	7	77	84	9	12	21	29	127	238	394	2	—	2	2
	Miscellaneous Causes, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Males, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total Miscellaneous Causes of Commitment, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Males, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Females, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total number of Commitments, ...	23	55	78	111	618	729	66	173	239	329	490	1,458	2,277	8	1	4	5

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XIV.—*Classification of Discharges, &c.*—Continued.

MANNER OF DISCHARGE.	FRANKLIN.			HAMPSHIRE.			MIDDLESEX.				NANTUCKET.		
	Fall at Greenfield.	House of Correction at Greenfield.	Aggregates.	Fall at Springfield.	House of Correction at Springfield.	Aggregates.	Fall at Cambridge.	Fall at Lowell.	House of Correction at Cambridge.	Aggregates.	Fall at Nantucket.	House of Correction at Nantucket.	Aggregates.
By Writ of Habeas Corpus, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Males, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Females, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Recognizing or Giving Bail,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Males, .	8	1	11	33	32	33	93	37	14	144	.	.	.
Females, .	8	2	10	1	1	20	87	33	11	131	.	.	.
Sent to Court and not returned,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Males, .	.	.	.	47	44	16	49	36	.	85	.	.	.
Females, .	.	.	.	3	8	3	5	4	.	76	.	.	.
Escaped and not retaken,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Males, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	2	.	.	.
Females, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Transferred to other Jails,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Males, .	.	.	.	1	.	.	29	37	.	66	1	1	1
Females, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	34	.	60	.	.	.
	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	3	.	6	1	1	1

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XIV.—*Classification of Discharges, &c.*—Continued.

MANNER OF DISCHARGE.	FRANKLIN.			HAMPSHIRE.			HAMPSHIRE.			MIDDLESEX.				NANTUCKET.		
	Jail at Greenfield.		Aggregates.	Jail at Springfield.		Aggregates.	House of Correction at Springfield.		Aggregates.	Jail at Lowell.		House of Correction at Cambridge.	Aggregates.	Jail at Nantucket.	House of Correction at Nantucket.	Aggregates.
	Jail at Greenfield.	House of Correction at Greenfield.		Jail at Springfield.	House of Correction at Springfield.		Jail at Northampton.	House of Correction at Northampton.		Jail at Cambridge.	Jail at Lowell.			Jail at Nantucket.	House of Correction at Nantucket.	
Paid Fine and Costs,	1	10	11	117	117	117	1	57	58	5	98	406	509	-	-	-
Males, ...	1	7	8	104	104	104	1	54	54	5	83	360	448	-	-	-
Females, ...	-	3	3	13	13	13	1	3	4	-	15	46	61	-	-	-
Poor Convicts,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Order of Overseers,	-	5	5	5	5	5	-	2	2	-	-	26	26	1	1	1
Males, ...	-	5	5	4	4	4	-	1	1	-	-	25	25	1	1	1
Females, ...	-	5	5	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Order of Court,	6	2	8	1	1	2	16	-	16	25	-	1	26	1	1	1
Males, ...	6	2	8	1	1	1	15	-	15	24	-	-	24	1	-	-
Females, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	-	-
Insanity,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	4	5	-	-	-
Males, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	3	4	-	-	-
Females, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-

CRIMES IN THE STATE CLASSIFIED.

[illegible]

8.—Crimes against Public Order and Decency.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XIV.—*Classification of Discharges, &c.*—Continued.

MANNER OF DISCHARGE.	NORFOLK.			PLYMOUTH.			SUFFOLK.			WORCESTER.				
	Jail at Dedham.	House of Correction at Dedham.	Aggregates.	Jail at Plymouth.	House of Correction at Plymouth.	Aggregates.	Jail at Boston.	House of Correction at South Boston.	Aggregates.	Jail at Fitchburg.	House of Correction at Fitchburg.	House of Correction at Worcester.	Jail at Worcester.	Aggregates.
By Writ of Habeas Corpus,														
Males, ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Females, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Recognizing or Giving Bail,														
Males, ...	36	4	40	5	—	5	541	5	546	7	—	—	48	58
Females, ...	32	2	34	5	—	—	438	—	443	7	—	—	43	53
Totals, ...	68	6	74	10	—	5	979	5	989	14	—	—	91	111
Sent to Court and not returned,														
Males, ...	13	—	13	1	—	1	424	—	424	27	—	—	62	89
Females, ...	11	—	11	1	—	—	350	—	350	25	—	—	51	76
Totals, ...	24	—	24	2	—	1	774	—	774	52	—	—	113	165
Escaped and not retaken,														
Males, ...	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	4
Females, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals, ...	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	4
Transferred to other Jails,														
Males, ...	—	3	3	—	8	8	3	—	3	1	—	—	15	112
Females, ...	—	—	—	—	7	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	14	108
Totals, ...	—	3	3	—	15	15	6	—	6	1	—	—	29	220

CRIMES IN THE STATE CLASSIFIED.

4.—Miscellaneous Crimes.	Witnesses, ...	8	—	3	—	—	—	177	—	177	1	1	—	—	—	2
	Males, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	138	—	138	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Females, ...	8	—	3	—	—	—	39	—	39	—	1	—	—	—	1
	Miscellaneous Causes, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	11	—	3	—	—	—	3
	Males, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	10	—	3	—	—	—	3
Total Miscellaneous Causes of Commitment.	Females, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Males, ...	8	—	3	—	—	—	188	—	188	1	4	—	—	—	5
	Females, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	148	—	148	1	3	—	—	—	4
	Males, ...	3	—	3	—	—	—	40	—	40	—	1	—	—	—	1
	Females, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Number of Commitments, ...		174	192	366	42	63	105	5,391	911	6,302	50	191	299	916	1,456	
Males, ...		155	164	319	38	60	98	4,854	749	5,603	47	174	275	828	1,319	
Females, ...		19	28	47	4	3	7	537	162	699	3	17	24	93	137	

NOTE.—Miscellaneous "Crimes against the Person," include Armed with Dangerous Weapon, 10; Felony, 1; Mutiny, 1; Threatening, 42. Total, 54.

Miscellaneous "Crimes against Property," include Common Thief, 4; Poisoning Horse, 7; Driving Away Horse, 17; Stealing Horse, 1. Total, 29.

Miscellaneous "Crimes against Public Order and Decency," include Abortion, 1; Bestiality, 1; Breaking Jail, 20; Burglars' Tools, 3; Carrying Letters to and from State Prison, 1; Common Night Walker, 115; Common Nuisance, 96; Cruelty, 39; Desertion, 7; Escaping from Nautical Branch, 6; Evading Railroad Fare, 33; Fornication, 96; Fugitive from Justice, 1; Gambling, 17; Incest, 2; Indecent Exposure, 19; Keeping Gaming House, 3; Neglect of Family, 6; Non-payment of Taxes, 1; Obscene Books, 2; Obstructing Railroad Track, 6; Polygamy, 8; Prize Fighting, 3; Profanity, 2; Removing Baggage from Boarding House, 2; Sabbath Breaking, 13; Spendthrift, 2; Stubbornness, 31; Trespass, 14; Truancy, 2; Unlicensed Business, 20. Total, 572.

Miscellaneous Crimes, under "Miscellaneous Causes of Commitment," include Mesne Process, 1; Safe Keeping, 11; Sur-rendered by Bail, 5. Total, 17.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XIV.—*Classification of Discharges, &c.—Concluded.*

MANNER OF DISCHARGE.	NORFOLK.			PLYMOUTH.			SUFFOLK.			WORCESTER.				
	Jail at Dedham.	House of Correction at Dedham.	Aggregates.	Jail at Plymouth.	House of Correction at Plymouth.	Aggregates.	Jail at Boston.	House of Correction at South Boston.	Aggregates.	Jail at Fitchburg.	Jail at Worcester.	House of Correction at Fitchburg.	House of Correction at Worcester.	Aggregates.
Paid Fine and Costs,	26	20	46	4	12	16	1,118	36	1,154	7	11	77	262	357
Males, .	21	18	39	3	10	13	1,072	33	1,105	7	11	73	241	832
Females, .	5	2	7	1	2	3	46	3	49	-	-	4	21	25
Poor Convicts,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,935	-	1,935	-	2	-	23	25
Males, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,875	-	1,875	-	2	-	21	23
Females, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	60	-	-	-	2	2
Order of Overseers,	-	26	26	-	10	10	-	5	5	-	-	6	10	16
Males, .	-	21	21	-	10	10	-	4	4	-	-	4	8	12
Females, .	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	2	4
Order of Court,	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	65	69	-	1	-	-	1
Males, .	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	57	59	-	1	-	-	1
Females, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	10	-	-	-	-	-
Insanity,	1	1	1	-	-	-	6	1	7	-	2	-	7	9
Males, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	7	-	1	-	6	7
Females, .	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT

TABLE XIV.—*Classification of Discharges, &c.*—Continued.

[illegible]

DISCHARGES FROM THE COUNTY PRISONS.

[illegible]

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XIV.—*Classification of Discharges, &c.*—Continued.

MANNER OF DISCHARGE.	FRANKLIN.			HAMPSHIRE.			MIDDLESEX.				NANTUCKET.		
	Jail at Greenfield.	House of Correction at Greenfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at Springfield.	House of Correction at Springfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at Cambridge.	Jail at Lowell.	House of Correction at Cambridge.	Aggregates.	Jail at Nantucket.	House of Correction at Nantucket.	Aggregates.
By Writ of Habeas Corpus, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Males, ...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Females, ...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Recognizing or Giving Bail,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Males, ...	8	3	11	33	—	33	93	37	14	144	—	—	—
Females, ...	8	1	9	32	—	32	87	33	11	131	—	—	—
Sent to Court and not returned,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Males, ...	—	—	—	47	19	19	49	36	—	85	—	—	—
Females, ...	—	—	—	44	16	16	44	32	—	76	—	—	—
Escaped and not retaken,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Males, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Females, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transferred to other Jails,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Males, ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	29	37	—	66	—	—	—
Females, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	34	—	60	—	—	—
	—	4	4	1	—	—	3	3	—	6	—	—	—

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XIV.—*Classification of Discharges, &c.*—Continued.

MANNER OF DISCHARGE.	FRANKLIN.			HAMPSHIRE.			MIDDLESEX.				NANTUCKET.		
	Fall at Greenfield.	House of Correction at Greenfield.	Aggregates.	Fall at Springfield.	House of Correction at Springfield.	Aggregates.	Fall at Cambridge.	Fall at Lowell.	House of Correction at Cambridge.	Aggregates.	Fall at Nantucket.	House of Correction at Nantucket.	Aggregates.
Paid Fine and Costs,													
Males, ...	1	10	11	117	117	58	5	98	406	509	—	—	—
Females, ...	1	7	8	104	104	54	5	83	360	448	—	—	—
Poor Convicts,													
Males, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	61	—	—	—
Females, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	436	436	—	—	—
Order of Overseers,													
Males, ...	—	5	5	5	5	2	—	—	26	26	—	—	—
Females, ...	—	—	—	4	4	1	—	—	25	25	—	—	—
Order of Court,													
Males, ...	6	2	8	1	1	16	25	—	1	26	1	—	—
Females, ...	—	—	—	—	—	15	24	—	—	24	1	—	—
Insanity,													
Males, ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	4	5	—	—	—
Females, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	—	—
									1	1	—	—	—

DISCHARGES FROM THE COUNTY PRISONS.

[illegible]

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XIV.—*Classification of Discharges, &c.*—Continued.

MANNER OF DISCHARGE.	NORFOLK.			PLYMOUTH.			SUFFOLK.			WORCESTER.				
	Jail at Dedham.	House of Correction at Dedham.	Aggregates.	Jail at Plymouth.	House of Correction at Plymouth.	Aggregates.	Jail at Boston.	House of Correction at South Boston.	Aggregates.	Jail at Fitchburg.	Jail at Worcester.	House of Correction at Fitchburg.	House of Correction at Worcester.	Aggregates.
By Writ of Habeas Corpus,														
Males, ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Females, ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Recognizing or Giving Bail,														
Males, ...	36	4	40	5	—	5	541	5	546	7	48	—	—	58
Females, ...	32	2	34	5	—	—	438	5	443	7	43	—	—	53
Totals, ...	68	6	74	10	—	5	979	10	989	14	91	—	—	111
Sent to Court and not returned,														
Males, ...	13	—	13	1	—	1	424	—	424	27	62	—	—	89
Females, ...	11	—	11	1	—	—	350	—	350	25	51	—	—	76
Totals, ...	24	—	24	2	—	1	774	—	774	52	113	—	—	165
Escaped and not retaken,														
Males, ...	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	4	—	4
Females, ...	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	4	—	4
Transferred to other Jails,														
Males, ...	—	3	3	—	8	8	3	—	3	1	15	—	96	112
Females, ...	—	3	3	—	7	7	3	—	3	—	14	—	94	108
Totals, ...	—	6	6	—	15	15	6	—	6	1	29	—	190	220

DISCHARGES FROM THE COUNTY PRISONS.

[illegible]

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XIV.—*Classification of Discharges, &c.—Concluded.*

MANNER OF DISCHARGE.	NORFOLK.			PLYMOUTH.			SUFFOLK.			WORCESTER.				
	Jail at Dedham.	House of Correction at Dedham.	Aggregates.	Jail at Plymouth.	House of Correction at Plymouth.	Aggregates.	Jail at Boston.	House of Correction at South Boston.	Aggregates.	Jail at Pitchburg.	Jail at Worcester.	House of Correction at Pitchburg.	House of Correction at Worcester.	Aggregates.
Paid Fine and Costs,	26	20	46	4	12	16	1,118	36	1,154	7	11	77	262	357
Males, ...	21	18	39	3	10	13	1,072	33	1,105	7	11	73	241	332
Females, ...	5	2	7	1	2	3	46	3	49	-	-	4	21	25
Poor Convicts,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,935	-	1,935	-	2	-	23	25
Males, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,875	-	1,875	-	2	-	21	23
Females, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	60	-	-	-	2	2
Order of Overseers,	-	26	26	-	10	10	-	5	5	-	-	6	10	16
Males, ...	-	21	21	-	10	10	-	4	4	-	-	4	8	12
Females, ...	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	2	4
Order of Court,	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	65	69	-	1	-	-	1
Males, ...	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	57	59	-	1	-	-	1
Females, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	10	-	-	-	-	-
Insanity,	-	1	1	-	-	-	6	1	7	-	2	-	7	9
Males, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	7	-	1	-	6	7
Females, ...	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2

DISCHARGES FROM THE COUNTY PRISONS.

Paroled, ...	1	7	8	—	2	2	—	47	—	—	—	7	7	14
Males, ...	1	5	6	—	1	1	—	39	—	—	—	5	5	12
Females, ...	—	2	2	—	1	1	—	8	—	—	—	2	2	2
Died, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Males, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Females, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Order of Law, ...	5	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Males, ...	5	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Females, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
By Processes not given above, ...	3	—	3	—	4	4	—	4	119	—	—	—	—	—
Males, ...	3	—	3	—	4	4	—	4	114	—	—	—	—	—
Females, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Whole number of Discharges reported, ...	169	217	386	46	79	125	5,385	901	6,296	49	190	310	924	1,473
Males, ...	147	179	326	42	70	112	4,866	695	5,561	46	169	289	835	1,339
Females, ...	22	38	60	4	9	13	529	206	735	3	21	21	89	134
Whole number of Persons Discharged, ...	158	204	362	38	72	110	4,464	768	5,232	49	182	265	797	1,293
Males, ...	136	167	303	35	63	98	4,026	582	4,608	46	161	248	722	1,177
Females, ...	22	37	59	3	9	12	438	186	624	3	21	17	75	116
Persons remaining in Confinement, ...	19	46	65	4	5	9	212	401	613	7	17	56	98	178
Males, ...	19	44	63	4	5	9	173	341	514	7	17	49	78	151
Females, ...	—	2	2	—	—	—	39	60	99	—	—	7	20	27

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XV.—*Classification of Discharges for the State.*

MANNER OF DISCHARGE.	COUNTY PRISONS.			House of Industry.	State Work-house.	State Prison.	Totals for State.
	Jails.	Houses of Correction.	Totals.				
Discharged by Writ of Habeas Corpus, . . .	8	-	8	2	-	-	10
Males, ...	8	-	8	2	-	-	10
Females, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recognizing or Giving Bail, ...	1,019	35	1,054	-	-	-	1,054
Males, ...	870	28	898	-	-	-	898
Females, ...	149	7	156	-	-	-	156
Sent to Court and not returned, ...	888	-	888	-	-	-	888
Males, ...	752	-	752	-	-	-	752
Females, ...	136	-	136	-	-	-	136
Escaped and not retaken, ...	5	21	26	5	12	1	44
Males, ...	4	21	25	5	11	1	42
Females, ...	1	-	1	-	1	-	2
Transferred to other Jails, ...	212	145	357	-	-	-	357
Males, ...	192	120	312	-	-	-	312
Females, ...	20	25	45	-	-	-	45
Debtors discharged by payment of Debt, ...	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
Males, ...	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
Females, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debtors discharged by Order of Creditor, ...	8	-	8	-	-	-	8
Males, ...	8	-	8	-	-	-	8
Females, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debtors discharged by taking Poor Debtors' Oath, ...	14	-	14	-	-	-	14
Males, ...	14	-	14	-	-	-	14
Females, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sent to State Prison, ...	172	4	176	-	-	-	176
Sent to House of Correction, ...	733	-	733	-	-	-	733
Males, ...	592	-	592	-	-	-	592
Females, ...	141	-	141	-	-	-	141

DISCHARGES FROM ALL THE PRISONS.

TABLE XV.—*Classification of Discharges, &c.*—Continued.

MANNER OF DISCHARGE.	COUNTY PRISONS.			House of Industry.	State Work-house.	State Prison.	Totals for State.
	Jails.	Houses of Correction.	Totals.				
By Superior Court, . . .	398	2	400	—	—	—	400
Males, . . .	330	2	332	—	—	—	332
Females, . . .	68	—	68	—	—	—	68
Sent to Reform School, . .	8	—	8	—	—	—	8
Males, . . .	8	—	8	—	—	—	8
Females, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sent to Nautical School, .	20	—	20	—	—	—	20
Expiration of Sentence, .	732	3,626	4,358	3,358	182	122	8,020
Males, . . .	578	2,974	3,552	1,391	101	122	5,166
Females, . . .	154	652	806	1,967	81	—	2,854
Paid Fine and Costs, . .	1,430	1,204	2,634	390	—	—	3,024
Males, . . .	1,350	1,084	2,434	200	—	—	2,634
Females, . . .	80	120	200	190	—	—	390
Poor Convicts, . . .	1,986	673	2,659	—	—	—	2,659
Males, . . .	1,917	555	2,472	—	—	—	2,472
Females, . . .	69	118	187	—	—	—	187
Order of Overseers, . .	—	133	133	87	—	—	220
Males, . . .	—	105	105	67	—	—	172
Females, . . .	—	28	28	20	—	—	48
Order Municipal Court, .	87	72	159	9	—	—	168
Males, . . .	82	61	143	4	—	—	147
Females, . . .	5	11	16	5	—	—	21
Insanity, . . .	11	20	31	5	—	3	39
Males, . . .	10	16	26	1	—	3	30
Females, . . .	1	4	5	4	—	—	9
Pardoned, . . .	9	121	130	8	55	35	228
Males, . . .	8	101	109	6	15	35	165
Females, . . .	1	20	21	2	40	—	63
Died, . . .	5	20	25	9	26	8	68
Males, . . .	5	19	24	6	13	8	51
Females, . . .	—	1	1	3	13	—	17
Order of Law, . . .	184	2	186	—	—	—	186
Males, . . .	116	2	118	—	—	—	118
Females, . . .	68	—	68	—	—	—	68

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XV.—*Classification of Discharges, &c.*—Concluded.

MANNER OF DISCHARGE.	COUNTY PRISONS.			House of Industry.	State Work-house.	State Prison.	Totals for State.
	Jails.	Houses of Correction.	Totals.				
Processes not given above,	148	8	156	—	—	—	156
Males, . . .	142	8	150	—	—	—	150
Females, . . .	6	—	6	—	—	—	6
Whole number Discharges reported, . . .	8,078	6,086	14,164	3,873	275	169	18,481
Males, . . .	7,179	5,100	12,279	1,682	140	169	14,270
Females, . . .	899	986	1,885	2,191	135	—	4,211
Whole number of Persons discharged, . . .	6,888	5,183	12,071	2,915	275	169	15,430
Males, . . .	6,121	4,323	10,444	1,346	140	169	12,099
Females, . . .	767	860	1,627	1,569	135	—	3,331
Persons remaining in Confinement, . . .	466	1,350	1,816	553	312	543	3,224
Males, . . .	402	1,130	1,532	267	124	543	2,466
Females, . . .	64	220	284	286	188	—	758

Total number of persons remaining in confinement in the State, County and City Prisons, September 30, 1870, .	3,121
Males, ...	2,367
Females, ...	754
Nominal number of persons committed within the year ending September 30, 1871, ...	15,533
Males, ...	12,198
Females, ...	3,335
Nominal whole number of persons in confinement within the year, ...	18,654
Males, ...	14,565
Females, ...	4,089
Nominal number of persons discharged within the year, .	15,430
Males, ...	12,099
Females, ...	3,331
Number of persons remaining in confinement September 30, 1871, ...	3,224
Males, ...	2,466
Females, ...	758
Average of the prison population for the years 1870-71, .	3,145.53
Average for 1869-70, ...	2,970.77
Increase of the past year, ...	174.76

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XVI.—*Sickness and Punishment among those Discharged from State, County or City Prisons, during the year ending September 30, 1871.*

PRISONS.	Number of Sick.	Number of Days' Sickness	Number Die.	No. who had been punished once.		No. who had been punished twice.		No. who had been punished three times.		No. who had been punished more than three times.		Whole No. who had been punished.		Whole Number of Punishments.
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Jail at Barnstable,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
House of Correction at Barnstable,	2	27	—	5	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	12
Jail at Pittsfield,	8	63	—	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	1	20
House of Correction at Pittsfield,	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4
Jail at New Bedford,	—	—	—	30	14	12	1	6	1	—	—	54	17	122
House of Correction at New Bedford,	27	691	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jail at Taunton,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jail at Edgartown,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jail at Lawrence,	3	166	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	7
House of Correction at Lawrence,	50	604	—	25	6	9	3	5	—	1	—	40	9	74
Jail at Newburyport,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jail at Salem,	2	120	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
House of Correction at Ipswich,	25	1,171	2	9	2	1	6	2	—	—	—	18	10	43
Jail at Greenfield,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
House of Correction at Greenfield,	3	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jail at Springfield,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
House of Correction at Springfield,	9	128	1	10	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	18	—	23
Jail at Northampton,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
House of Correction at Northampton,	4	13	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	6

SICKNESS AND PUNISHMENT IN PRISONS.

Jail at Cambridge,	9	987	4	16	2	10	—	5	—	3	1	34	8	73
House of Correction at Cambridge,	6	75	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jail at Lowell,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
House of Correction at Nantucket,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jail at Dedham,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
House of Correction at Dedham,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jail at Plymouth,	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
House of Correction at Plymouth,	2	16	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	9
Jail at Fitchburg,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
House of Correction at Fitchburg,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jail at Worcester,	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	5	—	17
House of Correction at Worcester,	4	44	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	5
Jail at Boston,	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
House of Correction at Boston,	47	2,278	12	46	16	24	8	12	3	40	10	122	87	492
Totals for County Prisons,	201	6,403	25	172	44	64	18	83	4	56	14	325	80	909
House of Industry,	3,281	5,388	9	12	80	4	—	8	2	—	1	19	33	64
State Workhouse,	238	32,393	26	9	12	5	12	1	10	1	9	16	43	139
State Prison,	—	—	8	12	—	18	—	8	—	32	—	70	—	343
Totals for the State,	8,720	44,184	68	205	86	91	80	45	16	89	24	430	156	1,455

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XVIII.—*Showing the number committed for Drunkenness and remaining in the Minor Prisons, September 30, 1871.*

PRISONS.	DRUNKENNESS.						COMMON DEBKARDS.					
	Jails.			Houses of Correction.			County Prisons.			Jails.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Barnstable Co., . Barnstable, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Berkshire Co., . Pittsfield, .	—	—	—	5	3	8	5	3	8	1	—	1
Bristol Co., . { New Bedford,	—	—	—	35	7	42	35	7	42	1	—	1
. { Taunton, .	23	6	29	—	—	—	23	6	29	—	—	—
Essex Co., . { Lawrence, .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
. { Newburyport,	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
. { Salem, .	20	1	21	—	—	—	20	1	21	—	—	—
. { Ipswich, .	—	—	—	7	1	8	7	1	8	—	—	—
Franklin Co., . Greenfield, .	—	—	—	4	1	5	4	1	5	—	—	—
Hampden Co., . Springfield, .	—	—	—	26	4	30	26	4	30	—	—	—
Hampshire Co., . Northampton,	—	—	—	14	2	16	14	2	16	—	—	—
Middlesex Co., . { Cambridge, .	2	—	2	42	16	58	44	16	60	2	1	3
. { Lowell, .	21	7	28	—	—	—	21	7	28	—	—	—

STATISTICS OF DRUNKENNESS.

	11	-	11	19	-	19	44	2	46	68	2	65
Norfolk Co., . . . Dedham, . . .	11	-	11	19	-	19	44	2	46	68	2	65
Plymouth Co., . . . Plymouth, . . .	1	-	1	4	-	4	5	-	5	9	-	9
Suffolk Co., . . . Boston, . . .	2	4	6	199	41	240	406	69	475	540	101	641
Worcester Co., . . . { Fitchburg, . . .	1	2	8	7	-	7	49	7	56	56	7	63
Worcester, . . . { Worcester, . . .	5	1	6	17	-	17	78	20	98	95	20	115
Totals, ...	77	39	116	431	66	497	1,253	284	1,487	1,619	291	1,910
Boston House of Industry, . . .	94	60	154	-	-	-	-	-	-	285	298	583
State Workhouse, ...	8	18	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	124	188	312
Totals, ...	179	117	296	431	66	497	1,253	284	1,487	2,028	777	2,805

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XIX.—*Sex and Education, and Commitments of Prisoners within Eight Years.*

NUMBER OF PERSONS COMMITTED.				NUMBER OF RECOMMITMENTS.				EDUCATION.								
		Total.				Percentage of the whole number.		Cannot Read and Write.			Read and Write only.					
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Percent- age of all.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percent- age of all.	
1864.	{ Jails, ...	2,019	1,056	3,075	691	592	1,283	41	-	-	30	-	-	158	5	
	{ Houses of Correction,*	1,727	1,544	3,271	980	1,027	2,007	61	-	-	46	-	-	154	4	
	{ State Prison, ...	433	-	433	55	-	55	12	-	-	21	-	-	4	0.4	
	{ Jails, ...	3,773	1,415	5,188	1,241	823	2,064	40	918	627	1,545	30	336	388	7	
1865.	{ Houses of Correction,*	2,152	1,639	3,791	1,142	1,056	2,198	56	857	920	1,777	47	200	76	7	
	{ State Prison, ...	129	-	129	8	-	8	6	67	-	67	52	-	-	-	
	{ Jails, ...	4,926	1,205	6,131	1,617	625	2,242	37	1,150	458	1,608	26	376	414	6	
	{ Houses of Correction,*	3,259	1,623	4,882	1,260	976	2,236	45	1,131	877	2,008	41	492	726	14	
1866.	{ State Prison, ...	247	-	247	20	-	20	8	22	-	22	9	80	80	32	
	{ Jails, ...	4,330	799	5,129	1,527	383	1,910	37	949	291	1,240	24	293	285	5	
	{ Houses of Correction,†	3,556	2,072	5,628	1,396	1,130	2,526	45	1,038	1,015	2,053	36	1,061	773	23	
	{ State Prison, ...	128	-	128	12	-	12	9	20	-	20	15	-	44	34	
1868.	{ Jails, ...	4,707	712	5,419	1,698	316	2,014	37	978	279	1,257	23	245	31	276	5
	{ Houses of Correction,†	2,969	824	3,793	1,549	1,351	2,900	48	1,275	1,306	2,581	68	369	114	483	13
	{ State Prison, ...	180	-	180	29	-	29	16	13	-	13	7	54	64	80	4
	{ Jails, ...	5,491	751	6,242	2,053	351	2,404	38	1,140	306	1,446	23	247	26	273	7
1869.	{ Houses of Correction,†	4,418	2,416	6,834	1,838	1,405	3,243	47	1,496	1,349	2,845	41	399	100	499	7
	{ State Prison, ...	183	-	183	25	-	25	13	6	-	6	3	63	63	34	5
	{ Jails, ...	5,844	785	6,629	2,144	366	2,510	37	1,104	273	1,376	21	306	22	328	5
	{ Houses of Correction,†	5,002	2,503	7,505	1,892	1,266	3,158	42	1,658	1,370	3,028	40	645	91	736	10
1870.	{ State Prison, ...	181	-	181	16	-	16	9	-	-	-	-	72	72	40	5
	{ Jails, ...	6,081	754	6,835	2,210	355	2,565	38	1,378	284	1,662	23	818	17	835	5
	{ Houses of Correction,†	5,968	2,581	8,549	2,531	1,619	4,150	40	1,804	1,274	3,078	37	651	116	767	9
	{ State Prison, ...	149	-	149	23	-	23	15	35	-	35	23	110	-	110	74

* Including House of Industry.

† Including House of Industry and State Workhouse.

PUPILS IN REFORMATORIES.

TABLE XX.—PUPILS IN REFORMATORIES.

I. ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, ETC.

NAME OF REFORMATORY.	Remaining September 30, 1870.	ADMISSIONS.			WHOLE NUMBER DURING YEAR.			Discharged.	Remaining September 30, 1871.	Average Number.	Indentured or placed out.
		First time.	From other Reforma- tories.	Returned and Readmitted.	Totals.	Boys.	Girls.				
Westborough, . . .	261	94	45	72	211	472	-	200	272	298	95
Lancaster, . . .	143	28	-	38	66	-	209	66	131	138	57
Nautical School, . . .	218	107	2	9	118	334	-	190	144	159	29
Boston House of Refor- mation, . . .	269	226	-	-	226	438	57	190	350*	294	-
Totals, . . .	889	455	47	119	621	1,244	266	656	852	889	181

* Boys, 265; girls, 40.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XX.—*Pupils in Reformatories*—Continued.

II.—AGE, NATIVITY, PARENTAGE, ETC.

	Westborough.	Lancaster.	Nautical School.	Boston House of Reformation.	Totals.
Committed during year, . . .	94	28	107	226	455
<i>Age when Admitted.</i>					
Under 10 years, ...	3	1	—	35	39
Between 10 and 14, ...	83	7	4	119	230
14 and over, ...	8	20	103	72	203
<i>Birth.</i>					
Native, ...	93	26	100	192	411
Foreign, ...	1	2	7	31	41
Unknown, ...	—	—	—	3	3
<i>Had Parents.</i>					
Both Native, ...	18	13	33	10	74
One or both Foreign, ...	67	15	74	216	372
Unknown, ...	9	—	—	—	9
<i>Had Parents Living.</i>					
Both, ...	58	8	45	168	279
Father only, ...	12	7	15	21	55
Mother only, ...	20	10	25	30	85
Neither, ...	4	3	19	7	33
Unknown, ...	—	—	3	—	3
<i>Had Parents Intemperate.</i>					
One or both, ...	50	13	29	194	286
Previously arrested, ...	57	3	73	44	177

PUPILS IN REFORMATORIES.

TABLE XX.—*Pupils in Reformatories*—Concluded.

III.—COST, EARNINGS, ETC.

NAME OF REFORMATORY.	Average weekly cost.	Average earnings of pupils.	Hours of labor.	Hours in School.	Average No. of pupils to each teacher.
Westborough, ...	\$3 00	\$19 77	6	4	37
Lancaster, ...	3 12	4 26	6	4	25
Nautical School, ...	3 80	—*	6†	6†	40
Boston House of Reformation, .	2 20	—†	5	5	40
Totals, ...	\$3 12	—	6	4	36

* Nothing.

† Unknown.

‡ On alternate days.

IV.—AGE, TIME SPENT IN SCHOOL, ETC.

NAME OF REFORMATORY.	Greatest age of any pupil now in school September 20, 1871.	Average age of those committed.	Average age of those discharged.	Longest time in the school of those discharged in 1870-71 (years).	Average time in school of those discharged in 1870-71 (years).
Westborough, ...	18	12.2	14.82	7.58	2.33
Lancaster, ...	18	13.08	16.67	5.56	1.48
Nautical School, ...	20	15.6	17.15	4.41	1.56
Boston House of Reformation,	19	12.1	18.58	7.30	1.39
Totals, ...	20	13.24	15.15	7.58	1.74

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

C.—EXPENDITURES IN PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.

TABLE XXI.—THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE PRISON.

Showing the Average Number of Prisoners in the State Prison from 1815 to 1871, and the Gain or Loss to the State in different Periods.

PERIODS.	Av. No. of Convicts.	Gain (in 21 years).	Losses (in 36 years).	Balance against the Prison.
1815 to 1829, . .	299	\$15,461 47	\$104,487 77	\$89,026 30
1830 to 1839, . .	278	43,952 64	10,147 97	33,804 67†
1840 to 1849, . .	291	2,133 65	10,877 89	8,744 24
1850 to 1859, . .	468	5,511 86	111,186 79	105,675 43
1860 to 1869, . .	482	76,223 29*	80,346 55	4,123 26
1870 and 1871, .	574	45,530 48	—	45,530 48†
For 57 years, .	348	\$188,812 89	\$317,046 97	\$128,234 08

Total expenses during the same period; \$2,740,621 65

* Of this profit, all but \$504.36 accrued within the last three years of the period. † Profit.

TABLE XXII.—Number of Prisoners, Expenses and Earnings of the County Prisons since 1859.

YEARS.	Reported Whole No. in Prison.	Average No. in Prison.	Total Expenses.	Earnings of Prisoners.	Balance against the Prisons.
1859, .	15,459	1,799.5	\$216,252 70	\$59,902 89	\$156,349 81
1860, .	13,626	1,773.	190,527 58	54,594 29	135,933 29
1861, .	12,909	1,821.	177,375 17	43,362 03	134,013 14
1862, .	11,541	1,433.	182,006 63	40,007 52	141,999 11
1863, .	10,643	1,228.	192,745 84	39,023 76	153,722 08
1864, .	9,592	1,135 5	223,393 84	34,352 46	189,041 38
1865, .	8,947	1,050.6	223,980 69	34,693 79	194,286 90
1866, .	10,971	1,410.8	271,670 30	47,574 06	224,096 24
1867, .	10,068	1,471.5	292,700 83	73,427 34	219,273 49
1868, .	10,729	1,553.8	294,246 88	69,624 67	224,622 21
1869, .	12,251	1,719.	317,603 26	109,365 53	208,237 73
1870, .	12,991	1,711.7	289,806 02	114,339 46	175,466 56
1871, .	13,890	1,800.6	302,411 39	124,889 05	177,522 34
Totals,	—	1,531.2	\$3,179,721 13	\$845,156 85	\$2,334,564 28

NOTE.—The true number of prisoners each year since 1864 is 500 to 700 less than the "reported whole number in prison."

PRISON SUMMARY FOR 1870 AND 1871.

TABLE XXIII.—PRISON SUMMARY FOR 1870 AND 1871.

EXPENSES, ETC.	STATE PRISON.		COUNTY PRISONS.		HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.		TOTALS.	
	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
Salaries, . . .	\$36,217 58	\$39,168 60	\$79,859 05	\$83,542 93	\$7,075 10	\$8,439 02	\$123,151 73	\$131,150 55
Provisions, . . .	39,329 72	37,851 74	116,723 69	115,082 22	19,922 59	21,919 19	175,976 00	174,853 15
Clothing, . . .	13,871 71	10,244 07	12,542 69	13,784 78	4,391 75	7,278 89	30,806 15	31,307 74
Fuel and lights, . .	12,530 25	7,363 50	85,175 15	33,914 31	5,050 90	7,488 21	52,756 30	48,766 02
Beds and bedding, . .	-*	-*	3,321 52	3,816 09	-*	-*	3,321 52	3,816 09
Medicine, etc., . .	-†	304 08	3,762 09	4,302 94	541 75	640 05	4,303 84	5,247 07
Instruction, . . .	595 24	1,485 39	3,700 43	2,309 60	-†	-†	4,295 67	3,794 99
Discharged prisoners, .	420 00	392 00	685 05	673 25	-	-	1,105 05	1,065 25
Witnesses, . . .	-	-	23 06	35 70	-	-	23 06	35 70
All other purposes, . .	12,010 35	16,245 52	38,198 29	48,200 43	11,116 72	11,657 59	61,320 36	76,103 54
Total, . . .	\$114,974 85	\$118,054 90	\$289,806 02	\$302,411 39	\$48,098 82	\$57,422 95	\$452,879 69	\$472,889 24
Labor of prisoners,† .	188,899 96	184,660 27	114,339 46	124,889 05	8,327 74	16,696 88	261,567 16	276,245 70
Balance, . . .	23,925 11§	21,805 37§	175,466 56	177,522 34	89,771 08	40,726 57	191,312 53	196,643 54
Average No. of prisoners, . . .	594	554 5	1,711 77	1,800 59	419	501	2,724 77	2,856 09
Average weekly cost, . .	\$0 77 5§	0 74 9§	\$1 97 1	\$1 89 6	\$1 82 5	\$1 56 3	\$1 35	\$1 31 9
Whole No. in prison, . .	774	712	11,676	13,890	3,027	3,442	15,477	18,044

* Included in "Clothing."

† Included in "Salaries."

‡ Included at State Prison small amounts from other sources, viz., \$6,998.61 in 1870, and \$10,209.24 in 1871.

§ Profit.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXIV.—EXPENSES OF THE STATE REFORMATORIES.

Showing the Total and the Average Numbers and Cost since 1856.

YEARS.	Whole number Admitted.	Average number.	Sum drawn from State Treasury.	First Average Weekly Cost.	Current Expenses as reported.	Second Average Weekly Cost.
<i>Wesborough.</i> { 1857 to '63, . . .	1,789	433.7	\$264,490 87	\$1.67.5	\$302,846 09	\$1.91.8
1864, . . .	114	323.5	54,651 41	3 24.7	58,732 26	3 49.
1865, . . .	100	325.1	50,933 84	3.01.3	58,305 50	3.44.8
1866, . . .	145	325.5	53,288 51	3.14.9	56,090 66	3 31.3
1867, . . .	118	326.	61,791 10	3.64.5	60,653 73	3 57.7
1868, . . .	115	325.5	51,800 72	3.06.3	53,457 14	3.15.8
1869, . . .	120	307.	55,359 93	3.46.7	56,822 73	3.56.
1870, . . .	97	269.1	48,052 07	3.43.4	48,837 96	3.46.8
1871, . . .	139	298.	46,433 63	3 00.	46,433 63	3.00.
Totals, . . .	2,737	369.	\$686,802 08	\$2 38.6	\$742,179 70	\$2 57.8
<i>Lancaster.</i> { 1856 to '63, . . .	346	109	\$99,871 64	\$2.51.7	\$98 124 32	2.47.3
1864, . . .	64	140	18,000 00	2.47.2	18,133 00	2.49.
1865, . . .	54	140	12,000 00	1.65.8	17,378 01	2.39.
1866, . . .	75	144	27,403 17	3.66.	20,975 95	2.80.
1867, . . .	77	141	21,720 67	2.96.2	24,752 81	3.37.6
1868, . . .	56	138	21,117 86	2.94.2	19,968 79	2.78.3
1869, . . .	58	140	28,914 76	3.97.1	23,891 39	3.28.
1870, . . .	44	145	25,693 20	3 40.7	24,494 49	3.24.
1871, . . .	28	138	24,557 44	3.40.7	22,753 61	3.17.
Totals, . . .	802	125	\$279,278 74	\$2 68.6	\$270,472 37	\$2 58.8
<i>Nautical School.</i> { 1860 to '63, . . .	621	101.	\$73,675 00	\$3 50.	\$70,261 72	\$3.34.
1864, . . .	192	147.09	28,790 76	3.74.	28,392 52	3.69.
1865, . . .	165	160.5	34,725 09	4 16.	35,535 49	4 27.
1866, . . .	242	218.	44,873 51	3 96.	42,701 53	3.76.
1867, . . .	255	285.	56,595 89	3.81.	54,800 38	3 69.
1868, . . .	205	273.	51,484 82	3 63.	49,440 30	3.48.
1869, . . .	190	264	52,313 68	3 73	51,365 57	3.74.
1870, . . .	117	233	49,198 10	4 06.	47,932 82	3.95.
1871, . . .	109	159.	31,405 06	3.79.8	31,419 40	3 80.1
Totals, . . .	2,096	178.7	\$423,061 91	\$3.79.3	\$411,849 73	\$3 50.

THE TOWN ALMSHOUSES.

PART SECOND.—THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

A.—Town Paupers.

TABLE XXV.—THE TOWN ALMSHOUSES.

TOWNS.	Population in 1870.	Number of Acres of Land.	VALUE OF ALMSHOUSE PROPERTY.			PAUPER EXPENSES.			
			Total.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.	For Partial Support.	For Full Support.	
								Out of Alms- house.	At Alms- house.
<i>Barnstable County.</i>									
Barnstable, . . .	4,793	40	\$5,000 00	\$4,200 00	\$800 00	\$5,644 39	\$2,482 00	\$1,150 27	\$2,012 12
Brewster, . . .	1,259	5	1,200 00	1,000 00	200 00	1,386 16	442 05	-	944 11
Chatham, . . .	2,411	30	1,800 00	1,600 00	200 00	1,743 00	300 00	714 00	729 00
Dennis, . . .	3,269	40	2,600 00	2,550 00	50 00	2,569 13	1,182 08	117 40	1,269 65
Falmouth, . . .	2,237	14	2,500 00	1,800 00	700 00	2,085 63	633 50	272 04	1,180 09
Harwich, . . .	3,080	4	2,200 00	1,800 00	400 00	3,495 00	2,141 00	364 00	990 00
Orleans, . . .	1,323	2	550 00	500 00	50 00	1,203 08	330 70	141 58	730 80
Provincetown, . . .	3,865	1	7,000 00	6,500 00	500 00	2,800 00	1,076 00	305 00	1,419 00
Sandwich, . . .	3,694	150	3,200 00	2,200 00	1,000 00	4,470 38	1,384 73	816 22	2,269 43
Wellfleet, . . .	2,135	2*	1,200 00	1,000 00	200 00	1,200 00	696 00	-	504 00
Yarmouth, . . .	2,423	14	3,000 00	2,500 00	500 00	3,354 24	870 68	438 66	2,044 90
Totals, . . .	30,489	302	\$30,250 00	\$25,650 00	\$4,600 00	\$29,951 01	\$11,538 74	\$4,319 17	\$14,093 10

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TABLE XXV.—The Town Almshouses—Continued.

T O W N S .	Population in 1870.	Number of Acres of Land.	VALUE OF ALMSHOUSE PROPERTY.			PAUPER EXPENSES.				
			Total.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.	For Partial Support.	For Full Support.		
								Out of Alms-house.	At Alms- house.	
<i>Berkshire County.</i>										
Adams, . . .	12,090	240	\$14,500 00	\$12,000 00	\$2,500 00	\$6,337 46	\$1,931 24	\$364 00	\$4,042 22	
Lee, . . .	3,866	10	4,038 00	2,500 00	1,538 00	1,970 90	638 83	148 85	1,183 22	
Pittsfield, . . .	11,112	125	6,000 00	5,000 00	1,000 00	3,416 06	1,494 29	192 75	1,729 02	
Totals, . . .	27,068	375	\$24,538 00	\$19,500 00	\$5,038 00	\$11,724 42	\$4,064 36	\$705 60	\$6,954 46	
<i>Bristol County.</i>										
Acushnet, . . .	1,132	24	\$1,700 00	\$1,500 00	\$200 00	\$1,320 04	\$420 04	\$200 00	\$700 00	
Attleborough, . . .	6,769	109	5,500 00	3,500 00	2,000 00	2,356 00	936 00	735 00	685 00	
Berkley, . . .	744	90	5,000 00	4,000 00	1,000 00	1,010 00	60 00	-	950 00	
Dartmouth, . . .	3,367	75	8,400 00	6,400 00	2,000 00	4,828 14	2,240 98	716 71	1,870 45	
Dighton, . . .	1,817	78	4,037 00	2,500 00	1,537 00	1,188 87	68 02	481 10	589 25	
Easton, . . .	3,668	138	5,600 00	4,000 00	1,600 00	2,384 90	899 48	424 42	1,061 00	
Fairhaven, . . .	2,626	85	7,417 00	6,000 00	1,417 00	2,815 27	1,585 00	826 27	904 00	
Fall River, . . .	26,766	90	81,000 00	75,000 00	6,000 00	20,216 94	9,759 50	1,621 03	8,836 41	
Freetown, . . .	1,372	100	4,500 00	4,000 00	500 00	1,974 36	526 98	-	1,447 38	
Mansfield, . . .	2,432	90	5,111 65	3,400 00	1,711 65	1,770 85	1,085 13	187 32	497 90	
New Bedford, . . .	21,320	70	44,897 00	37,300 00	7,597 00	85,367 43	16,131 02	2,841 87	16,394 54	
Norton, . . .	1,821	108	3,000 00	2,500 00	500 00	1,104 96	435 22	-	669 74	
Rehoboth, . . .	1,895	90	4,000 00	3,500 00	500 00	1,449 67	425 00	-	1,022 67	
Seekonk, . . .	1,021	100	7,000 00	5,500 00	1,500 00	116 25*	33 75	-	*150 00	
Somerset, . . .	1,776	78	6,312 00	5,800 00	512 00	428 93	67 07	52 00	307 86	
Swansey, . . .	1,294	100	3,600 00	2,500 00	1,000 00	1,093 74	304 74	-	789 00	

THE TOWN ALMSHOUSES.

	18,629 2,724	140 74	\$8,200 00 6,700 00	\$211,874 65	\$178,600 00	\$4,500 00 5,200 00	\$2,200 00 1,500 00	\$11,573 21 3,025 00	\$5,028 92 1,365 00	\$2,595 25 -	\$3,954 00 1,060 00
Taunton, . Westport, . Totals, . . .	101,173	1,634	\$211,874 65	\$500 00†	-	\$178,600 00	\$33,274 65	\$93,737 06	\$41,366 85	\$10,180 97	\$42,189 24
Dukes County. Edgartown	1,516	. 0.31	\$500 00†				\$500 00	\$2,309 84	\$1,204 89	-	\$1,104 95
<i>Essex County.</i>											
Amesbury, . . .	5,581	54	\$6,000 00		\$4,500 00	\$1,500 00	\$1,500 00	\$2,856 98	\$894 48	\$173 50	\$1,789 00
Andover, . . .	4,873	70	11,453 55		6,200 00	5,253 55	5,253 55	3,758 07	778 74	314 05	2,065 28
Beverly, . . .	6,507	3.5	5,000 00		3,500 00	1,500 00	1,500 00	6,504 55	1,415 27	1,406 80	3,772 98
Boxford, . . .	847	100	5,000 00		4,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	983 00	-	169 00	814 00
Bradford, . . .	2,014	75	5,498 00		3,700 00	1,798 00	1,798 00	946 00	36 00	260 00	650 00
Essex, . . .	1,614	130	8,702 85		6,000 00	2,702 85	2,702 85	1,462 36	222 18	270 93	969 25
Georgetown, . .	2,088	80	3,800 00		2,300 00	1,500 00	1,500 00	1,407 50	636 00	41 50	730 00
Gloucester, . . .	15,389	50	19,090 08		15,000 00	4,090 08	4,090 08	11,491 39	5,323 36	1,351 59	4,816 44
Groveland, . . .	1,776	100	6,103 00		4,300 00	1,803 00	1,803 00	472 00	247 00	-	225 00
Haverhill, . . .	13,092	132	23,382 11		15,000 00	8,382 11	8,382 11	9,275 05	4,695 80	450 00†	4,149 20
Ipswich, . . .	3,720	350	21,680 00		16,000 00	5,680 00	5,680 00	4,638 67	1,988 67	350 00	2,300 00
Lawrence, . . .	28,921	54	13,713 20		8,400 00	5,313 20	5,313 20	6,890 86	3,718 12	920 44	2,252 30
Lynn, . . .	28,233	60	40,675 00		30,575 00	10,100 00	10,100 00	23,925 94	18,343 87	350 00	5,232 07
Manchester, . . .	1,665	49 25	16,179 00		13,066 00	2,093 00	2,093 00	1,758 41	363 16	88 85	1,306 40
Marblehead, . .	7,703	23.5	31,000 00		24,000 00	7,000 00	7,000 00	7,821 81	2,111 71	887 85	4,822 25
Methuen, . . .	2,959	132	7,400 00		4,800 00	2,600 00	2,600 00	2,104 45	749 95	460 71	893 79
Newburyport, .	12,595	45	15,900 00		10,000 00	5,900 00	5,900 00	14,524 89	7,624 97	1,559 71	5,340 21
North Andover, .	2,549	125	9,900 00		8,050 00	1,850 00	1,850 00	1,980 87	576 16	410 00	994 71
Peabody, . . .	7,343	209	25,350 00		20,400 00	4,950 00	4,950 00	2,133 00	1,116 00	235 00	782 00
Rockport, . . .	3,904	4	7,850 00		7,000 00	850 00	850 00	3,025 00	1,300 00	400 00	1,325 00
Salem, . . .	24,117	100	30,000 00		25,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00	10,518 74	4,251 83	\$	6,266 91
Salisbury, . . .	3,776	30	2,000 00		1,500 00	500 00	500 00	1,499 45	304 16	338 00	857 29

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXV.—The Town Almshouses—Continued.

TOWNS.	Population in 1870.	Number of Acres of Land.	VALUE OF ALMSHOUSE PROPERTY.			PAUPER EXPENSES.				
			Total.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.	For Partial Support.	For Full Support.		
								Out of Alms-house.	At Alms- house.	
<i>Essex Co.—Con.</i>										
Saugus.	2,247	200	\$13,118 00	\$10,000 00	\$3,118 00	\$2,102 85	\$781 30	-	\$1,321 55	
Topsfield.	1,213	107	3,000 00	2,000 00	1,000 00	489 01	88 13	-	400 88	
West Newbury.	2,006	60	3,800 00	3,000 00	800 00	830 84	85 47	\$176 00	569 87	
Totals.	186,732	2,343.25	\$333,694 79	\$248,111 00	\$85,583 79	\$123,511 64	\$57,652 83	\$10,613 43	\$55,245 88	
<i>Franklin County.</i>										
Ashfield.	1,180	100	\$3,000 00	\$2,500 00	\$500 00	\$700 00	-	\$390 00	\$310 00	
Buckland.	1,946	70	2,500 00	2,000 00	500 00	580 25	\$294 43	-	285 82	
Charlton.	1,005	140	3,200 00	2,000 00	1,200 00	1,374 00	-	200 00	1,174 00	
Deerfield.*	3,632	-	200 00	-	200 00	2,195 62	203 50	1,205 35	786 77	
Greenfield.	3,589	130	7,000 00	5,000 00	2,000 00	1,587 98	547 87	171 00	849 56	
Hawley.	672	160	2,400 00	1,600 00	800 00	100 00	-	-	100 00	
Heath.	613	150	3,500 00	2,500 00	1,000 00	524 00	24 00	-	500 00	
Leverett.	877	125	4,640 00	3,500 00	1,140 00	575 50	125 50	200 00	250 00	
Montague.	2,224	200	5,800 00	4,200 00	1,600 00	939 00	86 75	476 78	425 47	
New Salem.	987	80	1,300 00	1,000 00	300 00	1,398 72	201 20	-	1,195 52	
Orange.	2,091	121	3,600 00	2,600 00	1,000 00	591 62	197 66	-	393 96	
Shutesbury.	614	90	1,100 00	450 00	650 00	1,540 00	103 00	822 00	1,115 00	
Warwick.	769	160	4,971 00	3,100 00	1,871 00	779 23	85 45	20 00	673 78	
Wendell.	539	200	3,080 95	1,800 00	1,280 95	721 62	199 84	-	522 28	
Totals.	20,738	1,725	\$46,291 95	\$32,250 00	\$14,041 95	\$13,685 49	\$2,018 20	\$2,985 13	\$8,682 16	

THE TOWN ALMSHOUSES.

[illegible]

*** Almshouse rented.**

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXV.—*The Town Almshouses—Continued.*

T O W N S .	Population In 1870.	Number of Acres of Land.	V A L U E O F A L M H O U S E P R O P E R T Y .			P A U P E R E X P E N S E S .			
			Total .	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.	For Partial Support.	For Full Support.	
								Out of Almshouse.	At Almshouse.
*Middlesex Co.—Con.									
Carlisle, . . .	569	160	\$5,800 00	\$4,000 00	\$1,800 00	\$1,704 37	\$15 00	—	\$1,689 37
Charlestown, . .	28,323	3	40,000 00	35,000 00	5,000 00	12,741 54	4,572 38	\$2,617 86	5,551 30
Chelmsford, . . .	2,374	180	10,200 00	7,500 00	2,700 00	2,000 00	214 00	201 50	1,584 50
Concord, . . .	2,412	40	11,000 00	9,000 00	2,000 00	1,229 04	300 00	247 85	681 19
Dracut, . . .	2,078	100	10,000 00	8,000 00	2,000 00	2,900 00	367 00	—	2,533 00
Frammingham, . .	4,968	100	10,812 00	7,600 00	3,212 00	1,155 36	319 76	252 00	583 60
Groton, . . .	3,584	240	10,000 00	8,000 00	2,000 00	1,699 62	988 05	151 50	560 07
Holliston, . . .	3,073	185	7,928 79	5,000 00	2,928 79	1,980 56	455 65	245 10	1,229 81
Hopkinton, . . .	4,419	100	7,500 00	5,500 00	2,000 00	2,204 69	1,169 69	—	1,035 00
Hudson, . . .	3,389	119	7,000 00	5,000 00	2,000 00	1,290 50	255 00	—	1,035 50
Lexington, . . .	2,277	17	6,533 00	5,000 00	1,533 00	2,898 25	464 28	—	2,373 97
Littleton, . . .	983	150	6,500 00	5,000 00	1,500 00	533 91	89 51	—	444 40
Lowell, . . .	40,928	125	36,548 20	25,000 00	11,548 20	10,913 03	2,617 43	2,583 40	5,712 20
Malden, . . .	7,367	6	11,000 00	9,000 00	2,000 00	4,496 15	1,221 16	600 00	2,674 99
Marlborough, . .	8,474	85	9,000 00	7,000 00	2,000 00	3,527 53	1,131 37	185 10	2,211 06
Medford, . . .	5,717	35	15,000 00	11,000 00	4,000 00	3,515 86	900 26	455 00	2,160 60
Natick, . . .	6,404	80	9,300 00	7,500 00	1,800 00	2,682 00	882 00	—	1,800 00
Newton, . . .	12,825	40	23,000 00	16,000 00	7,000 00	5,566 26	1,621 23	1,249 40	2,695 63
North Reading, . .	942-	120	6,600 00	4,000 00	2,600 00	1,901 39	735 69	—	1,165 70
Pepperell, . . .	1,842	60	5,229 00	3,000 00	2,229 00	1,178 99	125 87	155 56	897 56
Reading, . . .	2,664	11	6,427 00	4,000 00	2,427 00	1,629 46	733 40	—	896 06
Sherborn, . . .	1,062	40 11	6,137 00	3,800 00	2,337 00	1,871 01	521 68	92 41	1,256 92
Stoneham, . . .	4,513	25	10,907 00	8,000 00	2,907 00	2,702 25	1,000 00	502 25	1,200 00

THE TOWN ALMSHOUSES.

Stow, ...	1,813	\$6,200 00	\$4,800 00	\$1,400 00	\$1,015 00	\$204 00	\$200 00	\$811 00
Sudbury, ...	2,091	8,000 00	6,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00	300 00	300 00	1,500 00
Tewksbury, ...	1,944	8,000 00	6,000 00	2,000 00	1,500 00	-	-	1,200 00
Townsend, ...	1,962	5,000 00	3,500 00	1,500 00	992 05	92 50	185 00	714 55
Tyngsborough, ...	629	5,200 17	3,250 00	2,040 17	1,752 26	241 41	208 40	1,302 45
Wakefield, ...	4,135	13,959 89	10,075 00	3,884 89	3,141 46	377 27	715 53	2,048 66
Waltham, ...	9,085	14,000 00	10,000 00	4,000 00	3,093 82	1,083 00	-	2,010 82
Watertown, ...	4,326	18,661 08	15,750 00	2,911 08	4,498 86	771 17	37 00	3,690 69
Wayland, ...	1,240	3,200 00	2,500 00	700 00	745 37	-	-	745 37
Westford, ...	1,803	7,552 86	5,000 00	2,552 86	2,864 58	398 48	456 06	2,010 04
Weston, ...	1,261	5,000 00	4,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	80 00	-	920 00
Wilmington, ...	866	3,120 00	2,500 00	620 00	879 45	-	-	879 45
Woburn, ...	8,560	10,580 50	7,500 00	3,080 50	5,571 69	1,944 57	613 61	3,013 51
Totals, ...	246,825	\$526,998 34	\$397,065 00	\$129,933 34	\$131,746 48	\$33,287 78	\$16,376 79	\$82,081 91
<i>Nantucket County.</i>								
Nantucket, ...	4	\$5,800 00	\$5,000 00	\$800 00	\$9,463 00	\$4,100 00	\$1,463 00	\$3,900 00
<i>Norfolk County.</i>								
Bellingham, ...	1,282	\$4,500 00	\$3,300 00	\$1,200 00	\$666 00	\$98 00	-	\$568 00
Braintree, ...	3,948	4,750 00	3,000 00	1,750 00	2,594 98	786 57	\$881 53	926 83
Canton, ...	3,879	5,587 00	4,000 00	1,587 00	2,494 46	760 26	814 20	920 00
Colasset, ...	2,180	5,500 00	4,000 00	1,500 00	1,755 41	724 59	397 70	633 12
Dedham, ...	7,342	12,574 22	8,475 00	4,099 22	5,629 77	1,848 94	1,497 76	2,283 07
Foxborough, ...	3,057	6,010 25	4,500 00	1,510 25	2,601 62	368 65	305 46	1,929 51
Franklin, ...	2,612	8,000 00	6,000 00	2,000 00	2,224 00	200 00	1,141 59	882 41
Medfield, ...	1,142	5,900 00	4,000 00	1,900 00	1,026 84	207 84	195 00	624 00
Medway, ...	3,721	12,619 00	9,000 00	3,619 00	2,868 30	654 44	682 03	1,531 83
Milton, ...	2,683	6,500 00	6,000 00	500 00	2,176 71	797 45	479 26	900 00

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXV.—*The Town Almshouses—Continued.*

T O W N S.	Population in 1870	Number of Acres of Land.	V A L U E O F A L M H O U S E P R O P E R T Y.			P A U P E R E X P E N S E S.			
			Total.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.	For Partial Support.	For Full Support.	
								Out of Alms-house.	At Alms- house.
<i>Norfolk Co.—Con.</i>									
Needham, . . .	3,607	110	\$11,742 82	\$8,500 00	\$3,242 82	\$2,351 60	\$576 56	\$613 86	\$1,161 18
Quincy, . . .	7,442	30	8,000 00	5,000 00	3,000 00	4,204 01	1,451 14	1,292 90	1,459 97
Randolph, . . .	5,642	18	14,000 00	12,000 00	2,000 00	3,894 62	775 44	468 33	2,650 85
Sharon, . . .	1,508	98	3,600 00	2,600 00	1,000 00	2,784 94	588 74	1,213 74	982 46
Stoughton, . . .	4,914	83	6,000 00	4,200 00	1,800 00	2,040 32	563 73	431 58	1,045 01
Walpole, . . .	2,137	19.75	5,000 00	3,300 00	1,700 00	1,817 86	977 43	204 40	636 03
Weymouth, . . .	9,010	60	10,000 00	6,500 00	3,500 00	5,608 79	2,387 76	854 00	2,365 03
Wrentham, . . .	2,292	90	5,200 00	3,000 00	2,200 00	2,420 05	993 62	501 85	924 58
Totals, . . .	68,248	1,389.75	\$135,483 29	\$97,375 00	\$38,108 29	\$49,158 28	\$14,759 16	\$11,975 19	\$22,423 93
<i>Plymouth County.</i>									
Abington, . . .	9,308	9	\$3,500 00	\$3,000 00	\$500 00	\$4,374 96	\$1,499 96	\$757 00	\$2,118 00
Bridgewater, . . .	3,660	90	4,500 00	3,000 00	1,500 00	1,577 77	578 58	283 87	715 32
Carver, . . .	1,092	20	800 00	700 00	100 00	913 78	500 00	89 63	324 15
Duxbury, . . .	2,341	14	3,200 00	2,200 00	1,000 00	3,485 94	575 15	201 50	2,709 29
East Bridgewater, . . .	3,017	95	5,900 00	3,000 00	2,900 00	2,388 00	735 00	212 00	1,436 00
Hanover, . . .	1,628	19	1,600 00	1,300 00	300 00	1,532 62	738 32	200 00	594 30
Hanson, . . .	1,219	60	2,710 00	1,900 00	810 00	1,265 41	536 03	-	729 38
Hingham, . . .	4,422	73	10,039 82	7,300 00	2,739 82	4,582 17	959 38	200 00	3,422 79
Kingston, . . .	1,604	1	1,000 00	900 00	100 00	1,505 02	214 27	602 13	688 62
Marshfield, . . .	1,659	26	2,615 04	1,500 00	1,115 04	1,243 92	357 50	-	886 42
Mattapoisett, . . .	1,361	90	3,500 00	2,500 00	1,000 00	2,293 00	612 00	200 00	1,481 00

THE TOWN ALMSHOUSES.

	4,687	131	\$5,490 50	\$8,775 00	\$1,715 50	\$8,258 87	\$994 25	\$883 20	\$1,680 92
Middleborough, ...	8,007	75	4,200 00	3,000 00	1,200 00	3,854 53	996 43	380 57	2,497 53
North Bridgewater, ...	1,447	140	5,000 00	4,500 00	500 00	1,408 64	858 00	-	1,050 64
Pembroke, ...	6,238	7	5,000 00	3,000 00	2,000 00	4,520 24	1,309 00	265 00	2,946 24
Plymouth, ...	804	30	1,100 00	800 00	300 00	652 02	201 50	-	450 52
Plympton, ...	1,024	20	1,300 00	1,000 00	300 00	835 73	361 00	-	474 73
Rochester, ...	1,661	9	2,500 00	2,000 00	500 00	1,699 80	479 83	-	1,219 77
South Scituate, ...	3,098	2	800 00	600 00	200 00	2,575 68	1,070 40	380 70	1,144 58
Wareham, ...	1,803	85	5,600 00	4,000 00	1,600 00	505 74	65 64	170 10	270 00
West Bridgewater, ...									
Totals, ...	60,080	996	\$70,355 86	\$49,975 00	\$20,380 36	\$44,408 14	\$13,142 24	\$4,535 70	\$26,790 20
Suffolk County.									
Boston, ...	250,526	180	\$85,000 00	\$75,000 00	\$10,000 00	\$189,611 85	\$44,284 38	\$63,516 43	\$31,811 04
Worcester County.									
Ashburnham, ...	2,172	100	\$8,615 16	\$6,000 00	\$2,615 16	\$1,313 35	\$331 99	-	\$981 36
Athol, ...	3,517	120	8,920 00	2,500 00	1,420 00	1,475 09	661 59	\$20 00	793 50
Barre, ...	2,572	143	10,000 00	7,500 00	2,500 00	2,441 95	589 50	173 50	1,678 95
Blackstone, ...	5,421	99	5,575 00	3,000 00	2,575 00	4,138 81	1,950 82	162 05	2,025 44
Bolton, ...	1,014	80	4,200 00	3,000 00	1,200 00	705 88	55 88	-	650 00
Boylston, ...	800	100	5,000 00	3,000 00	2,000 00	-	-	-	-
Brookfield, ...	2,527	300	5,000 00	3,000 00	2,000 00	1,720 00	420 00	200 00	1,100 00
Charlton, ...	1,878	200	7,500 00	5,000 00	2,500 00	958 25	136 77	-	821 48
Clinton, ...	5,429	20	4,500 00	4,000 00	500 00	2,500 00	200 00	1,800 00	1,000 00
Dana, ...	758	160	4,900 00	3,800 00	1,100 00	955 00	274 00	-	681 00
Douglas, ...	2,182	200	4,925 27	3,200 00	1,725 27	1,533 49	805 29	415 35	812 85
Dudley, ...	2,388	107	4,500 00	2,600 00	1,900 00	978 48	36 81	38 19	903 43
Fitchburg, ...	11,260	90	23,022 56	17,000 00	6,022 56	6,648 67	2,111 72	529 75	4,007 20
Gardner, ...	3,333	233.63	7,431 24	5,500 00	1,931 24	709 58	108 86	132 37	468 35
Grafton, ...	4,594	286	10,862 00	6,000 00	4,862 00	1,863 00	527 00	357 82	978 18

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXV.—*The Town Almshouses—Continued.*

T O W N S.	Population in 1870.	Number of Acres of Land.	VALUE OF ALMSHOUSE PROPERTY.			PAUPER EXPENSES.			
			Total.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.	For Partial Support.	For Full Support.	
								Out of Alms- house.	At Alms- house.
<i>Worcester Co.—Con.</i>									
Hardwick, . . .	2,219	160	\$6,000 00	\$4,000 00	\$2,000 00	\$1,313 23	\$761 17	-	\$552 06
Harvard, . . .	1,341	112	14,400 00	12,000 00	2,400 00	1,125 57	170 00	-	955 57
Holden, . . .	2,062	200	6,000 00	5,000 00	1,000 00	2,000 17	343 17	-	1,657 00
Hubbardston, . . .	1,654	160	6,000 00	4,000 00	2,000 00	1,100 00	100 00	-	1,000 00
Lancaster, . . .	1,845	200	6,000 00	4,000 00	2,000 00	1,500 00	200 00	\$600 00	700 00
Leicester, . . .	2,768	180	7,000 00	5,000 00	2,000 00	1,154 23	572 19	185 00	397 04
Leominster, . . .	3,894	140	9,907 63	6,000 00	3,907 63	1,455 00	308 18	129 00	1,017 84
Lunenburg, . . .	1,121	100	9,000 00	7,000 00	2,000 00	1,844 19	291 49	242 12	1,310 58
Mendon, . . .	1,175	93.5	3,795 51	2,600 00	1,195 51	988 67	245 36	-	743 31
Milford, . . .	9,890	120	9,433 19	5,000 00	4,433 19	8,159 56	3,774 79	806 75	3,578 02
Millbury, . . .	4,397	125	6,692 00	4,700 00	1,992 00	2,492 00	505 00	-	1,987 00
New Braintree, . . .	640	156	4,827 00	4,000 00	827 00	395 29	126 23	-	269 06
Northborough, . . .	1,504	100	5,000 00	3,000 00	2,000 00	1,700 00	66 00	356 00	1,278 00
Northbridge, . . .	3,774	120	3,700 00	3,000 00	700 00	1,825 01	125 00	592 11	1,107 90
North Brookfield, . . .	3,343	100	6,000 00	3,000 00	3,000 00	1,468 57	339 51	-	1,127 06
Oxford, . . .	2,669	160	6,500 00	4,000 00	2,500 00	2,060 77	478 68	481 10	1,100 99
Paxton, . . .	646	140	3,300 00	2,800 00	500 00	417 00	99 00	-	318 00
Petersham, . . .	1,335	200	6,252 10	4,000 00	2,252 10	1,300 29	526 17	135 00	639 12
Princeton, . . .	1,279	120	6,870 93	5,000 00	1,870 93	709 03	132 00	-	577 03
Royalston, . . .	1,354	*	-	-	-	1,576 00	154 00	357 36	1,064 64
Rutland, . . .	1,024	230	6,864 25	4,500 00	2,364 25	789 08	155 50	-	633 58
Shrewsbury, . . .	1,610	125	8,376 67	6,000 00	2,376 67	1,240 54	-	374 74	865 80

THE TOWN ALMSHOUSES.

Southbridge,	5,208	156	\$6,300 00	\$2,500 00	\$2,500 00	\$75 00	\$125 00	\$2,800 00
Spencer, .	3,952	178	7,727 00	8,227 00	1,608 81	288 29	-	1,320 52
Sterling, .	1,070	185.42	6,980 00	2,780 00	1,143 37	197 96	-	945 41
Sturbridge,	2,101	105	3,700 00	1,700 00	2,514 10	412 00	-	2,102 10
Sutton, .	2,699	140	6,354 00	2,554 00	1,582 64	747 90	208 35	631 80
Templeton,	2,802	180	7,500 00	2,500 00	985 51	447 91	537 60	631 80
Upton, .	1,989	234 5	7,525 80	3,025 80	1,810 74	113 00	630 35	567 39
Uxbridge,	3,058	117	1,745 25	745 25	4,192 28	1,124 46	507 45	2,560 37
Warren, .	2,625	200	5,858 00	2,359 00	2,568 31	454 11	-	2,114 20
Webster, .	4,763	132	6,387 70	2,187 79	3,720 81	1,157 61	440 00	2,123 20
Westborough, .	3,601	202	10,135 00	4,135 00	5,168 95	672 71	80 00	4,416 24
West Brookfield,	1,842	200	4,500 00	1,625 00	1,118 98	69 70	168 62	880 66
Westminster, .	1,770	80	4,896 81	1,896 81	1,587 90	821 83	52 00	1,211 07
Winchendon, .	3,398	200	8,000 00	2,000 00	1,900 00	700 00	-	900 00
Worcester,	41,105	272	50,894 07	12,394 07	13,731 32	6,608 08	3,641 63	3,483 61
Totals,	183,972	7,795.05	\$890,375 23	\$123,750 23	\$109,886 92	\$30,575 30	\$13,974 21	\$65,937 41

* Farm sold, April 27, 1871.

† Farm pays all its expenses.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXV.—The Town Almshouses—Continued.

TOWNS.	Cost of Superintendence.	Value of Labor in- mates.	Whole No. fully Supported.	Whole Number Relieved and Partially Sup- ported.	Whole No. of Vagrants, in- cluding those sent to State Almshouse.	Average Num- ber fully Sup- ported.	Average No. at Almshouse.	Average Weekly Cost at Almshouse.
<i>Barnstable County.</i>								
Barnstable, ...	\$300 00	\$250 00	26	74	5	19.22	18.59	\$2.84.7
Brewster, ...	156 00	30 00	9	10	-	9	9	2.01.7
Chatham, ...	200 00	100 00	12	27	-	11	9	1.55.8
Dennis, ...	170 00	-	9	25	-	6.99	6.58	8.71.1
Falmouth, ...	300 00	213 00	13	18	-	17.19	16.19	1.40.2
Harwich, ...	-	50 00	10	110	-	10	8	2.38.0
Orleans, ...	208 00	50 00	10	17	-	9.12	8.12	1.73.1
Provincetown, ...	260 00	81 00	14	89	15	11.88	8.86	3.08.0
Sandwich, ...	300 00	300 00	24	99	15	21.41	18.38	2.87.5
Wellfleet, ...	104 00	-	4	12	6	8	2	4.84.2
Yarmouth, ...	237 50	150 00	15	50	5	13.58	13.58	2.89.5
Totals, ...	\$2,235 50	\$1,224 00	151	531	46	132.39	113.8	\$2.39.2
<i>Berkshire County.</i>								
Adams, ...	\$1,200 00	\$200 00	29	109	138	25.52	23.52	\$3.30.5
Lee, ...	400 00	150 00	8	25	47	4.55	4.01	5.67.4
Pittsfield, ...	275 00	25 00	20	167	362	14.96	13.96	2.88.2
Totals, ...	\$1,875 00	\$375 00	57	301	547	45.08	41.49	3.22.3
<i>Bristol County.</i>								
Acushnet, ...	\$700 00	-	12	10	12	7.87	6.87	\$1.95.9
Attleborough, ...	350 00	\$100 00	13	37	192	11	8	1.64.7

THE TOWN ALMSHOUSES.

Berkley, ...	\$150 00	\$150 00	5	5	8	4.16	4.16	\$4,89.1
Dartmouth, ...	275 00	140 00	31	109	2	18.95	15.47	2,32.5
Dighton, ...	300 00	-	12	3	25	8.4	7.13	1,58.9
Easton, ...	400 00	100 00	16	39	106	11.52	9.52	2,14.3
Fairhaven, ...	351 00	-	9	88	37	5.78	4.16	2,17.9
Fall River, ...	800 00	3,000 00	137	1,047	840	73.47	64.78	2,62.3
Freetown, ...	300 00	150 00	15	14	98	12.5	12.5	2,22.6
Mansfield, ...	400 00	150 00	12	34	325	10.13	8.84	1,08.3
New Bedford, ...	1,000 00	200 00	96	1,780	30	59.13	45.12	3,54.2
Norton, ...	237 50	50 00	8	9	46	5.09	5.09	2,53.0
Rehoboth, ...	300 00	200 00	14	29	21	13.13	13.13	1,49.7
Seekonk, ...	300 00	32 00	5	1	11	4	4	.72.1*
Somerset, ...	375 00	50 00	8	7	60	4.66	4.16	1,42.3
Swansey, ...	850 00	50 00	8	17	16	3.97	3.97	3,82.2
Taunton, ...	500 00	150 00	68	276	542	37.94	25	3,04.2
Westport, ...	350 00	150 00	29	92	16	20.14	20.14	1,58.5
Totals, ...	\$7,238 50	\$4,692 00	493	3,597	2,387	311.84	262.04	\$2,65.2
<i>Dukes County.</i>								
Edgartown, ...	\$335 00	-	8	16	-	7.39	7.39	\$2,87.5
<i>Essex County.</i>								
Amesbury, ...	\$415 00	\$150 00	17	27	37	15.91	14.88	\$2,40.1
Andover, ...	550 00	100 00	40	30	303	27.37	25.37	2,02.0
Beverly, ...	450 00	200 00	46	80	160	27.59	20.87	3,47.7
Boxford, ...	350 00	70 00	7	-	21	7	6	2,60.9
Bradford, ...	300 00	10 00	5	2	5	5	3	4,16.7
Essex, ...	350 00	-	12	22	24	9.5	8.06	2,31.3
Georgetown, ...	275 00	75 00	10	31	66	7.45	6.45	2,17.6
Gloucester, ...	400 00	500 00	62	490	50	38.16	28.27	3,27.6
Groveland, ...	225 00	25 00	1	7	18	1	1	4,32.7

• Profit.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXV.—The Town Almshouses—Continued.

TOWNS.	Cost of Superin- tendence.	Value of Labor of Pauper In- mates.	Whole No. fully supported.	Whole Number Held, and partially sup- ported.	Whole No. of Vagrants, in- cluding those sent to State Almshouse.	Average Num- ber fully sup- ported.	Average No. at Almshouse.	Average Weekly Cost at Alma- house.
<i>Essex Co.—Con.</i>								
Haverhill, ...	\$450 00	\$200 00	37	328	317	29 16	26 66	\$2.93 3
Ipswich, ...	500 00	200 00	18	20	110	16 86	15 86	2 78.9
Lawrence, ...	600 00	—	22	547	828	13 77	8 92	4 86 5
Lynn, ...	450 00	400 00	78	930	1,360	52 96	80.72	8 27.5
Manchester, ...	305 00	235 00	14	19	55	13 26	13	1 33 3
Marblehead, ...	400 00	1,100 00	63	167	106	42 21	36 17	2 50 4
Methuen, ...	325 00	50 00	13	23	53	9 21	7.88	2 18.1
Newburyport, ...	876 70	—	72	518	72	47 87	38.32	2 08.0
North Andover, ...	600 00	150 00	15	22	107	11 59	9.26	2 08.0
Peabody, ...	700 00	600 00	33	80	125	23 27	20.78	72 4
Rockport, ...	325 00	—	11	23	11	10 16	8 16	8 12.2
Salem, ...	750 00	300 00	99	522	6	65.71	60 37	1 98.4
Salisbury, ...	275 00	25 00	11	20	24	6 16	5 41	3 04.7
Saugus, ...	325 00	269 69	11	48	126	8 58	8 58	2 96.9
Topfield, ...	225 00	85 00	8	18	74	4 43	4 43	1 74.0
West Newbury, ...	300 00	100 00	9	80	32	7.32	6 82	1 73.2
Totals, ...	\$10,721 70	\$1,344 69	714	4,010	4,080	501 48	413.17	\$2.53 9
<i>Franklin County.</i>								
Ashfield, ...	\$125 00	—	6	—	—	5	8	\$1.98 8
Buckland, ...	250 00	—	2	15	5	2	2	2 74.8
Charlemont, ...	450 00	—	8	—	—	7 5	6 5	3 47.8
Deerfield, ...	—	—	11	11	81	10.62	5.55	2 72.6

THE TOWN ALMSHOUSES.

Greenfield, ...	\$450 00	-	11	25	140	9 27	7 65	\$2,135
Hawley, ...	-	\$100 00	8	-	-	8	8	64.1
Heath, ...	375 00	100 00	6	-	-	6	6	160.3
Leverett, ...	200 00	25 00	9	6	-	6.33	3.33	144.4
Montague, ...	200 00	-	9	-	49	7.42	4	204.6
New Salem, ...	300 00	50 00	7	9	8	5.71	5.71	402.6
Orange, ...	412 50	50 00	9	4	57	7.71	7.71	98.3
Shutesbury, ...	330 00	25 00	11	16	-	10.66	7.43	288.6
Warwick, ...	425 00	-	10	20	9	9.5	8.5	152.4
Wendell, ...	270 00	20 00	4	8	1	4	4	251.1
Totals, ...	\$3,847 50	\$370 00	106	109	300	93.62	74.38	\$2,219
<i>Hampden County.</i>								
Brimfield, ...	\$450 00	\$150 00	12	4	47	7.51	7.51	\$2,682
Monson, ...	395 00	200 00	24	-	33	16.94	16.94	136.2
Palmer, ...	300 00	-	11	11	88	9.26	6.16	202.6
Springfield, ...	717 32	-	40	599	2,144	27.12	18.18	321.2
Westfield, ...	500 00	-	16	70	692	11.61	11.09	344.9
Totals, ...	\$2,862 32	\$350 00	103	684	3,004	72.44	59.88	\$2,514
<i>Hampshire County.</i>								
Amherst, ...	\$350 00	\$30 00	7	17	12	7	4	\$2,708
Belchertown, ...	350 00	175 00	17	10	29	16.04	13.88	1,056
Enfield, ...	-	-	8	2	12	2.21	2.21	291.5
Grenwich, ...	350 00	-	6	1	10	5.5	5.5	196.5
Northampton, ...	-	-	19	51	256	16.96	10.66	161.7
Prevott, ...	325 00	75 00	11	7	2	8.51	7.51	152.6
Ware, ...	580 00	75 00	10	24	90	10	9.29	205.4
Totals, ...	\$1,955 00	\$355 00	73	112	410	66.22	53.25	\$1,712

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXV.—*The Town Almshouses—Continued.*

TOWNS.	Cost of Superintendence.	Value of Labor of Pauper inmates.	Whole No. fully supported.	Whole Number Relieved and Partially Supported.	Whole No. of Vagrants, including those sent to State Almshouse.	Average Number fully Supported.	Average No. at Almshouse.	Average Weekly Cost at Almshouse.
<i>Middlesex County.</i>								
Acton, ...	\$285 00	-	7	8	97	4.82	4.82	\$1.79.1
Arlington, ...	800 00	-	7	19	165	5.95	4.45	6.96 9
Ashby, ...	450 00	\$25 00	7	6	3	4.3	4.3	6.19 8
Ashland, ...	450 00	200 00	12	25	148	11.61	10.61	3.58.4
Bedford, ...	400 00	75 00	8	5	41	7	7	97.5
Billerica, ...	350 00	100 00	20	17	168	18.36	17.75	1.48.7
Brighton, ...	721 00	-	4	30	228	1.92	1.33	*10.00
Burlington, ...	300 00	150 00	7	1	52	4.75	4.75	2.61.1
Cambridge, ...	2,200 00	400 00	177	270	1,256	83.41	68.09	2.82.4
Carlisle, ...	350 00	100 00	11	11	81	8.95	8.95	3.62.9
Charlestown, ...	976 17	50 00	87	1,040	554	56.19	42.6	2.50.6
Chelmsford, ...	450 00	100 00	13	6	95	11.48	9.48	3.21.4
Concord, ...	549 00	50 00	8	16	337	6.79	6.79	2.26.2
Dracut, ...	500 00	700 00	14	15	46	12.75	12.75	3.82.0
Frammingham, ...	325 00	100 00	8	11	451	7.16	5.2	2.15.8
Groton, ...	400 00	350 00	16	16	232	9.94	9.44	1.14.1
Holliston, ...	400 00	150 00	6	17	59	5.09	4.25	5.56.5
Hopkinton, ...	450 00	100 00	13	85	163	8.38	8.38	2.37.5
Hudson, ...	337 50	40 00	9	9	61	8.17	8.17	2.43.6
Lexington, ...	450 00	100 00	10	21	139	9.24	9.24	4.94.1
Littleton, ...	337 00	-	3	2	109	3	3	2.84.9
Lowell, ...	1,200 00	300 00	199	489	97	86.5	73.54	1.49.4
Malden, ...	500 00	250 00	19	35	331	10.37	8.18	6.28.9

THE TOWN ALMSHOUSES

Marlborough, ...	\$350 00	\$100 00	15	70	168	11.42	10.11	\$420.6
Medford, ...	400 00	-	16	112	214	12.16	9.68	429.2
Natick, ...	425 00	-	4	36	264	4	8	865.3
Newton, ...	800 00	-	25	78	453	17.27	13.86	374.0
North Reading, ...	425 00	-	10	30	54	9.5	9.5	236.0
Pepperell, ...	400 00	87 00	16	18	41	11.86	10.19	189.4
Reading, ...	450 00	-	6	19	214	5.48	5.48	314.4
Sherborn, ...	425 00	75 00	7	12	97	5.27	5.27	458.7
Stoneham, ...	434 50	100 00	9	52	98	7.74	4.74	486.4
Stow, ...	350 00	100 00	12	6	69	6.49	6.49	240.8
Sudbury, ...	500 00	100 00	19	85	100	11.91	8.9	324.1
Tewksbury, ...	600 00	400 00	15	-	21	11.92	7.92	291.4
Townsend, ...	450 00	-	10	7	11	7.26	5.19	264.8
Tyngsborough, ...	250 00	50 00	7	3	57	6.43	4.43	565.4
Wakefield, ...	400 00	200 00	19	18	165	17.09	15.09	261.1
Walham, ...	400 00	75 00	12	-	515	10.42	9.42	410.5
Watertown, ...	500 00	800 00	22	52	218	15.51	14.51	489.1
Wayland, ...	375 00	100 00	4	6	72	4	4	358.3
Westford, ...	400 00	100 00	15	17	87	9.52	7.52	514.0
Weston, ...	375 00	50 00	5	2	50	5	5	353.8
Wilmington, ...	200 00	50 00	9	-	152	8.01	8.01	211.1
Woburn, ...	500 00	150 00	23	150	252	16.44	12.47	464.7
Totals,	\$22,140 17	\$5,527 00	945	2,876	8,228	600.33	512.35	\$3,074
<i>Nantucket County.</i>								
Nantucket, ...	\$350 00	-	55	161	-	51.34	44.34	\$169.1
<i>Norfolk County.</i>								
Bellingham, ...	\$400 00	-	9	8	47	5.91	5.91	\$184.8
Braintree, ...	300 00	\$40 00	16	50	105	11.69	7.69	231.8

• Approximate.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXV.—The Town Almshouses—Continued.

TOWNS.	Cost of Superintendence.	Value of Labor of Pauper inmates.	Whole No. fully Supported.	Whole Number Relieved and Partially Supported.	Whole No. of Vagrants, including those sent to State Almshouse.	Average Number fully Supported.	Average No. at Almshouse.	Average Weekly Cost at Almshouse.
<i>Norfolk County—Con.</i>								
Canton, ...	\$362 00	—	13	30	326	11.7	6.7	\$2,64.1
Cohasset, ...	825 00	\$100 00	11	31	85	7.75	4.75	2,56.8
Dedham, ...	500 00	200 00	43	73	764	32	23.42	1,87 5
Foxborough, ...	325 00	300 00	14	13	103	9.79	8.12	4,57.0
Franklin, ...	300 00	100 00	13	16	191	11.16	6.16	2,75.4
Medfield, ...	300 00	—	5	2	20	5	4	2,03.8
Medway, ...	600 00	100 00	17	87	68	13.78	10.66	2,76.3
Milton, ...	500 00	—	7	40	353	6.5	3.5	4,94.5
Needham, ...	550 00	—	15	26	275	10.39	7.39	3,02.1
Quincy, ...	400 00	—	23	123	152	17.24	12.96	2,16.6
Randolph, ...	500 00	125 00	25	27	139	22.69	20.69	2,46.4
Sharon, ...	300 00	—	10	47	114	7.57	5.09	3,71.2
Stoughton, ...	350 00	170 00	17	69	100	9.7	7.81	2,57.8
Walpole, ...	300 00	—	5	15	541	3.92	2.92	4,18.9
Weymouth, ...	500 00	700 00	27	107	70	21.54	17.75	2,56.2
Wrentham, ...	375 00	150 00	16	27	123	11.8	9.47	1,87.8
Totals, ...	\$7,187 00	\$1,985 00	288	741	8,576	220.13	164.99	\$2,61.4
<i>Plymouth County.</i>								
Abington, ...	\$350 00	\$150 00	20	55	76	13.35	9.98	\$4,08.1
Bridgewater, ...	300 00	150 00	9	19	31	5.71	4.88	3,14.1
Carver, ...	87 42	20 00	5	16	1	3.96	1.11	6,61.6

THE TOWN ALMSHOUSES

Duxbury, ...	\$718 00	\$251 00	17	20	9	14 61	13 61	\$3 82 8
East Bridgewater, ...	350 00	100 00	18	86	15	13 64	12 64	2 18 5
Hanover, ...	25 00	200 00	8	23	21	6 42	5 42	2 16 9
Hanson, ...	200 00	25 00	8	14	9	6 96	6 04	2 32 2
Hingham, ...	952 72	100 00	19	30	100	17 83	16 83	8 91 1
Kingston, ...	143 19	80 00	8	7	20	6 65	8 65	3 62 8
Marshfield, ...	350 00	-	13	7	25	10 69	10 69	1 59 5
Matapoisett, ...	850 00	250 00	24	41	10	19 97	16 97	1 62 2
Middleborough, ...	400 00	100 00	31	62	102	25 07	22 07	1 42 1
North Bridgewater, ...	450 00	-	15	16	56	12 62	10 82	4 43 9
Pembroke, ...	250 00	75 00	10	13	16	7 65	7 65	2 64 1
Plymouth, ...	300 00	100 00	27	80	53	22 67	14 28	8 96 7
Plympton, ...	140 00	50 00	5	7	4	4 5	4 5	1 92 5
Rochester, ...	187 00	200 00	7	16	13	6 5	6 5	1 40 5
South Scituate, ...	800 00	100 00	16	26	5	11 57	11 57	2 02 7
Wareham, ...	120 12	-	15	27	25	11 34	9 25	2 81 7
West Bridgewater, ...	277 50	150 00	7	7	-	5 02	4	1 29 8
Totals, ...	\$6,250 95	\$2,061 00	282	622	591	226 73	191 96	\$2 68 4
<i>Suffolk County.</i>								
Boston, ...	\$4,660 72	-	988	5,536	1,464	508	277	\$2 20 8
<i>Worcester County.</i>								
Ashburnham, ...	\$400 00	\$100 00	12	9	49	11 5	11 5	\$1 61 1
Athol, ...	512 00	-	9	28	108	6 93	6 93	2 20 2
Barre, ...	487 50	250 00	24	22	67	18 17	18 34	1 76 0
Blackstone, ...	400 00	175 00	14	45	45	13 62	12 62	3 08 6
Bolton, ...	400 00	50 00	6	2	38	4 51	4 51	2 77 2
Boylston, ...	400 00	75 00	8	-	51	2 41	2 41	-
Brookfield, ...	450 00	-	17	5	94	14 6	13 6	1 56 7

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TABLE XXV.—The Town Almshouses—Concluded.

TOWNS.	Cost of Superintendence.	Value of Labor and Paper Expenses.	Whole No. Fully supported.	Whole Number Relieved and Partially Supported.	Whole No. of Vagrants, including those sent to State Almshouse.	Average Number Fully Supported.	Average No. at Almshouse.	Average Weekly Cost at Almshouse.
<i>Worcester Co.—Continued.</i>								
Charlton, ...	\$475 00	-	12	4	36	9.8	9.8	\$1.61 2
Clinton, ...	550 00	-	18	10	241	7.83	2.53	7.60 1
Dana, ...	400 00	\$150 00	7	7	5	6.04	6.04	2.16 8
Douglas, ...	375 00	150 00	18	7	83	16.58	11.58	1.35 0
Dudley, ...	400 00	30 00	4	12	15	3.57	3.57	4.86 6
Fitchburg, ...	600 00	100 00	39	42	254	23	18.32	4.20 6
Gardner, ...	460 00	150 00	11	22	96	8.51	7.76	1.16 1
Grafton, ...	538 00	-	9	34	192	6.08	4.15	4.53 3
Hardwick, ...	450 00	250 00	17	20	2	15.93	15.93	66.6
Harvard, ...	400 00	150 00	17	1	65	15.5	14.5	1.26 7
Holden, ...	450 00	125 00	17	4	3	15	15	2.12 4
Hubbardston, ...	400 00	100 00	9	16	38	6.64	6.64	2.89 6
Lancaster, ...	375 00	100 00	10	7	75	10	7.44	1.80 9
Leicester, ...	385 00	25 00	4	17	294	8.08	2.08	8.68 0
Leominster, ...	585 00	250 00	15	14	87	9.79	8.99	2.17 7
Lunenburg, ...	375 00	100 00	10	24	52	8.29	7.54	8.84 2
Mendon, ...	360 00	-	2	12	37	2	2	7.14 7
Milford, ...	500 00	-	45	152	64	28.87	26.82	2.56 6
Millbury, ...	450 00	20 00	12	27	133	9.8	9.8	3.89 9
New Braintree, ...	-	-	3	6	11	2.47	2.47	2.09 5
Northborough, ...	400 00	50 00	7	8	-	4	3	8.19 2
Northbridge, ...	342 50	75 00	6	16	186	5.5	5.5	3.87 3
North Brookfield, ...	325 00	25 00	6	23	45	3.87	3.87	5.60 1

THE TOWN ALMSHOUSES.

Oxford,	\$400 00	\$100 00	15	14	98	12.18	9.68	\$2,18.7
Paxton,	300 00	50 00	7	6	30	6.84	5.84	1,04.7
Petersham,	500 00	75 00	8	13	21	6.78	6.06	2,02.8
Princeton,	375 00	150 00	6	7	26	6	6	1,84.9
Royalston,	400 00	-	10	2	1	7.93	4.55	4,50.0
Rutland,	365 00	25 00	9	6	25	7.21	7.21	1,09.0
Shrewsbury,	550 00	50 00	9	1	207	8.05	6.05	2,75.2
Southbridge,	300 00	250 00	14	8	39	12.88	8.83	5,00.9
Spencer,	556 00	-	18	10	322	9.15	9.15	2,77.5
Sterling,	898 75	-	7	11	59	4.53	4.53	4,01.3
Sturbridge,	360 00	75 00	15	-	44	9.9	7.48	5,40.4
Sutton,	500 00	50 00	7	38	21	6.48	5.48	2,21.6
Templeton,	-	50 00	10	7	71	9.18	4.16	-
Upton,	375 00	100 00	13	5	72	10.9	7.61	1,44.4
Uxbridge,	450 00	100 00	15	44	-	14.83	11.83	4,16.2
Warren,	350 00	-	12	19	179	8.71	8.71	4,66.7
Weber,	400 00	150 00	10	24	159	9.08	7.08	5,76.7
Westborough,	625 00	250 00	21	24	231	17.59	17.18	4,94.3
West Brookfield,	350 00	-	7	1	118	7	3	5,64.5
Westminster,	412 00	25 00	12	19	66	9.67	8.88	2,62.3
Winchendon,	550 00	600 00	18	37	58	11	11	1,57.3
Worcester,	800 00	490 00	67	1,465	2,407	32.36	26.64	2,51.5
Totals,	\$21,950 75	\$5,090 00	682	2,347	6,760	522.89	452.09	\$2,77.9

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXV.—THE TOWN ALMSHOUSES. RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Population in 1870.	Number of Acres of Land.	VALUE OF ALMSHOUSE PROPERTY.			PAUPER EXPENSES.			
			Total.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.	For Partial Support.	For Full Support.	
								Out of Alms- house.	At Alms- house.
Barnstable,	30,489	302	\$30,250 00	\$25,650 00	\$4,600 00	\$29,951 01	\$11,538 74	\$4,319 17	\$14,093 10
Berkshire, .	27,068	375	24,538 00	19,500 00	5,038 00	11,724 42	4,064 86	705 60	6,954 46
Bristol, .	101,173	1,634	211,874 65	178,600 00	33,274 65	98,737 06	41,366 85	10,180 97	42,189 24
Dukes, .	1,516	0 31	500 00	—	500 00	2,309 84	1,204 89	—	1,104 95
Essex, .	186,732	2,343 25	833,694 79	248,111 00	85,583 79	123,511 64	57,652 38	10,613 43	55,246 88
Franklin, .	20,738	1,725	46,291 95	32,250 00	14,041 95	13,585 49	2,018 20	2,985 13	8,582 16
Hampden, .	41,345	776	44,489 28	33,300 00	11,189 28	18,725 60	8,427 76	2,375 70	7,922 14
Hampshire,	23,111	853	31,848 50	23,900 00	7,948 50	11,014 71	3,583 40	2,689 85	4,741 46
Middlesex, .	246,825	4,035 86	526,998 34	397,065 00	129,933 34	181,746 48	83,287 78	16,376 79	82,081 91
Nantucket,	4,123	4	5,800 00	5,000 00	800 00	9,463 00	4,100 00	1,463 00	3,900 00
Norfolk, .	68,248	1,889 75	135,483 29	97,375 00	38,108 29	49,158 28	14,769 16	11,975 19	22,423 93
Plymouth, .	60,080	996	70,355 36	49,975 00	20,380 36	44,468 14	13,142 24	4,535 70	26,790 20
Suffolk, .	250,526	180	85,000 00	75,000 00	10,000 00	139,611 85	44,284 88	68,516 43	31,811 04
Worcester,	183,972	7,795 05	390,375 23	266,625 00	123,750 23	109,886 92	30,575 30	13,974 21	66,337 41
Totals, .	1,245,946	22,400 22	\$1,937,499 39	\$1,452,351 00	\$485,148 39	\$788,894 44	\$270,005 89	\$145,711 17	\$379,177 88

THE TOWN ALMSHOUSES

TABLE XXV.—RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES—Concluded.

COUNTIES.	Cost of Superintendence.	Value of Labor of Pauper inmates.	Whole No. fully supported.	Whole Number Relieved and Partially Supported.	Whole No. of Variants, including those sent to Rhode Island.	Average Number per fully Supported Alms-house.	Average No. at Alms-house.	Average Weekly Cost at Alms-house.
Barnstable.	\$2,285 50	\$1,224 00	151	531	46	132 89	113 3	\$2 38 2
Berkshire.	1,875 00	375 00	57	301	547	45 03	41 49	3 22 3
Bristol.	7,238 50	4,692 00	493	3,597	2,337	311 84	262 04	2 65 2
Dukes.	335 00	-	8	16	-	7 39	7 39	2 87 5
Essex.	10,721 70	4,844 69	714	4,010	4,090	501 48	414 17	2 53 9
Franklin.	8,847 50	870 00	106	109	300	93 62	74 88	2 21 9
Hampden.	2,362 32	350 00	103	634	3,004	72 44	59 88	2 54 4
Hampshire.	1,955 00	855 00	73	112	410	66 22	53 25	1 71 2
Middlesex.	22,140 17	5,527 00	945	2,876	8,228	600 33	512 35	3 07 4
Nantucket.	350 00	-	55	161	-	51 34	44 34	1 69 1
Norfolk.	7,187 00	1,985 00	286	741	3,576	220 13	164 99	2 61 4
Plymouth.	6,250 95	2,031 00	282	522	591	226 73	191 96	2 63 4
Suffolk.	4,660 72	-	988	5,536	1,464	508	277	2 20 8
Worcester.	21,950 75	5,090 00	692	2,347	6,760	522 39	452 09	2 71 6
Totals.	\$93,110 11	\$26,863 69	4,943	21,543	31,403	3,359 33	2 668 63	\$2 61 6

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXV.—(SUPPLEMENTARY).
Towns fully supporting all or a part of their Poor in Almshouses of other places.

TOWNS.	Population in 1870.	MODE OF SUPPORT.	PAUPERS EXPENSES.			
			Total.	For Partial Support.	Full Support.	
					Out of Almshouse.	At Almshouse.
Danvers, . . .	5,600	{ "Boarded at the Almshouse in Peabody, } { and in private families," . . . }	\$2,771 15	\$1,335 44	\$807 00	\$628 71
Belmont, . . .	1,513	{ "At Almshouses of Arlington and Water- } { town, by contract," . . . }	455 12	455 12	-	-
Somerville, . .	14,685	{ "At Charlestown Almshouse, and in } { Lunatic Asylums," . . . }	4,000 00	2,500 00	1,190 15	309 85
West Roxbury, .	8,683	-	5,180 02	3,526 17	1,292 41	361 44
Revere, . . .	1,197	{ "Three at Charlestown Almshouse, one at } { Taunton Asylum, and one in private } { family," . . . }	827 11	12 00	107 07	208 04
Total, . . .	31,678		\$12,783 40	\$7,828 73	\$3,396 68	\$1,508 04
Grand Totals, } 226 towns, }	1,277,624		\$801,627 84	\$277,894 12	\$149,107 80	\$374,685 92

THE TOWN ALMSHOUSES, SUPPLEMENTARY.

TABLE XXV.—(SUPPLEMENTARY)—Concluded.

TOWNS.	Population in 1870.	Mode of Support.	Whole No. fully Supported.	Whole Number Partially Sup-ported.	Whole No. of Vagrants, in-cluding those sent to State Almshouse.	Average Num-ber fully Sup-ported.	Average No. at Almshouse.
Danvers, . .	5,600	{ " Boarded at the Almshouse in Peabody, } { and in private families," . . . }	16	78	87	13.79	4
Belmont, . .	1,513	{ " At Almshouses of Arlington and Water- } { town, by contract," . . . }	-	4	1	-	-
Somerville, .	14,685	{ " At Charlestown Almshouse, and in } { Lunatic Asylums," . . . }	14	464	171	9.14	3
West Roxbury, .	8,683	-	13	215	283	9.46	2
Rivers, . .	1,197	{ " Three at Charlestown Almshouse, one at } { Taunton Asylum, and one in private } { family," . . . }	4	-	7	8.75	2.75
Total, . .	81,678	.	47	766	549	86.14	11.75
Grand Totals, } 226 towns, }	1,277,624		4,990	22,299	81,952	3,895.47	2,680.88

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXVI.—TOWNS THAT HAVE NO ALMSHOUSE.
Showing the Mode of Support, the Number and Expense of the Poor in 114 Towns that have no Almshouse or make use of none.

TOWNS.	Population in 1870.	MODE OF SUPPORT.	PAUPER EXPENSE.			Average Number fully supported.	Whole No. fully supported.	Whole No. partially supported and relieved.	Whole No. of Vagrants, including those who have been sent to State Almshouse.
			Total.	For full support.	For partial support.				
<i>Barnstable Co.</i>									
Eastham, . . .	668	"Boarded in private families and at State Lunatic Hospital," . . .	\$1,498 02	\$1,177 77	\$320 25	9	9	8	-
Mashpee, . . .	348	"Boarding in some private family," . . .	82 57	76 57	6 00	.33	1	1	-
Truro, . . .	1,269	"Boarded in private families," . . .	575 00	348 64	226 36	1.85	2	25	-
Totals, . . .	2,285		\$2,155 59	\$1,602 98	\$552 61	11.18	12	34	-
<i>Berkshire County.</i>									
Alford, . . .	430	"Boarded in private families," . . .	\$357 00	\$256 00	\$101 00	2.5	3	1	-
Becket, . . .	1,346	"Supported in private families," . . .	819 90	651 00	168 90	5.11	6	10	18
Cheshire, . . .	1,758	"Hiring friends to take care of them," . . .	950 00	850 00	100 00	4.5	6	5	16
Clarksburg, . . .	686	"In private families," . . .	300 08	300 08	-	3	3	-	-
Dalton, . . .	1,252	"Aided at their own homes," . . .	455 11	-	455 11	-	-	29	-
Egremont, . . .	931	"By temporary aid in case of need," . . .	124 09	-	124 09	-	-	6	3
Florida, . . .	1,322	"Boarded in private families," . . .	89 00	-	89 00	-	-	2	-
Great Barrington, . . .	4,320	"Contract," . . .	873 05	671 81	201 24	6.65	8	13	73

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXVI.—Continued.

TOWNS.	Population in 1870.	MODE OF SUPPORT.	PAUPER EXPENSES.			Average Number Fully Supported.	Whole No. Fully Supported.	Whole Number and Partially Supported.	Whole No. of Vagrants, including those sent to State Almshouse.
			Total.	For full Support.	For Partial Support.				
<i>Dukes County.</i>									
Chilmark, . . .	476	" Boarded in private families,"	\$1,250 00	\$1,250 00	-	9.68	13	-	-
Gay Head, . . .	160	" In private families, . . .	200 00	200 00	-	3	3	-	-
Gosnold, . . .	99	" Have had no paupers for three or four years," . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tisbury, . . .	1,536	" Boarded out and assisted at home," . . .	2,908 00	2,858 00	\$50 00	17.28	18	1	-
Totals, . . .	2,271		\$4,358 00	\$4,308 00	\$50 00	29.96	34	1	-
<i>Essex County.</i>									
Hamilton, . . .	790	" In Ipswich Asylum and private families," . . .	\$652 41	\$351 00	\$301 41	2	2	7	70
Lynnfield, . . .	818	" Boarded in private families,"	343 84	106 50	237 34	1	1	10	17
Middleton, . . .	1,010	" In private families," . . .	331 60	-	331 60	-	-	10	61
Nahant, . . .	475	" No paupers in Nahant," . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newbury, . . .	1,430	" Boarded in private families,"	1,492 07	1,081 51	410 56	7.65	8	10	-
Rowley, . . .	1,157	" In private families," . . .	1,261 79	1,025 62	236 17	8.68	11	12	87
Swampscott, . . .	1,846	" In private families," . . .	298 48	287 61	10 87	1.04	2	1	11
Wenham, . . .	985	" By contract," . . .	1,300 00	610 00	690 00	4	4	12	49
Totals, . . .	8,511		\$5,680 19	\$3,462 24	\$2,217 95	24.37	28	62	295

TOWNS WITHOUT ALMSHOUSES.

		961	\$1,102 28	\$914 82	\$187 46	8 07	10	10	28
<i>Franklin County.</i>									
Bernardston, . . .	"Boarded in private families,"	1,742	1,000 00	1,000 00	-	10.11	-	-	-
Colrain, . . .	"Hire them kept at different places,"	1,460	883 74	883 47	106 27	4 25	7	8	8
Conway, . . .	"Supported in private families,"	579	339 50	270 00	69 50	2 46	4	4	24
Erving, . . .	"By furnishing supplies,"	653	794 70	772 20	22 50	5	1	1	-
Gill, . . .	"Mostly in private families, otherwise in hospital,"	518	912 40	912 40	-	12.17	13	1	-
Leyden, . . .	"In private families,"	201	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monroe, . . .	"No paupers during the past year,"	1,720	775 00	576 18	198 82	5.5	6	6	27
Northfield, . . .	"Contracted by the year,"	581	896 00	892 00	4 00	3	4	-	8
Rowe, . . .	"In private families and at Northampton Hospital,"	1,582	834 01	180 00	204 01	1	1	5	40
Shelburne, . . .	"At Brattleborough Asylum and their places of residence,"	882	440 00	366 00	74 00	2	2	3	6
Sunderland, . . .	"Kept in private families,"	1,068	406 60	268 55	140 05	2	3	4	11
Whately, . . .	"In the hospital and in private families,"								
Totals, . . .		11,897	\$7,440 28	\$6,433 62	\$1,006 61	55 56	41	41	153
<i>Hampden County.</i>									
Agawam, . . .	"Boarded out,"	2,001	\$788 00	\$429 00	\$309 00	3	8	8	77
Blandford, . . .	"By the week, in private families,"	1,026	1,100 00	947 63	152 37	10.25	11	5	8
Chester, . . .	"By contract,"	1,253	745 00	500 00	245 00	8	3	17	125
Chicopee, . . .	"By outside relief,"	9,607	4,842 40	2,525 00	2,317 40	10.29	14	68	286
Granville, . . .	"Yearly contract,"	1,293	800 00	416 00	384 00	4.5	4	4	4

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXVI.—Continued.

TOWNS.	Population in 1870.	MODE OF SUPPORT.	PAUPER EXPENSES.			Average Number Fully Supported.	Whole No. Fully Supported.	Whole Number Relieved and Partially Supported.	Whole No. of Vagrants, including those sent to State Almshouse.
			Total.	For full Support.	For Partial Support.				
<i>Hampden</i> —Con.									
Holland, . . .	344	" Boarded out,"	\$337 00	\$337 00	-	3.2	4	-	-
Holyoke, . . .	10,783	" In different parts of the town, and some with their relatives in other towns."	3,023 73	1,370 64	\$1,653 09	5.83	9	140	261
Longmeadow, .	1,342	" Boarded in private families and insane asylums,"	1,610 77	1,279 96	330 81	9.42	10	14	47
Ludlow, . . .	1,136	" In private families,"	975 75	603 55	372 20	3.61	6	5	19
Montgomery, .	318	" Supported in private families,"	453 78	195 78	258 00	2	2	17	1
Russell, . . .	635	" In private families,"	641 89	295 50	346 39	2.83	3	7	30
Southwick, . .	1,100	" Boarded at private families,"	865 26	665 26	200 00	5.14	9	4	19
Tolland, . . .	509	" In private family,"	307 60	292 60	15 00	5	5	1	-
Wales, . . .	831	" Kept in private families,"	1,296 87	1,229 41	67 46	7.67	9	-	3
West Springfield, .	2,606	" Board them out,"	1,901 84	1,392 73	509 11	6.87	8	22	25
Wilbraham, . .	2,330	" Kept in private families" and at hospitals,	1,659 37	1,240 55	418 82	8.54	10	7	57
Totals, . . .	37,064		\$21,299 26	\$13,720 61	\$7,578 65	91.18	112	319	962
<i>Hampshire Co.</i>									
Chesterfield, . .	811	" By contract,"	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00	-	6.37	9	-	-
Cumington, . .	1,037	" By contract with private families,"	1,124 63	814 32	\$310 31	4.81	7	16	-

TOWNS WITHOUT ALMSHOUSES.

	3,920	"Private families,"	\$1,200 00	\$825 00	\$375 00	3.78	4	29	35
Easthampton,	368	"Boarded in a private family,"	145 00	140 00	5 00	1	1	1	6
Goshen,	863	"Boarded,"	650 00	610 00	40 00	3	3	1	-
Granby,	2,301	"Boarded in families,"	1,771 92	1,419 15	352 77	7.41	9	2	28
Hadley,	1,594	"Boarded in private families and at insane hospitals,"	805 79	716 15	89 64	3.79	4	8	27
Hatfield,	1,156	"Contracted separately this year,"	587 02	311 00	276 02	6 87	10	15	52
Huntington,	728	"In private families by the week, and at Northampton Asylum,"	684 80	618 80	21 00	5	5	1	12
Middlefield,	678	"In private families,"	500 00	375 00	125 00	5.38	6	3	6
Pelham,	521	"Boarded at private families,"	370 00	360 00	10 00	3	3	1	-
Plainfield,	2,840	"Boarded in private families,"	910 61	345 61	565 00	2.12	3	20	21
South Hadley,	1,159	"Board in families,"	589 00	431 00	158 00	3.08	5	7	18
Southampton,	587	"Boarded in private families,"	300 90	269 00	31 90	1.59	2	3	-
Westhampton,	2,159	"Hire them boarded,"	700 00	588 00	112 00	5.5	7	2	30
Williamsburg,	860	"In private families and insane hospitals,"	625 00	510 00	115 00	8	3	4	-
Worthington,	21,277		\$11,914 67	\$9,328 03	\$2,586 64	66.33	81	112	235
Totals,									
Middlesex County									
Ayer,	*	"By the week in private family,"	\$414 81	\$369 81	\$45 00	1	1	6	147
Boxborough,	338	In private families,	535 57	535 57	-	5.52	6	-	8
Dunstable,	471	In private families,	297 49	264 24	33 25	1.75	2	1	-
Everett,	2,220	"Promiscuously"	477 19	117 50	359 69	1.75	2	7	48
Lincoln,	791	"By contract with private family,"	650 00	600 00	50 00	2.5	3	2	10

* Included in Groton and Shirley.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXVI.—Concluded.

TOWNS.	Population in 1870.	MODE OF SUPPORT.	PAUPER EXPENSES.			Average Number fully supported.	Whole No. fully supported.	Whole Number Relieved and Partially Supported.	Whole No. of Vagrants, including those sent to State Almshouse.
			Total.	For full Support.	For Partial Support.				
<i>Middlesex—Con.</i>									
Maynard, . . .	*	"Boarded," . . .	\$20 00	\$20 00	—	.28	2	—	—
Melrose, . . .	3,414	"Boarding, and supplies furnished," . . .	2,212 45	2,212 45	†	3	3	13	96
Shirley, . . .	1,451	"Boarded in private families," . . .	584 01	464 50	\$129 51	1.81	2	10	61
Winchester, . . .	2,645	"Boarded in private families," . . .	1,638 23	1,119 50	516 73	2.68	3	18	—
Totals, . . .	11,330		\$6,827 75	\$5,698 57	\$1,134 18	20.24	24	57	370
<i>Norfolk County.</i>									
Brookline, . . .	6,650	"At hospitals, and by weekly allowance or temporary relief," . . .	\$829 11	\$630 48	\$198 63	2.25	3	9	123
Dover, . . .	645	"One in private family, one at Taunton Asylum," . . .	378 75	337 75	41 00	2	2	1	15
Hyde Park, . . .	4,136	"In private families," . . .	488 81	181 50	306 81	2	2	29	112
Norfolk, . . .	1,081	"In private families," . . .	654 94	285 09	369 85	1.51	2	15	36
Totals, . . .	12,512		\$2,351 11	\$1,434 82	\$916 29	7.76	9	54	286
<i>Plymouth County.</i>									
Halifax, . . .	619	"Boarding in private families," . . .	\$300 00	\$300 00	—	2	2	—	—
Hull, . . .	261	"In private families," . . .	225 25	—	\$225 25	—	—	6	—
Lakeville, . . .	1,159	"Boarded in private families," . . .	938 88	626 63	312 25	3.17	4	8	35

TOWNS WITHOUT ALMSHOUSES.

Marion, ...	896	"Boarding,"	\$1,200 00	\$500 00	\$700 00	3	3	12	11
Scituate, ...	2,350	"Two in private family, two at Taunton Hospital,"	1,724 38	790 83	933 55	4	4	18	6
Totals, ...	5,285		\$4,388 51	\$2,217 46	\$2,171 05	12 17	13	44	52
<i>Suffolk County.</i>									
Chelsea, ...	18,547	"Outside,"	\$4,288 51	\$2,043 56	\$2,244 95	10 54	11	562	646
Winthrop, ...	532	"By temporary relief,"	75 00	—	75 00	—	—	6	—
Totals, ...	19,079		\$4,363 51	\$2,043 56	\$2,319 95	10 54	11	568	646
<i>Worcester County.</i>									
Auburn, ...	1,178	"By the overseers of the poor,"	\$899 08	\$364 00	\$535 08	2 41	3	11	57
Berlin, ...	1,016	"Private families,"	267 21	126 57	140 64	1	1	3	30
Oakham, ...	860	"Put out to individuals," . . .	1,250 00	1,162 00	98 00	11 83	12	4	7
Phillipston, ...	698	"Private families,"	940 33	940 33	—	4 5	6	—	—
Southborough, ...	2,135	"Boarded in private families,"	777 44	509 40	268 04	2 06	3	5	185
West Boylston, ...	2,862	"Boarded with friends or else- where,"	1,725 90	1,506 06	219 84	10 5	11	14	148
Totals, ...	8,744		\$5,859 96	\$4,598 86	\$1,261 60	32 30	36	37	427

* Included in Row and Sudbury. The pauper account covers but one month.

† Included in full support.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXVI.—RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Population in 1870.	PAUPER EXPENSES.			Average Number Fully Supported.	Whole Number Fully Supported.	Whole Number Believed and Partially Supported.	Whole No. of Vagrants, including those sent to State Almshouse.
		Totals.	For Full Support.	For Partial Support.				
Barnstable, ...	2,285	\$2,155 59	\$1,602 98	\$552 61	11.18	12	34	-
Berkshire, ...	37,759	14,529 20	11,869 37	2,659 83	92.08	104	123	530
Bristol, ...	1,713	1,733 25	352 00	1,381 25	2.03	3	24	4
Dukes, ...	2,271	4,358 00	4,308 00	50 00	29.96	34	1	-
Essex, ...	8,511	5,680 19	3,462 24	2,217 95	24.37	28	62	295
Franklin, ...	11,897	7,440 23	6,433 62	1,006 61	55.56	66	41	152
Hampden, ...	37,064	21,299 26	13,720 61	7,578 65	91.18	112	319	962
Hampshire, ...	21,277	11,914 67	9,328 03	2,586 64	66.33	81	112	235
Middlesex, ...	11,330	6,327 75	5,693 57	1,184 18	20.24	24	57	370
Norfolk, ...	12,512	2,351 11	1,434 82	916 29	7.76	9	54	286
Plymouth, ...	5,285	4,388 51	2,217 46	2,171 05	12.17	13	44	52
Suffolk, ...	19,079	4,363 51	2,043 56	2,319 95	10.54	11	568	646
Worcester, ...	8,744	5,359 96	4,598 36	1,261 60	32.30	36	37	427
Totals, ...	179,727	\$22,901 23	\$37,064 62	\$25,836 61	455.70	533	1,476	8,959

TOWNS WITHOUT ALMSHOUSES.

TABLE XXVII.—GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE TOWN PAUPERS FOR THE YEAR 1871.
Showing the Whole Number fully Supported, the Number supported September 30, 1871, the Whole Number partially supported, and the Whole Cost of all kinds.

COUNTIES. 1870-71.	Population in 1870.	PAUPERS FULLY SUPPORTED.				Paupers receiving Par- tial Support.	PAUPER EXPENSES.				
		Whole Number within and out of the Alms- house.	No. Supported Sept. 30, 1871.	Insane Paupers.			Cost of Full Support.			Cost of Partial Support.	Total Cost of Support and Relief.
				Whole Number.	No. Rept. 30, 1871.		At the Alms- house.	Out of the Alms- house.	Total Cost of full Support.		
Barnstable.	32,774	163	138	39	34	565	\$14,093 10	\$5,922 15	\$12,091 35	\$32,106 60	
Berkshire.	64,827	161	135	21	16	424	6,954 46	12,574 97	6,724 19	26,253 62	
Bristol.	102,886	496	313	97	76	3,621	42,189 24	10,532 97	42,748 10	95,470 31	
Dukes.	3,787	42	34	7	6	17	1,104 95	4,308 00	1,254 89	6,667 84	
Essex.	200,843	758	497	196	157	4,145	55,874 59	14,882 67	61,205 72	131,962 98	
Franklin.	32,635	172	144	31	29	150	8,582 16	9,418 75	3,024 81	21,025 72	
Hampden.	78,409	215	165	50	44	1,003	7,922 14	16,096 31	16,006 41	40,024 86	
Hampshire.	44,388	154	131	35	31	224	4,741 46	12,017 88	6,170 04	22,929 38	
Middlesex.	274,353	983	603	194	147	8,401	82,391 76	23,260 51	37,377 08	143,029 35	
Nantucket.	4,123	55	48	11	10	161	3,900 00	1,463 00	4,100 00	9,463 00	
Norfolk.	89,443	308	220	81	66	1,010	22,785 37	14,702 42	19,201 62	56,689 41	
Plymouth.	65,365	295	219	68	57	566	26,790 20	6,753 16	33,543 36	48,856 65	
Suffolk.	270,802	1,003	467	304	215	6,104	32,019 08	65,667 06	97,686 14	144,302 47	
Worcester.	192,716	718	536	134	105	2,384	65,337 41	18,572 57	31,836 90	115,746 88	
Totals.	1,457,351	5,523	3,650	1,268	993	23,775	\$374,685 92	\$216,172 42	\$303,670 73	\$894,529 07	

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXVIII.—OUT-DOOR RELIEF.
Showing the Number of Applicants, their Sex, Condition and Cost.

COUNTIES. 1870-71.	APPLICANTS FOR RELIEF OR PARTIAL SUPPORT.								Whole No. of Persons par- tially sup- ported.	Whole amount paid for partial Support as reported.
	Whole Number.	Males.	Females.	No. having a settle- ment in Town.	No. having a Military Settlement.	No. resid- ing else- where.	Intemper- ate.	Insane.	Idiotic.	
Barnstable, ...	432	162	131	379	16	101	-	12	10	\$12,091 35
Berkshire, ...	163	79	84	10	7	24	82	4	2	6,724 19
Bristol, ...	1,353	508	845	582	86	709	75	5	7	42,748 10
Dukes, ...	17	10	7	17	1	8	-	2	-	1,254 89
Essex, ...	1,824	627	1,188	1,319	175	416	438	18	6	61,205 72
Franklin, ...	88	43	45	45	3	31	16	3	-	3,024 81
Hampden, ...	322	159	149	149	19	67	44	9	1	16,006 41
Hampshire, ...	142	64	49	59	1	26	81	10	2	224
Middlesex, ...	1,469	577	716	569	172	284	430	11	5	6,170 04
Nantucket, ...	61	22	39	57	-	-	-	-	-	87,877 08
Norfolk, ...	396	159	237	192	17	141	43	10	8	4,100 00
Plymouth, ...	309	131	178	285	16	109	20	19	20	19,201 62
Suffolk, ...	1,973	685	1,288	1,080	401	181	48	4	2	15,313 29
Worcester, ...	969	546	379	415	70	296	193	29	13	46,616 33
Totals, ...	9,518*	3,772	5,335	5,147	984	2,388	1,370	136	71	31,886 90
										\$303,670 73

* Includes 411, sex not stated.

THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

TABLE XXIX.—THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.—RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	No. relieved and supported by Towns within and out of their Almshouses, including Travellers, and State Paupers.	Whole Number persons partially Supported.	Whole Number of Travel- lers, including persons sent to State Alms- houses.	Number fully supported for any contin- uous period.		Number fully supported Sep- tember 30, 1871.		Average Number fully Supported.	Insane Paupers fully Supported by Towns within and out of Almshouses.						
				In the Alms- house.	Out of the Almshouses.	In the Alms- house.	Out of the Almshouses.		Males.	Females.	Totals.	In State or County Hos- pitals.	In Hospitals in other States.	In Almshouses.	In Families.
Barnstable,	774	565	46	128	35	108	30	143.57	11	28	39	18	1	21	1
Berkshire,	1,662	424	1,077	52	109	41	94	137.11	5	16	21	12	1	3	6
Bristol,	6,508	3,621	2,391	426	70	259	54	313.87	51	46	97	63	1	34	2
Dukes,	59	17	—	8	84	7	27	37.35	4	3	7	4	1	1	5
Essex,	9,375	4,145	4,472	607	151	370	127	539.64	92	104	196	104	2	87	4
Franklin,	774	150	452	82	90	75	69	149.18	9	22	31	13	2	12	4
Hampden,	5,184	1,003	3,966	87	128	58	107	163.62	25	25	50	27	3	6	14
Hampshire,	1,023	224	645	58	96	57	74	132.55	13	22	35	20	1	10	4
Middlesex,	13,154	3,401	8,770	836	147	476	127	629.71	95	99	194	92	5	95	2
Nantucket,	216	161	—	48	7	41	7	51.34	3	8	11	7	1	4	—
Norfolk,	5,463	1,010	4,145	225	83	150	70	237.35	39	42	81	62	1	15	4
Plymouth,	1,504	546	643	241	54	174	45	238.90	36	32	68	35	—	32	1
Suffolk,	9,224	6,104	2,117	699	304	252	215	522.29	168	136	304	304	—	—	1
Worcester,	10,289	2,384	7,187	588	130	438	98	554.69	70	64	134	66	1	66	2
Totals,	65,209*	23,775	35,911	4,085	1,438	2,506	1,144	3,851.17	621	647	1,268	827	11	386	44

* Stated on page 188 as 64,266, the latter number including the estimated number of vagrants (26,000) instead of the reported number (26,911).

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXIX.—RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES—Concluded.

COUNTIES.	Idiots fully Supported by Towns.			Number fully Supported having a legal Settlement.	State Paupers.		Expense of Relief and Support in and out of Almshouse without interest on Property.	Aliens provided for under Sect. 26, Chap. 71, General Statutes.	Indigent Children under fourteen.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.		Sent to State Almshouse.	Supported or relieved in Towns.			Total.	Males.	Females.
Barnstable,	29	11	18	161	2	10	\$32,106 60	1	15	4	11
Berkshire,	23	9	14	154	25	160	26,253 62	9	23	11	12
Bristol, .	22	13	9	443	114	858	95,470 31	-	80	42	38
Dukes,	1	1	-	42	-	-	6,667 84	-	5	2	3
Essex,	30	17	13	709	143	459	131,962 98	6	93	43	50
Franklin,	15	5	10	170	10	25	21,025 72	-	17	9	8
Hamden,	14	7	7	213	509	474	40,024 86	31	33	21	12
Hampshire,	18	9	9	143	14	62	22,929 38	-	15	5	10
Middlesex,	60	28	32	790	210	998	143,029 35	7	151	83	68
Nantucket,	5	2	3	54	-	1	9,463 00	-	2	1	1
Norfolk,	21	9	12	304	19	169	56,680 41	1	51	25	26
Plymouth,	31	20	11	282	19	14	48,856 65	-	30	19	11
Suffolk,	-	-	-	879	763	556	144,302 47	-	98	59	39
Worcester,	57	24	33	664	98	1,137	115,746 88	58	88	56	32
Totals,	326	155	171	5,008	1,926	4,923	\$394,529 07	113	701	380	321

TOWN PAUPER STATISTICS SINCE 1854.

TABLE XXX.—GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE TOWN PAUPERS SINCE 1854.

YEARS. 1854-71.	Whole No. includ- ing Vagrants, of the paupers relieved by Towns.	Whole No. of pau- pers in and out of Almshouses.	Number of Almshouses.	Number of acres in Almshouse farms.	Valuation of Almshouses and Farms.	Average No. sup- ported in Almshouses.	Average weekly cost in Almshouses.	Whole Number of persons supported or relieved out of Almshouses.	No. of Insane Poor supported or re- lieved†	No. of Idiotic Poor supported or re- lieved†	Expense in Almshouses as reported.	Total expense as reported.
1854, .	23,125*	10,088	192	20,133.75	\$1,273,907 20	3,524	\$1.32.2	12,557	864	345	\$241,137 52	\$457,506 51
1855, .	18,227*	5,220	194	19,551	1,127,358 44	2,595	1.34	11,756	582	289	206,873 40	437,861 01
1856, .	21,102	5,045	209	20,436 87	1,174,549 06	2,944.28	1.44	15,858	634	280	220,466 88	484,869 93
1857, .	24,905*	7,714	213	21,923 75	1,206,322 34	3,554.22	1.53	17,214	666	341	282,773 74	521,254 61
1858, .	37,206*	11,845	212	21,296 25	1,271,923 27	3,254	1.57	23,071	870	306	285,656 56	550,619 84
1859, .	31,400*	10,369	222	21,601 25	1,300,670 61	3,105.5	1.47	21,954	816	326	237,384 42	522,312 93
1860, .	34,314	7,787	219	21,406 5	1,334,965 07	3,290	1.51.4	14,623	852	293	264,235 40	545,245 46
1861, .	52,847	9,374	219	21,212 5	1,450,922 68	3,385.5	1.45.2	19,936	749	243	255,706 81	643,837 22
1862, .	49,991	5,391	220	21,178.5	1,470,339 76	3,377	1.34	39,729	856	314	235,309 36	662,601 45
1863, .	43,020	4,886	218	21,404.66	1,465,976 00	3,233	1.39.4	35,207	811	275	225,903 60	610,862 00
1864, .	36,000†	5,000†	218	21,846.2	1,573,348 33	2,866 24	1.70	21,000†	833	360	253,682 25	546,847 15
1865, .	45,000†	5,316	218	21,856.3	1,632,301 24	2,866 56	1.73	25,500†	925	379	259,751 57	610,728 73
1866, .	52,628	5,715	222	22,358	1,725,985 14	2,984.37	1.98.5	26,495	974	380	306,899 37	746,159 68
1867, .	57,251	5,862	223	22,719	1,816,004 49	2,960.51	2.15.2	28,918	1,124	436	331,708 30	758,360 46
1868, .	66,404	5,706	224	23,410.92	1,880,141 05	3,010.22	2.37	29,648	1,207	469	370,381 25	832,501 65
1869, .	57,187	5,633	225	23,391.93	1,908,254 89	3,004.25	2.26.8	24,750	1,268	418	351,300 84	837,018 40
1870, .	64,870	5,533	225	22,805 75	1,943,121 54	2,753.44	2.55.6	25,203	1,320	427	364,613 32	854,609 56
1871, .	65,209	5,523	221	22,409.22	1,937,499 39	2,680.38	2.64.6	25,213	1,404	397	374,685 92	894,529 07

* Towns making no returns, in 1854, 24; 1855, 47; 1857, 20; 1858, 19; 1859, 1.

† Approximate.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXXI.—Admissions and Discharges of State Paupers, including Primary School Pupils and Sentenced Persons, at the three Pauper Establishments, for the year ending September 30, 1871.

	Almshouse at Tewksbury.	Establishment at Monson.	Establishment at Bridgewater.	State Establishments as a whole.	Primary School.	Workhouse.
Number remaining Sept. 30, 1870, ...	655	387	387	1,379	382	264
Number of persons admitted, apparent, . . .	1,947	749	555	3,251	275	323
Number of persons admitted, real, ...	1,510	683	540	2,711*	227	308
Whole number during the year, apparent, . .	2,602	1,136	892	4,630	607	587
Whole number during the year, real, ...	2,165	1,070	877	3,650*	559	572
Number of persons discharged, apparent, . .	1,963	715	495	3,173	252	275
Number of persons discharged, real, ...	1,526	649	480	2,193*	204	260
Number of persons remaining Sept. 30, 1871,	639	421	397	1,457	355	312

* Excluding 462 transfers between the three institutions.

STATE PAUPERS.

TABLE XXXII.—*Admissions and Discharges of State Paupers for Twelve Years.*
1.—STATE PAUPER ESTABLISHMENTS.

INSTITUTIONS.	ADMISSIONS.											
	1868.	1861.	1869.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Tewksbury, . . .	1,776	2,900	1,946	1,883	2,094	1,650	2,511	2,689	2,189	1,861	2,055	1,947
Monson, . . .	1,414	2,085	1,054	713	820	808	1,209	1,278	1,370	838	753	749
Bridgewater, . . .	1,360	1,512	1,448	1,150	1,051	1,393	901	593	517	873	408	555
Rainford, . . .	809	613	494	413	298	394	318	-	-	-	-	-
Total Admissions, .	5,359	7,110	4,937	4,109	4,263	4,240	4,939	4,560	4,076	3,072	3,216	3,251
Number of Duplicates, Transfers and Nominal Admissions, . . .						730	1,233	1,459	1,178	770	878	980
Number of Persons Admitted, . . . :						3,510	3,706	3,101	2,898	2,302	2,338	2,271
Primary School (included in Monson), actual number, ...								310	246	177	264	227
Workhouse (included in Bridgewater), actual number, ...								252	256	152	217	308

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXXII.—Admissions and Discharges of State Paupers for Twelve Years—Continued.
2.—STATE LUNATIC HOSPITALS.

INSTITUTIONS.	ADMISSIONS.											
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Worcester, ...	97	112	81	87	76	77	125	126	117	137	138	178
Taunton, ...	155	176	145	131	136	118	125	155	174	162	263	266
Northampton, ...	81	28	59	50	24	66	66	54	56	78	107	126
Total Admissions, ...	333	316	285	268	236	261	316	335	347	377	508	570
Transfers and Duplicates, ...	.	.	.	.	.	44	32	21	27	65	71	109
Number of Persons admitted, ...	.	.	.	.	.	217	284	314	320	312	437	461
Grand Total of Admissions of State Paupers to the six Institutions, ...	.	.	.	.	.	4,501	5,255	4,395	4,423	3,449	3,724	3,821
Grand Total of Duplicates, Transfers and Nominal Admissions, ...	.	.	.	.	.	850	2,309	1,560	1,290	944	1,097	1,216*
Grand Total of Persons admitted, ...	.	.	.	.	.	3,651	3,946	3,335	3,133	2,505	2,627	2,605

* Including 127 transfers between the almshouses and the hospitals.

STATE PAUPERS.

TABLE XXXII.—*Admissions and Discharges of State Paupers for Twelve Years—Continued.*
1.—STATE PAUPER ESTABLISHMENTS.

INSTITUTIONS.	DISCHARGES.											
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Tewksbury, ...	1,636	2,335	2,012	1,783	2,078	1,661	2,441	2,710	2,239	1,807	2,090	1,963
Monson, ...	1,345	1,955	993	683	770	882	849	1,182	1,487	980	769	715
Bridgewater, ...	1,200	1,089	1,476	1,051	1,102	1,396	1,072	563	438	434	430	495
Rainsford, ...	821	542	532	393	408	307	418	21	-	-	-	-
Total Discharges, ...	5,002	5,931	5,013	3,910	4,358	4,246	4,760	4,476	4,159	3,221	3,239	3,173
Number of Duplicates, Transfers and Nominal Discharges, ...			728				893	1,459	1,178	770	878	980
Number of Persons discharged, ...						3,518	3,867	3,017	2,981	2,451	2,411	2,193
Primary School (included in Monson), actual number, ...								301	284	293	219	204
Workhouse (included in Bridgewater), actual number, ...								86	144	197	236	260

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXXII.—*Admissions and Discharges of State Paupers for Twelve Years—Concluded.*
2.—STATE LUNATIC HOSPITALS.

INSTITUTIONS.	DISCHARGES.											
	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
Worcester, ...	79	88	76	101	185	102	87	154	122	181	154	184
Taunton, ...	141	132	107	164	183	149	123	149	146	198	284	299
Northampton, ...	13	33	43	34	56	56	29	55	63	108	132	130
Total Discharges, ...	233	253	226	299	374	307	239	358	331	487	570	613
Transfers and Duplicates, ...	.	.	.	.	.	44	32	21	27	65	71	119
Number of Persons discharged, ...	.	.	.	.	.	263	207	337	304	422	499	494
Grand Total of Discharges of State Paupers from the six Institutions, ...	.	.	.	.	.	4,553	5,019	4,884	4,490	3,708	3,859	3,786
Number of Duplicates, Transfers and Nominal Discharges, ...	.	.	.	.	.	854	962	1,560	1,290	944	1,097	1,226*
Grand Total of Persons discharged, ...	.	.	.	.	.	3,699	4,057	3,274	3,200	2,764	2,762	2,560

* Including 127 transfers between the almshouses and the hospitals.

STATE PAUPERS

TABLE XXXIII.—*The number of State Paupers and Primary Pupils remaining on the 30th of September in each year since 1856.*

1.—STATE PAUPER ESTABLISHMENTS.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Tewksbury, . .	751	822	635	628	974	776	633	649	637	707	686	636	690	655	689
Monson, . . .	638	565	495	519	596	596	570	620	541	561	657	540	398	387	421
Bridgewater, .	598	525	494	481	764	580	536	485	482	311	341	425	364	337	397
Totals, . . .	1,987	1,912	1,624	1,628	2,334	1,932	1,739	1,754	1,660	1,579	1,684	1,601	1,452	1,379	1,457
Rainsford, . .	253	212	159	147	163	124	144	35	121	21	-	-	-	-	-
Totals, . . .	2,240	2,124	1,783	1,775	2,497	2,056	1,883	1,789	1,781	1,600	1,684	1,601	1,452	1,379	1,457

2.—STATE LUNATIC HOSPITALS.

Worcester, . .	119	86	87	180	156	189	175	116	91	129	101	96	51	35	29
Taunton, . . .	150	139	175	196	243	271	236	196	152	147	153	181	145	124	91
Northampton, .	-	176	153	221	216	232	248	216	235	272	271	264	234	209	215
Totals, . . .	269	401	415	547	615	692	661	518	478	548	525	541	430	368	335
Grand Totals, .	2,509	2,525	2,197	2,322	3,112	2,748	2,544	2,307	2,259	2,148	2,209	2,142	1,882	1,747	1,792

NOTE.—The figures for Bridgewater include Workhouse inmates, 216 in 1867, 328 in 1868, 283 in 1869, 264 in 1870, and 312 in 1871. In like manner Monson includes Primary School pupils, 885 in 1866, 418 in 1867, 403 in 1868, 287 in 1869, 332 in 1870, and 355 in 1871.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXXIV.—Average Number of State Paupers for a Period of Years.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860. ^a	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Tewksbury, .	705	838	831	770	940	779	668	900	913	737	733	732	717	757	731	710	724	749
Monson, .	354	633	706	640	823	581	570	590	649	601	557	605	543	628	646	500	445	422
Bridgewater, .	382	541	557	597	770	604	579	631	708	608	560	582	482	331	408	412	335	385
Rainsford, .	168	206	220	250	236	171	169	165	155	116	88	68	101	1	-	-	-	-
Worcester, .	90	70	100	139	172	184	154	168	184	183.5	145	106	143	138	95	74	52	44
Taunton, .	60	50	80	86	153	181	202	238	276	257.5	212	173	162	142	167	164	147	133
So. Boston and Northampton,*	100	100	100	80	80	165	195	219	271	247.4	232	225	251	262	262	248	237	230
Totals, .	1,859	2,438	2,594	2,562	3,174	2,675	2,537	2,911	3,156	2,750.4	2,527	2,591	2,399	2,259	2,309	2,108	1,940	1,963

* Previous to 1858 the State supported a considerable number of its lunatic paupers in the City Hospital at South Boston. The numbers given for the years 1864-7 are approximate, but certainly below the true numbers.

EXPENSES OF STATE PAUP RS.

TABLE XXXV.—*Expenses of State Paupers in the Institutions.*

INSTITUTIONS.	SEVENTEEN YEARS, 1854 TO 1870, INCLUSIVE.						YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1871.				
	Current Expen- ses (whole sum drawn from Treasury).	Average No. of Inmates.	Average Weekly Cost.	Current Expen- ses (as reported)	A. V. Weekly Cost (as reported)		Current Expen- ses (whole sum drawn from Treasury).	Average No. of Inmates.	Average Weekly Cost.	Current Ex- penses (as re- ported).	A. V. Weekly Cost (as reported)
Tewksbury Almshouse, .	\$977,522 17	772	\$1.43 2	\$873,070 86	\$1.27.9		\$72,665 46	749	\$1.89.1	\$72,665 46	\$1.86
Monson Establishment, .	748,972 37	583	1.45 3	672,362 35	1.30.4		51,670 01	422	2.35	51,680 01	2.35
Bridgewater Establishment,	583,618 18	539	1.22.5	536,211 36	1.84.9		37,926 80	385	1.89.4	37,926 80	1.89
Rainsford Hospital, .	351,527 14	141	3.08	355,022 39	3.02.1		1,199 16	-	-	1,199 16	-
Worcester Hospital, .	375,481 44	498	3.18.6	-	-		10,870 40	44	-	-	-
Taunton Hospital, .	465,039 89			-			25,663 41	133	-	-	-
Northampton Hospital, .	462,414 49			-			42,517 92	230	-	-	-
Totals, . . .	\$3,961,575 68	2,533	\$1.77	-	-		\$242,513 16	1,963	-	-	-

NOTE.—The cost of supporting State paupers at the State institutions for the eighteen years ending Sept. 30, 1871, thus appears to have been \$1,207,088 81; to which it is proper to add about \$60,000, paid for support of State paupers at the South Boston Hospital prior to 1839.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXXVI.—SUMMARY OF PAUPERISM, 1871.
Showing the relative Numbers and Cost of State and Town Paupers fully supported for the year ending September 30, 1871.

	Whole No. of paupers fully supported.	Fully sup- ported Sept. 30, 1871.	Average Number.	Admitted during the year.	Died during the year.	Whole Cost of full support.	Average Weekly Cost.
State Paupers, ...	4,352	1,792	1,963	2,605	443	\$232,000 00	\$2.28.2
Town Paupers in Almshouses, ...	4,085	2,506	2,680	1,327	271	374,835 92	2.94.6
Town Paupers out of Almshouses, ...	1,438	1,144	1,171	369	88	216,172 42	3 53
Whole Number of Town Paupers, ...	5,523	3,650	3,851	1,696	359	590,858 34	2.95
Totals, ...	9,875	5,452	5,814	4,301	802	\$822,858 34	\$2.71.8

NOTE.—Add to the cost of State Paupers, as above stated, \$25,000, appropriated for support of Sick State Poor in the Towns, and it becomes \$257,000. The cost of partial support of town paupers for the year was about \$300,000. Thus the annual pauper expenses of the State are found to exceed one and one-eighth million dollars exclusive of interest upon the cost of Almshouse property.

EXPENSES OF FIFTY-SEVEN YEARS.

PART THIRD.—MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

TABLE XXXVII.—GENERAL VIEW.

Showing what the State has paid for Construction and for Current Expenses of Twenty-six Institutions since 1815, and what has been the Average Yearly Expense of each Institution to the State; prepared in accordance with the Financial Statements.

INSTITUTIONS.	Total cost in Construction to the State.	Total cost in Current Expenses to the State.	Number of years.	Yearly Average cost.
State Prison, ...	\$800,000 00	\$228,511 17	57	\$4,008 96
Hartford Asylum, . .	— —	885,189 71	53	7,267 73
Mass. General Hospital, .	40,000 00	— —	53	—
Worcester Hospital, . .	152,000 00	566,487 55	38.62	14,668 24
Blind Asylum, ...	130,000 00	464,722 88	40	11,618 07
Eye and Ear Infirmary, .	25,000 00	89,500 00	35	2,557 14
Westborough School, . .	211,500 00	895,923 48	22.9	39,123 29
Idiot School, ...	50,822 56	205,160 80	23	8,920 03
Taunton Hospital, . . .	217,000 00	490,706 30	17.48	28,072 44
Rainsford Island Hospital,	103,228 00	342,726 30	17.38	19,552 72
Tewksbury Almshouse, . .	169,118 85	1,055,187 63	17.42	60,573 84
Monson Almshouse, . . .	116,389 02	800,642 38	17.42	45,961 09
Bridgewater Almshouse, .	151,520 84	621,544 98	17.42	35,679 96
Lancaster School, . . .	45,500 00	279,278 74	15.1	18,495 21
Northampton Hospital, .	873,000 00	504,982 41	13.12	38,485 70
School Ships, ...	72,000 00	423,061 91	11.25	37,605 50
Washingtonian Home, . .	— —	61,000 00	13	4,692 30
Disch'd Soldiers' Home, .	— —	87,000 00*	8	9,775 00
Temporary Asylum, . .	— —	17,000 00	7	2,428 57
New England Hospital, . .	5,000 00	4,000 00	4	1,000 00
Home for the Friendless, .	— —	12,000 00	6	2,000 00
Clarke Institute, ...	— —	22,953 27	4	5,788 31
Soldiers' Employment Bureau, ...	— —	10,500 00	4	2,615 00
N. E. Female Moral Reform Society, ...	— —	1,600 00	2	800 00
House of the Angel Guardian, ...	— —	9,000 00	3	3,000 00
House of the Good Shepherd, ...	10,000 00	— —	1	—
Totals, ...	\$2,702,079 27	\$7,578,629 51	56	\$404,638 60

* Including relief of disabled soldiers.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXXVIII.—*Expenses of the Blind Asylum and Idiot School since their foundation.*

YEARS.	IDIOT SCHOOL.		BLIND ASYLUM.	
	State Appropriation paid.	Total Current Expenses.	State Appropriation paid.	Probable Current Expense.
1848-1854,	\$22,500 00	\$33,052 26	\$218,273 91*	\$500,000 00†
1855, . .	30,000 00	7,091 59	10,500 00	30,388 92
1856, . .	5,000 00	7,457 69	12,000 00	19,247 86
1857, . .	7,500 00	10,221 22	12,000 00	30,796 86
1858, . .	7,500 00	8,861 30	12,000 00	25,053 87
1859, . .	11,500 00	6,414 30	12,000 00	22,807 71
1860, . .	7,500 00	9,624 71	12,000 00	22,455 08
1861, . .	12,000 00	11,880 81	12,000 00	22,264 84
1862, . .	9,000 00	10,489 55	15,000 00	31,073 73
1863, . .	9,000 00	11,056 88	12,000 00	25,695 26
1864, . .	6,750 00	15,787 61	16,000 00	31,329 42
1865, . .	12,000 00	13,940 58	16,000 00	32,220 59
1866, . .	12,000 00	14,282 90	19,000 00	34,427 12
1867, . .	15,000 00	15,179 81	20,000 00	39,525 01
1868, . .	21,516 64	13,245 42	28,750 00	36,713 94
1869, . .	28,055 92	16,174 04	28,750 00	43,353 63
1870, . .	18,677 44	19,045 13	30,000 00	35,722 88
1871, . .	16,500 00	21,038 27	25,500 00	42,509 43
Totals, .	\$252,000 00	\$244,344 07	\$511,773 91	\$1,025,585 65

* From 1831 to 1854, including Construction Expenses.

† Approximate.

HARTFORD ASYLUM AND WASHINGTONIAN HOME.

TABLE XXXIX.—EXPENSES AT THE HARTFORD ASYLUM.
Showing the sums paid for the support of Massachusetts Pupils since 1819.

YEARS.	Payments.	YEARS.	Payments.	YEARS.	Payments.
1819-30,	\$45,000 00	1845, .	\$5,209 22	1860, .	\$8,466 01
1831, .	6,742 25	1846, .	5,751 22	1861, .	8,691 60
1832, .	2,091 68	1847, .	7,337 56	1862, .	8,717 92
1833, .	4,164 26	1848, .	7,879 68	1863, .	9,827 29
1834, .	3,877 93	1849, .	8,155 08	1864, .	11,446 76
1835, .	5,814 17	1850, .	8,205 58	1865, .	16,012 41
1836, .	1,850 00	1851, .	7,892 05	1866, .	17,244 14
1837, .	5,781 19	1852, .	9,726 96	1867, .	19,610 21
1838, .	4,429 26	1853, .	7,567 41	1868, .	18,443 66
1839, .	3,286 74	1854, .	7,309 24	1869, .	18,232 07
1840, .	1,873 06	1855, .	7,752 77	1870, .	18,781 91
1841, .	3,434 69	1856, .	8,909 33	1871, .	17,591 52
1842, .	3,127 55	1857, .	7,823 81		
1843, .	2,967 26	1858, .	7,844 10	Total, .	\$387,186 71
1844, .	4,072 45	1859, .	8,244 71		

TABLE XL.—Showing the Number of Admissions, Approximate Average Number, and the Cost in each year of the Washingtonian Home.

YEARS.	Number Admitted.	Average Number.*	Total Expense.	Received from the State.
1851-1858, . .	300	30	†	—
1859, . . .	250	18	\$5,324 96*	\$3,000 00
1860, . . .	276	—	†	3,000 00
1861, . . .	180	25	6,717 81	5,000 00
1862, . . .	192	—	6,159 39	3,000 00
1863, . . .	234	25	6,398 44	3,000 00
1864, . . .	251	20	8,104 48	4,000 00
1865, . . .	270	20	9,903 81	4,500 00
1866, . . .	349	25	16,276 17	5,500 00
1867, . . .	322	32	17,333 33	6,000 00
1868, . . .	332	24	14,312 96	6,000 00
1869, . . .	295	23	12,068 55	6,000 00
1870, . . .	287	22	11,767 90	6,000 00
1871, . . .	256	23	11,765 88	6,000 00
Totals, . .	3,794	—	\$126,043 68	\$61,000 00

* Approximate.

† No return.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XLI.—*Institutions aided by the State during the year ending September 30, 1871.*

INSTITUTIONS.	ASSETS.			RECEIPTS.			
	Real Estate.	Personal Prop-erty.	Total.	Cash on hand Oct. 1, 1869.	From the State.	From payments by other parties.	Donations or Requests.
Eye and Ear Infirmary, . .	\$	\$	\$	-	\$6,000 00	\$762 00	\$3,200 00
Institution for the Blind, . .	\$296,400 00	\$68,952 23	\$365,352 23	\$12,578 11	22,500 00	19,367 56	20,914 64
Massachusetts School for Idiots,	70,000 00	15,075 18	85,075 18	7,178 64	16,500 00	4,130 61	346 59
House of the Angel Guardian,	78,886 84	4,029 77	82,916 61*	-	3,500 00	18,758 43	8,635 00
Washingtonian Home, . .	32,000 00	23,044 91	55,044 91*	2,221 91	6,000 00	4,213 07	2 00
New England Hospital, . .	50,000 00	-	50,000 00†	-	1,000 00	3,844 52	28,759 56
Temporary Asylum, Dedham,	10,851 90	19,320 38	30,172 28	-	2,500 00	1,111 71	6,191 30
Home for Friendless, Spring- field, ...	27,660 00	-	27,660 00†	-	2,000 00	235 50	22,930 41
Totals, ...	\$565,798 74	\$130,422 47	\$696,221 21	\$21,978 66	\$60,000 00	\$47,421 40	\$90,979 50

* Net value.

† Estimated.

‡ Estimated, chiefly real estate

§ Unknown.

INSTITUTIONS AIDED BY THE STATE.

TABLE XLI.—Institutions aided by the State, &c.—Concluded.

INSTITUTIONS.	RECEIPTS—Concluded.		EXPENDITURES.			Current Expenses.	Average No. supported.	Aver. weekly Cost.
	From all other sources.	Total Receipts.	Salaries Wages and Labor.	All other Expenses.	Total Expenditures.			
Eye and Ear Infirmary, . . .	\$4,886 43	\$14,848 43	\$2,925 00	\$14,482 62	\$17,907 02	\$12,558 03	-	-
Institution for the Blind, . .	87,106 07	112,466 88	15,803 14	96,508 90	112,812 04	42,509 45	155	\$5.27
Massachusetts School for Idiots, .	330 13	28,485 97	4,898 83	17,289 92	22,138 75	21,094 27	97	4.17
House of the Angel Guardian, .	2,832 20	28,725 63	3,198 00	25,551 53	28,744 53	21,544 53	180*	2.29
Washingtonian Home, . . .	2,050 08	14,467 06	2,792 00	8,978 88	11,705 88	11,705 88	23	9.83
New England Hospital, . . .	13,782 54	47,386 62	2,928 23	43,447 81	46,376 04	11,180 27	20	8.40
Temporary Asylum, Dedham, .	11,400 58	21,203 59	1,581 60	19,006 25	20,587 85	4,865 91	26*	-
Home for Friendless, Springfield, .	700 45	25,864 38	1,089 23	18,646 13	19,685 36	2,524 92	80*	1.62
Totals, ...	\$73,088 48	\$293,468 04	\$35,061 03	\$243,857 04	\$278,918 07	\$127,943 24	530	-

* Estimated

NOTE.—Besides the amount of \$60,000 received from the State by the Institutions above named, the State paid during the year more than \$45,000 in all for instruction of deaf mutes at the American Asylum, at the Clarke Institution and at the Boston School, for the benefit of the disabled soldiers, and in aid of discharged convicts.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XLII.—INSANITY IN THE STATE.

I.

Showing the Admissions, Discharges, etc., at all the Hospitals and Asylums for the Insane in Massachusetts, for the year ending September 30, 1871.

1870-71.	McLean Asylum.	Worcester.	Taunton.	Northampton.	South Boston.	Ipswich.	Tewksbury.	Totals.
Admitted, ...	70	470	380	211	99	14	154	1,398
Whole number within the year, .	258	878	762	616	823	80	448	3,363
Discharged, viz, ...	86	457	380	196	82	29	153	1,363
Recovered, ...	19	209	113	43	30	13	8	430
Improved, ...	39	177	135	64	8	3	5	431
Not Improved, ...	19	8	89	61	11	5	71	264
Died, ...	9	63	43	28	33	8	74	268
Average Number, ...	177	439	396	421.9	232	55	295	2,015.9
Number remaining Sept. 30, 1871,	170	421	382	420	241	51	295	1,980
Supported by State, ...	-	29	91	215	1	-	295	631
Supported by Towns, ...	-	211	213	89	223	84	-	770
Supported by Individuals, ...	170	181	78	116	17	17	-	579

NOTE.—In classifying the above, elopements are placed among the cases "not improved."

INSANITY IN THE STATE.

TABLE XLII.—INSANITY IN THE STATE—Continued.

II.

Showing the relative Number of new and of old cases among those Admitted within the year.

	McLean Asylum.	Worcester.	Taunton.	Northampton.	South Boston.	Ipswich.	Newbury.	Totals.
Whole number admitted during the year, . . .	70	470	380	211	99	14	100	1,344
First admission to any Hospital, as far as known,	52	353	298	62	83	6	-	854
Former Inmates of some Hospital, viz, . . .	18	117	82	149	16	8	100	490
Former Inmates of same Hospital, . . .	15	97	62	28	7	6	-	215
Former Inmates of other Hospitals in the State, . .	-	19	15	110	8	1	100	253
Former Inmates of Hospital in other States or Countries, ...	3	1	5	11	1	1	-	22

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XLII.—INSANITY IN THE STATE—Continued.

III.

Showing by whom the Patients admitted will probably be supported.

1870-1. SUPPORTED BY—	MCLEAN ASYLUM.			WORCESTER.			TAUNTON.			NORTHAMPTON.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
State, ...	—	—	—	98	80	178	137	129	266	60	66	126
Towns, ...	—	—	—	74	79	153	49	27	76	25	13	38
Individuals, ...	—	—	17(*).	82	57	139	21	17	38	24	23	47
Totals, ...	—	—	170	254	216	470	207	173	380	109	102	211

* Not classified by sex.

STATISTICS OF INSANITY

TABLE XLII (III)—Concluded.

1870-1. SUPPORTED BY—	SOUTH BOSTON.			IPSWICH.			TEWASBURY.			TOTALS.			Apparent Whole No in Hospitals during the year.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
State, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	100	154	349	375	724	1,887
Towns, ...	41	43	84	3	3	6	—	—	—	192	165	357	1,085
Individuals, ...	10	5	15	5	3	8	—	—	—	142	105	247*	991
Totals, ...	51	48	99	8	6	14	54	100	154	683	645	1,408*	3,463

* Includes 170 sex not stated.

NOTE.—To the apparent number of the insane in the hospitals should be added the number supported in town almshouses, in private families and in hospitals in adjoining States, 441 as reported. The number of cases of insanity reported to this office within the year is therefore about 4,000, or allowing for duplicates, not above 3,500. The number known to be receiving hospital treatment or to be in charge of overseers of the poor September 30, 1871, is 2,421.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

EMPLOYEES AND EXPENSES OF THE BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES.

The appropriations for the use of the Board and its departments for the calendar year 1871, were,—

For the Board as a whole, ...	\$1,000 00
For the Secretary's Department, ...	10,200 00
For the General Agent's Department, ...	20,000 00
For the Visiting Agency, ...	15,000 00
For the Agent of Sick State Poor (expenses), ...	4,487 09
Total, ...	<u>\$50,687 09</u>

The officers and agents employed, with their compensation, and the other expenses of the Board have been as follows:—

I.—THE BOARD AS A WHOLE.

Travelling expenses, ...	\$403 00
Printing, ...	72 38
Incidentals, ...	65 00
Total, ...	<u>\$540 38</u>
Surplus of the appropriation, ...	459 62

II.—SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Edward L. Pierce, <i>Secretary</i> , ...	\$3,000 00
H. C. Prentiss, <i>Chief Clerk</i> , ...	1,700 00
H. A. Purdie, <i>Office Clerk</i> , ...	1,000 00
S. E. Sanborn, <i>Clerk</i> , ...	700 00
A. D. Delano, <i>Clerk</i> , ...	700 00
G. T. Jacobs, <i>Clerk</i> , ...	700 00
A. N. Hawes, <i>Clerk</i> , ...	700 00
M. C. Allan, ...	26 34
C. D. Smith, ...	73 34
Total for salaries and clerk hire, ...	<u>\$8,599 68</u>
Postage, expressage and telegrams, ...	\$201 61
Stationery and printing, ...	489 83
Books, binding and newspapers, ...	66 13
Incidentals, ...	4 76
Total for Secretary's Department, ...	<u>\$9,353 01</u>
Surplus of the appropriation, ...	846 99

EMPLOYES AND EXPENSES.

III—GENERAL AGENT'S DEPARTMENT.

S. C. Wrightington, general agent, ...	\$3,000 00
Merritt Nash, first deputy, ...	1,600 00
Charles M. Hanson, assistant, ...	1,200 00
William J. Stetson, second deputy, ...	1,200 00
John E. Blaisdell, assistant, ...	416 67
Prescott T. Stevens, third deputy, ...	1,000 00
Patrick Glynn, assistant, ...	800 00
George F. Howard, fourth deputy, ...	1,100 00
H. H. Fairbanks, assistant, ...	800 00
Fred Moro, first boatman, ...	900 00
Charles A. Colcord, second boatman, ...	600 00
William S. Baylies, chief clerk, ...	1,000 00
Willard D. Tripp, prosecuting officer, ...	1,200 00
James V. Cox, superintendent alien passengers, New Bedford, .	98 00
Ephraim Burr, " " " Salem, .	46 00
Lemuel Haskell, " " " Gloucester, .	105 00
Henry Kimball, " " " Newburyport, .	11 00
Nath. Atkins, " " " Marblehead, .	29 00
James Gifford, " " " Provincetown, .	9 00
Total for salaries and clerk hire, ...	\$15,114 67
Rent and taxes, ...	\$565 50
Stationery, ...	174 81
Fuel, ...	163 25
Printing, ...	93 75
Expenses of bastardy and settlement cases, ...	415 59
Immigration, ...	203 18
Travel, ...	485 72
Miscellaneous expenses, ...	261 17
	2,362 97
Total for General Agent's Department, ...	\$17,477 64
Surplus of the appropriation, ...	2,522 86

IV.—VISITING AGENCY.

Gardiner Tufts, visiting agent, ...	\$2,500 00
Gordon M. Fisk, assistant, ...	1,500 00
Bernard B. Vassall, assistant, ...	1,500 00
B. Berkley Johnson, assistant, ...	1,500 00
George H. Hull, assistant, ...	1,200 00
Abraham G. Hart, assistant, ...	1,200 00
Henry A. Smith, clerk, ...	920 93
Minnie B. Hobbs, clerk, ...	720 00
Jennie L. Thomas, clerk, ...	720 00
Total for salaries and clerk hire, ...	\$11,760 93

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Putting out, returning and care of children, ...	\$584 80
Travel, ...	1,481 55
Postage, telegraphing and expressage, ...	167 45
Stationery, record books and blanks, ...	207 41
Atlas, dictionary and paper, ...	36 90
Printing and advertising, ...	79 71
Clothing for children, ...	27 22
Arrest of runaways, ...	148 75
Miscellaneous, ...	87 67
Total expenses, ...	\$2,824 46
Total for Visiting Agency, ...	14,585 39
Surplus of the appropriation, ...	414 61

V.—SPECIAL AGENCY FOR THE SICK STATE POOR.

1. *Compensation.*

1. Henry B. Wheelwright, agent, ...	\$1,890 00
2. G. B. Tufts and substitute, first clerk, ...	988 66
3. Geo. H. Burt, second clerk, ...	725 00
Total compensation, ...	\$3,603 66
2. Travelling expenses, ...	718 74
3. Office expenses, ...	164 69
Total expenses of the Agency, ...	\$4,487 09

SUMMARY FOR 1871.

Expenses Board as a whole, ...	\$540 36
Secretary's Department, ...	9,353 01
General Agent's Department, ...	17,477 64
Visiting Agency, ...	14,585 39
Agency for Sick State Poor, ...	4,487 09
Total, ...	\$46,443 51
Appropriations, total, ...	50,687 09
Surplus of Appropriations, ...	\$4,243 58

Collections.

The sums collected by the General Agent and paid into the State treasury during the year has been as follows :—

From Head Money, etc., ...	\$32,662 00
Cities and Towns, ...	7,295 80
Individuals, ...	3,124 17
Total, ...	\$43,081 97

SUMMARY OF EXPENSES AND COLLECTIONS.

SUMMARY OF EXPENSES AND COLLECTIONS.

During the eight years and three months since the establishment of the Board, its total expenses have been \$245,016.34, divided as follows:—

For the fifteen months ending December 31, 1864,	. . .	\$20,038 90
For the year 1865,		20,079 35
1866,		22,690 95
1867,		25,369 72
1868,		24,571 83
1869,		38,779 21
1870,		47,043 87
1871,		46,443 51
Total,		\$245,016 34

During the same time the collections on account of head money and from other sources have been \$306,385 76, namely:—

For the fifteen months ending December 31, 1864,	. . .	\$15,841 32
For the year 1865,		21,274 21
1866,		30,684 30
1867,		29,361 82
1868,		37,953 33
1869,		79,101 45
1870,		49,087 36
1871,		43,081 97
Total,		\$306,385 76

Taking into account the whole period it appears that the collections have exceeded the expenses by \$61,369.42. For the year 1871, the expenses have exceeded the collections by \$3,361.54.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES OF STATE INSTITUTIONS, PRISONS, ETC.

NOTE.—The totals of salary at the institutions as presented below will in some cases differ from those given on page 111, because the latter include considerable payments for miscellaneous and extra labor.

I.—THE WORCESTER HOSPITAL.

NAME.	Duty.	TIME.			Salary.
		Yr.	Mos.	Dys.	
Merrick Bemis, ...	Superintendent, ...	1	—	—	\$2,150 00
Caroline A. Bemis, ...	Matron, ...	1	—	—	200 00
H. O. Palmer, ...	Assistant Physician, ...	1	—	—	1,008 22
Mary H. Stinson, ...	" "	1	—	—	950 00
Daniel W. Bemis, ...	Steward and Treasurer, ...	1	—	—	1,500 00
George Allen, ...	Chaplain, ...	1	—	—	600 00
Janette W. Wright, ...	Clerk, ...	1	—	—	400 00
Viola Spinney, ...	Assistant Matron, ...	1	—	—	213 00
George E. Smith, ...	Book-keeper, ...	1	—	—	305 00
Carrie E. Allen, ...	Supervisor, ...	—	11	3	218 00
Melissa J. Farrar, ...	" "	—	9	23	155 88
Ellen F. Fisher, ...	" "	—	11	16	196 00
Charles W. Ober, ...	" "	—	12	—	360 00
Merritt E. Rice, ...	" "	—	10	9	309 00
Maria L. Warren, ...	" "	—	10	18	202 04
J. C. Butterfield, ...	" "	—	—	12	8 16
Belle M. Evans, ...	" "	—	3	8	75 00
William Sherman, ...	Engineer, ...	1	—	—	900 00
Jacob Endlish, ...	Fireman, ...	1	—	—	405 00
George T. King, ...	Baker, ...	1	—	—	1,020 00
Benjamin Endlish, ...	" "	—	—	3	27 50
William E. Goddard, ...	" "	—	10	27	272 51
Cornelius D. Allen, ...	Kitchen, ...	—	3	11	84 13
E. S. Allen, ...	" "	—	—	14	36 83
Daniel Cahill, ...	" "	—	2	14	61 62
Mrs. Cornelius D. Allen, ...	" "	—	—	14	6 00
Samuel Butts, ...	" "	—	3	24	94 92
Lucy Clough, ...	" "	—	9	—	117 00
Sophrontia Clough, ...	" "	—	3	—	48 00
M. A. Friend, ...	" "	—	10	6	141 58
Emma J. Friend, ...	" "	—	9	24	136 32
L. G. Shepard and wife, ...	" "	—	2	26	143 33
L. Maria Allen, ...	Attendant, ...	—	—	20	10 66
W. A. Aldrich, ...	" "	—	2	7	56 00
Maud Allen, ...	" "	—	1	16	20 00
Emma T. Allen, ...	" "	—	—	16	20 00
C. D. Beede, ...	" "	—	9	8	230 81
Leora Burns, ...	" "	—	10	6	163 23
S. M. Bond, ...	" "	—	3	16	58 03
Hannah Bond, ...	" "	—	3	14	53 10
Lyman S. Bartlett, ...	" "	—	7	24	194 52
A. W. Bigelow, ...	" "	—	4	5	104 15
Elbert L. Bemis, ...	" "	—	6	21	167 43
G. Babcock, ...	" "	—	3	29	99 17
Caroline Brown, ...	" "	—	5	5	82 65
Mary F. Brown, ...	" "	—	5	—	81 50
Alex. Bourhart, ...	" "	—	—	4	3 37
Mary Butterfield, ...	" "	—	2	15	40 00
J. Cross and wife, ...	" "	—	3	—	114 00
Robert B. Doe, ...	" "	—	2	26	70 00
Julia E. M. Davis, ...	" "	—	11	—	173 88
M. E. Douglass, ...	" "	—	2	13	60 79
O. L. Douglas, ...	" "	—	2	13	60 79
Addie Dudley, ...	" "	—	6	7	100 00
G. F. Dudley, ...	" "	—	5	10	133 30

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES.

Worcester Hospital—Continued.

NAME.	Duty.	Time.			Salary.
		Yr.	Mos.	Dys.	
Netty R. Dinsmore, ...	Attendant, ...	—	5	23	\$89 39
A. B. Diggins, ...	"	—	1	7	30 81
Carrie A. Farrar, ...	"	—	9	23	147 89
R. L. Frost, ...	"	—	3	13	85 81
Thomas S. Freeman, ...	"	—	5	28	148 07
Josephine Farnham, ...	"	—	3	16	48 38
Julia Gregory, ...	"	—	—	20	8 00
Ella F. Grant, ...	"	—	2	14	32 07
George B. Hayward, ...	"	—	1	9	31 64
L. B. Haskins and wife, ...	"	—	9	—	342 00
Nancy Harriman, ...	"	—	2	14	35 50
Della Hurd, ...	"	—	3	10	43 30
Webster Howe, ...	"	—	3	13	85 79
J. W. Howe, ...	"	—	3	2	76 63
— Homer and wife, ...	"	—	1	22	68 60
Merrick Holden, ...	"	—	2	7	55 83
C. E. Ingalls, ...	"	—	3	—	75 00
George A. Jordan, ...	"	—	1	—	25 00
W. H. Jewett, ...	"	—	6	22	167 10
Albert F. Jones, ...	"	—	1	4	27 39
Charles L. Jones, ...	"	—	2	5	54 15
John H. Moore, ...	"	—	1	17	35 00
Daniel T. Morrill, ...	"	—	6	26	171 68
James Martin, ...	"	—	2	22	67 53
George McLaughlin, ...	"	—	2	—	50 00
Mrs. C. W. Ober, ...	"	—	3	—	48 00
E. C. Pollard, ...	"	—	8	27	222 41
Mary Pelton, ...	"	—	10	21	170 00
Rubie Pelton, ...	"	—	8	20	130 70
E. F. Persons, ...	"	—	2	11	58 30
Wm. G. Pillsbury, ...	"	—	2	8	58 67
Rosa M. Stone, ...	"	—	10	12	166 36
Albert A. Stevens, ...	"	—	10	22	208 16
L. M. Stauford, ...	"	—	10	6	254 63
E. L. Sprague, ...	"	—	1	—	25 00
Louise E. Snell, ...	"	—	9	4	139 90
Carrie B. Smith, ...	"	—	11	23	188 00
Sarah Streeter, ...	"	—	4	—	64 00
Hortense B. Smith, ...	"	—	5	19	85 63
Emma F. Stone, ...	"	—	3	—	48 00
W. H. Seare, ...	"	—	1	5	29 98
Kate Sheldon, ...	"	—	3	13	52 48
N. H. Scott, ...	"	—	—	17	14 11
Calvin A. Taft, ...	"	—	2	—	50 00
Sarah H. Trumble, ...	"	—	8	4	123 72
W. C. Thresher, ...	"	—	3	3	78 77
Thomas E. Wood, ...	"	—	12	—	300 00
Tenia A. Warren, ...	"	—	10	18	181 29
M. F. Williams, ...	"	—	11	—	176 00
William Woodward, ...	"	—	4	10	109 14
Stephen Warren, ...	"	—	5	15	137 50
B. K. Williams, ...	"	—	6	23	87 89
E. W. Wolcott, ...	"	—	6	3	151 56
C. L. Bacon, ...	Yard Attendant, ...	—	2	—	60 00
George A. Ellis, ...	"	—	9	20	242 53
F. S. Keep, ...	Watch, ...	—	8	26	220 85
Mrs. F. S. Keep, ...	"	—	3	—	42 19
A. McLaughlin, ...	"	—	5	5	129 17
Mrs. John Blake, ...	"	—	4	15	72 00
Addie A. Soule, ...	Office, ...	—	9	—	117 00
Julia Bond, ...	Chambermaid, ...	—	11	—	143 00
Katie Wise, ...	"	—	4	—	52 00
Elvira Bacon, ...	Scamstress, ...	—	11	2	173 00
Fanny S. Doolittle, ...	Laundry, ...	—	8	—	108 50
J. B. Hurd, ...	"	—	9	—	225 00
Julia Quinn, ...	"	—	3	—	39 00
Clara Leathers, ...	Table, ...	—	11	16	166 50

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Worcester Hospital—Concluded.

NAME.	Duty.	TIME.			Salary.
		Yr.	Mos.	Dys.	
Frank Endlish, ...	Gardener, ...	1	-	-	\$437 50
John Blake, ...	Coachman, ...	1	-	-	360 00
Cornelius March, ...	Hostler, ...	1	-	-	300 00
M. H. Pettigrew, ...	Driver, ...	-	3	9	82 47
Fred. Blanchard, ...	Farmer, ...	-	3	-	90 00
George W. Clough, ...	"	1	-	-	300 00
Frank Chamberlin, ...	"	-	2	13	73 00
Martin Gately, ...	"	-	3	-	167 00
Elmore J. Heald, ...	"	-	3	9	97 47
George King, ...	"	-	1	10	33 30
Michael Kane, ...	"	-	1	20	84 62
Frederick Lane, ...	"	1	-	-	500 00
Mrs. Fred. Lane, ...	Housekeeper, ...	-	9	-	131 00
Converse Francis, ...	Mason, ...	-	5	-	474 00
Stephen C. Lincoln, ...	Carpenter, ...	-	9	-	750 50
P. C. Miller, ...	Upholsterer, ...	-	1	17	131 00
James W. Holmes, ...	Paluter, ...	-	9	-	638 50
Daniel O'Neill, ...	Laborer, ...	-	3	-	172 00
Patrick Sweeny, ...	"	-	2	4	96 30

Summary of the Year's Service.

Superintendent, ...	\$2,150 00
Assistant Physicians (2 persons), ...	1,958 22
Steward and Treasurer, ...	1,500 00
Matron, ...	200 00
Chaplain, ...	600 00
Clerical service (2 persons), ...	705 00
Supervisors, Attendants and Watch (38 persons), ...	9,811 03
Domestic department (12 persons), ...	3,557 74
Mechanic department (4 persons), ...	3,299 00
Farm, Garden and Stables (6 persons), ...	2,793 66
Total (68 persons), ...	\$26,574 65

II.—THE TAUNTON HOSPITAL.

NAME.	Duty.	TIME.			Salary.
		Yr.	Mos.	Dys.	
William W. Godding, ...	Superintendent & Physician, ...	1	-	-	\$2,000 00
William H. Gage, ...	Assistant "	1	-	-	1,000 00
John Kittredge, ...	Treasurer, ...	1	-	-	400 00
John Kittredge, ...	Clerk, ...	1	-	-	800 00
E. H. Dalton, ...	Clergymen, ...	-	-	-	270 00
A. M. Hersey, ...	Supervisor (male), ...	1	-	-	500 00
Evander French, ...	" (female), ...	1	-	-	300 00
E. Ireson, ...	Assistant Supervisor, ...	-	-	20	110 00
S. C. French, ...	Housekeeper, ...	1	-	-	300 00
S. C. French, ...	Seamstress, ...	-	10	-	106 67
S. W. Dalton, ...	"	-	-	52	28 60
F. B. Hardy, ...	Assistant Seamstress, ...	1	-	-	168 00
P. Kirley, ...	Engineer, ...	1	-	-	700 00
M. Lynch, ...	Baker, ...	-	-	21	58 83
	"	-	8	17	299 83

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES.

Taunton Hospital—Continued.

NAME.	Duty.	TIME.			Salary.
		Yr.	Mos.	Dys.	
R. Kipake, ...	Baker, ...	—	1	25	\$64 17
E. Lynch, ...	Assistant Baker, ...	—	7	15	94 31
W. Galligan, ...	Coachman, ...	1	—	—	360 00
E. Cain, ...	Fireman, ...	—	5	28	153 68
O. B. Edgerly, ...	"	—	—	8½	7 08
L. M. Griggs, ...	"	—	—	21	16 94
W. S. Greely, ...	Fireman and Night-watch, ...	—	—	—	209 50
J. Bailey, ...	Carpenter, ...	—	7	14	155 00
O. Buxton, ...	Night-watch, ...	—	9	23	250 00
William Smith, ...	Gardener, ...	—	4	20	140 00
C. F. Perry, ...	Male Attendant, ...	—	6	6	155 00
C. E. Knowlton, ...	"	—	4	7	105 83
W. W. Rockwell, ...	"	—	11	22	292 75
A. H. Rockwell, ...	"	—	8	15	212 50
C. Q. Brown, ...	"	—	6	—	150 00
A. T. Waltz, ...	"	—	6	6	155 00
G. W. Crockett, ...	"	—	6	—	150 00
L. C. Poor, ...	"	—	6	14	161 67
C. E. Thompson, ...	"	—	7	11	185 49
E. Burns, ...	"	—	6	14	161 67
G. B. Dyer, ...	"	—	1	29	49 16
F. C. Rockwell, ...	"	—	2	19	65 84
J. Edmunds, ...	"	—	7	13	185 83
W. J. Creighton, ...	"	—	—	28	22 86
F. Sherman, ...	"	—	1	16	38 33
W. B. Perkins, ...	"	—	3	—	74 74
C. Brown, ...	"	—	3	16	88 33
A. H. Wing, ...	"	—	3	—	75 00
F. E. Wiley, ...	"	—	5	—	125 00
W. Johnson, ...	"	—	5	10	133 33
Q. C. Hodgdon, ...	"	—	5	11	134 17
A. A. Cobb, ...	"	—	—	20	16 67
E. W. Wiley, ...	"	—	3	11	83 05
Z. T. Cooper, ...	"	—	1	22	43 33
A. P. Cornell, ...	"	—	1	14	36 29
J. Reynolds, ...	"	—	3	10	83 33
G. A. Clark, ...	"	—	2	25	70 83
C. Johnson, ...	"	—	1	12	33 86
L. A. Dodge, ...	"	—	1	4	28 23
W. T. Scribner, ...	"	—	—	14	11 29
W. J. Thresher, ...	"	—	—	15	12 10
E. F. Allen, ...	Female Attendant, ...	—	11	14	183 45
N. Greely, ...	"	1	—	—	180 00
M. L. Holmes, ...	"	—	7	26	110 13
E. Gould, ...	"	—	3	11	47 00
A. M. Staples, ...	"	—	8	17	120 67
F. B. Carter, ...	"	—	4	3	67 40
C. E. Cox, ...	"	—	4	12	47 42
V. D. Cox, ...	"	—	4	11	47 00
M. A. Farrar, ...	"	—	3	—	42 00
L. M. Greely, ...	"	—	8	11	103 13
M. E. Farrar, ...	"	—	5	24	80 27
A. Allen, ...	"	—	7	—	98 00
C. Dunton, ...	"	—	8	8	115 71
D. Thompson, ...	"	—	8	2	109 64
B. Sutherland, ...	"	—	7	25	113 67
E. McKinnan, ...	"	—	7	25	113 67
M. Whidden, ...	"	—	6	5	86 33
E. Whidden, ...	"	—	6	5	86 33
S. A. Rowell, ...	"	—	1	15	21 00
L. Amey, ...	"	—	1	16	21 22
S. McKinnan, ...	"	—	—	15	7 00
C. L. Palmer, ...	"	—	—	30	13 53
E. F. Hook, ...	Farm Hand, ...	—	7	—	175 21
Z. W. Slater, ...	"	—	4	4	103 21
E. H. Thompson, ...	"	—	8	7	240 00
F. Barker, ...	"	—	6	—	150 00

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Taunton Hospital—Concluded.

NAME.	Duty.	TIME.			Salary.
		Yr.	Mos.	Dys.	
D. Cain, ...	Farm Hand, ...	—	2	12	\$60 00
W. W. Wellman, ...	"	—	2	20	66 67
J. McPrice, ...	"	—	1	7	30 83
William N. Field, ...	Out-door Attendant, ...	—	—	29	19 33
E. French, ...	"	—	3	—	77 71
C. Ryan, ...	House Attendant, ...	—	—	26	9 29
M. C. Fitzgerald, ...	"	—	7	8	93 45
H. Campbell, ...	"	—	—	21	9 00
E. Santoris, ...	"	—	10	22	135 03
M. J. Kellogg, ...	Laundress, ...	—	5	9	92 55
M. Manahan, ...	Laundry girl, ...	1	—	—	156 47
M. Scaulan, ...	"	1	—	—	156 47
E. Wilson, ...	Cook, ...	1	—	—	208 53
J. Griffin, ...	"	—	—	26	9 29
J. O'Shea, ...	"	—	5	15	81 86
E. Fay, ...	"	1	—	—	156 47
A. Conner, ...	"	—	5	—	53 93
A. Winslow, ...	"	—	1	11	23 43
E. Glynn, ...	"	—	1	19	21 01
E. Lynch, ...	"	—	1	4	14 00
J. H. Amey, ...	Kitchen Hand, ...	—	1	17	37 90
A. P. Smith, ...	"	—	1	20	41 13

Summary of the Year's Service.

Superintendent, ...	\$2,000 00
Assistant Physician, ...	1,000 00
Treasurer and Clerk, ...	1,200 00
Housekeeper, ...	300 00
Clergymen, ...	270 00
Supervisors, Attendants and Watch (26 persons), ...	6,204 03
Domestic department (8 persons), ...	2,180 22
Mechanic department (3 persons), ...	1,242 20
Farm (3 persons), ...	1,326 32
Total (44 persons), ...	\$15,722 77

III.—THE NORTHAMPTON HOSPITAL.

NAME.	Duty.	TIME.			Salary.
		Yr.	Mos.	Dys.	
Pliny Earle, ...	Superintendent and Treas., ...	1	—	—	\$2,800 00
Edward B. Nims, ...	Assistant-Physician, ...	1	—	—	941 66
Edward R. Spaulding, ...	"	—	7	21	321 66
W. B. Welton, ...	Clerk, ...	1	—	—	941 66
Isabel G. Clark, ...	Assistant-Clerk, ...	—	8	—	160 00
Danford Morse, ...	Engineer, ...	1	—	—	883 33
W. C. Hall, ...	Assistant-Engineer, ...	1	—	—	385 00
J. E. Shufelt, ...	Supervisor, ...	1	—	—	570 00
Lucy A. Gilbert, ...	"	1	—	—	223 60
Emily J. Wait, ...	Assistant-Supervisor, ...	1	—	—	192 00
Asa Wright, ...	Farmer, ...	1	—	—	809 00
F. J. Rice, ...	Steward, ...	1	—	—	530 00

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

Northampton Hospital—Concluded.

NAME.	Duty.	TIME.			Salary.
		Yr.	Mos.	Dys.	
Chas. Zichke, ...	Baker, ...	1	—	—	\$480 00
S. Belville, ...	Carpenter, ...	1	—	—	725 25
Isaac Smith, ...	Assistant-Carpenter, ...	—	—	140	337 37
Sarah A. Orcutt, ...	Seamstress, ...	1	—	—	194 00
Mary N. Reed, ...	Laundress, ...	1	—	—	175 34
Myra E. Davidson, ...	Assistant-Laundress, ...	1	—	—	180 00
Margaret Coughlin, ...	" "	—	4	21	21 00
Alfred Parento, ...	Painter, ...	1	—	—	472 43
Stephen Valcour, ...	Attendant, ...	1	—	—	342 30
Agnes S. Wilson, ...	" "	1	—	—	173 00
Maria E. Graves, ...	" "	1	—	—	164 87
Isabelle S. Johnston, ...	" "	1	—	—	173 00
Marietta Babcock, ...	" "	1	—	—	159 73
Charles H. Dudley, ...	" "	1	—	—	300 00
Sarah Bryant, ...	" "	1	—	—	173 00
Sarah S. Smith, ...	" "	1	—	—	173 66
Lois M. Bridge, ...	" "	1	—	—	156 33
Abby B. Tippetts, ...	" "	1	—	—	132 13
Charles A. Stillson, ...	" "	1	—	—	287 09
Maud B. Daly, ...	" "	1	—	—	151 59
Nelly A. Fitch, ...	" "	—	9	18	145 50
Flora B. Johnson, ...	" "	1	—	—	156 00
Hiram Chaplin, ...	" "	1	—	—	200 20
Joseph Trask, ...	" "	1	—	—	251 00
Perry Davis, ...	" "	—	6	19	105 32
Henry F. Briggs, ...	" "	—	10	1	219 70
Frank O. Griswold, ...	" "	—	5	20	118 90
Edward M. Davis, ...	" "	—	5	—	166 00
A. C. Wheeler, ...	" "	—	2	11	59 10
Atwell P. Smith, ...	" "	—	1	10	63 39
J. O. Noble, ...	" "	—	2	21	53 98
W. B. Marden, ...	" "	—	1	9	25 80
Alburtus Knowlton, ...	" "	—	—	28	15 63
Sarah J. Mixer, ...	" "	—	2	28	38 12
F. F. Poor, ...	" "	—	6	1	90 46
Heman Stanhope, ...	" "	—	2	10	46 65
Charles N. Myles, ...	" "	—	4	20	93 32
Annie L. White, ...	" "	—	2	28	37 55
Frank D. Pratt, ...	" "	—	1	3	22 00
John N. Tucker, ...	" "	—	1	23	36 33
John Gerald, ...	" "	—	4	4	83 00
Martha Senaa, ...	" "	—	4	1	52 60
F. C. Mather, ...	" "	—	3	23	77 95
Annie G. Holly, ...	" "	—	2	23	35 59
Sarah Ritchie, ...	" "	—	1	8	16 36
E. S. Walton, ...	Care of Rotunda, ...	1	—	—	173 00
John Mercier, ...	Farm Hand, ...	1	—	—	385 00
Benj. Rockwell, ...	" "	1	—	—	240 00
W. B. Trask, ...	" "	1	—	—	321 00
Atwell P. Smith, ...	" "	—	1	—	—
Geo. F. Clark, ...	Night Eng'r & Farm-hand, ...	1	—	—	385 00
S. C. Stebbins, ...	Couchman, ...	1	—	—	360 00
Jerusha Howe, ...	Cook, ...	1	—	—	168 00
Mary McDonald, ...	Assistant-Cook, ...	1	—	—	165 00
Jennie L. Osgood, ...	" "	—	11	9	142 26
Rosa E. Olin, ...	" "	—	3	26	46 40
Mary Ward, ...	" "	—	1	10	18 50
Catharine Gerald, ...	" "	—	—	27	11 88
Henry McDonough, ...	Kitchen Hand, ...	—	8	9	130 06
E. M. Atkins, ...	" "	—	3	6	50 37
Daniel Cudworth, ...	" "	—	—	17	8 91
Cady P. Nash, ...	Watchman, ...	—	7	24	195 00
W. D. Dixon, ...	" "	—	4	3	102 58
Lydia O. Osgood, ...	House Attendant, ...	1	—	—	168 00

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Summary of the Year's Service.

Superintendent and Treasurer, ...	\$2,800 00
Assistant-Physicians, ...	1,263 32
Clerks, ...	1,101 66
Steward, ...	530 00
Supervisors, Attendants and Watch, ...	5,960 37
Domestic department, ...	2,133 62
Mechanic department, ...	3,188 40
Farm, ...	2,106 00
Total, ...	\$19,083 37

IV.—THE RAINSFORD' HOSPITAL.

NAME.	Duty.	Time.			Salary.
		Yr.	Mos.	Dys.	
Marcus M. Nye, ...	Superintendent, ...	1	-	-	\$1,000 00

V.—THE TEWKSBURY ALMSHOUSE.

Francis H. Nourse, ...	Inspector, ...	1	-	-	\$160 00
George P. Elliot, ...	"	1	-	-	160 00
Benj. C. Perkins, ...	"	1	-	-	160 00
Thomas J. Marsh, ...	Superintendent, ...	1	-	-	2,000 00
Mrs. Thos. J. Marsh, ...	Matron, ...	1	-	-	1,230 33
Thomas J. Marsh, Jr., ...	Assistant-Superintendent, ...	1	-	-	1,200 00
Mrs. Thos. J. Marsh, Jr., ...	Matron, ...	1	-	-	935 00
Joseph D. Nichols, ...	Physician, ...	1	-	-	600 00
John H. Cocker, ...	Engineer, ...	1	-	-	540 00
James Poor, ...	Farmer, ...	1	-	-	593 67
Charles B. Marsh, ...	Clerk, ...	1	-	-	510 00
David A. Gorham, ...	Watchman, ...	1	-	-	360 00
Mrs. Gorham, ...	Hospital Cook, ...	1	-	-	420 00
William F. Holt, ...	Baker, ...	1	-	-	423 00
James C. Poor, ...	Herdsman and Butcher, ...	1	-	-	335 00
George G. Spofford, ...	Teamster, ...	1	-	-	486 26
Abraham S. Barnard, ...	Cook, ...	1	-	-	232 83
Charles E. Clark, ...	Assistant-Farmer, ...	-	6	11	170 67
Mrs. Clark, ...	" Matron, ...	-	6	11	212 67
John T. B. Bailey, ...	" Farmer, ...	1	-	-	233 67
Amos K. Stevens, ...	Supervisor of Insane, ...	-	7	2	233 67
Mrs. Stevens, ...	"	-	7	2	233 67
Nathan P. Chase, ...	Assistant-Farmer, ...	-	5	14	306 00
Mrs. Chase, ...	" Matron, ...	-	5	14	110 28
Martha B. Marsh, ...	"	-	9	-	183 33
Bessie E. Dixon, ...	"	-	11	-	
Anna S. Roberts, ...	"	1	-	-	
Charlotte A. Thomas, ...	Dairy-maid, ...	1	-	-	
Aaron Noyes, ...	Assistant-Farmer, ...	-	6	-	
Mrs. Noyes, ...	" Matron, ...	-	6	-	
Eliza Martin, ...	"	-	6	12	
William Eldridge, ...	Supervisor of Insane, ...	-	4	-	
Mrs. Eldridge, ...	"	-	4	-	

Summary.

Inspection, ...	\$480 00
Superintendence, ...	3,230 33
Physician, ...	1,200 00
Clerk, ...	540 00
Care of Insane, ...	669 59

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES.

Domestic department, ...	\$2,509 63
Engineer, ...	935 00
Farm, ...	2,766 83
Total, ...	\$12,331 38

VI.—THE MONSON ALMSHOUSE AND THE STATE PRIMARY SCHOOL.

NAME.	Duty.	TIME.			Salary.
		Yr.	Mos.	Dys.	
Eleazer Porter, ...	Inspector, ...	1	—	—	\$160 00
Thomas Rice, ...	"	1	—	—	160 00
Gordon M. Fisk, ...	"	1	—	—	—
H. P. Wakefield, ...	Sup't and Physician, ...	1	—	—	1,800 00
M. B. Wakefield, ...	Matron, ...	1	—	—	300 00
Charles F. Foster, ...	Ass't Sup't, Chap. & Prpal, ...	1	—	—	1,200 00
John N. Lucy, ...	Engineer, ...	1	—	—	1,131 75
Geo. W. Cobb, ...	Baker, ...	1	—	—	626 00
Geo. H. Fisherdlck, ...	Farmer, ...	1	—	—	522 75
H. J. Moulton, ...	Clerk, ...	1	—	—	500 00
Uriah Manning, ...	Supervisor, ...	1	—	—	360 00
H. H. Fisherdlck, ...	Assistant-Farmer, ...	—	7	—	315 00
Geo H. Stone, ...	Watchman, ...	—	10	—	300 00
Robert H. Gallivan, ...	Cook, ...	—	9	—	288 67
Justin Cristy, ...	Supervisor of Boys, ...	—	5	—	158 33
Gordon Chapman, ...	Cook, ...	—	3	—	120 00
L. W. Fisherdlck, ...	Assistant-Farmer, ...	—	3	—	105 80
Daniel Shields, ...	Supervisor of Boys, ...	—	4	—	80 00
Washington Upham, ...	Watchman, ...	—	2	—	50 00
S. C. Yerrington, ...	Assistant-Matron, ...	1	—	—	300 00
Mary W. Richmond, ...	Laundress, ...	1	—	—	250 00
Nancy W. Foster, ...	Nurse, ...	—	10	—	204 00
Maria C. Goodwin, ...	Seamstress, ...	—	8	—	166 00
Charlotte A. St. John, ...	"	—	3	—	63 00
Addie L. Goodell, ...	"	—	3	—	55 00
Nettie M. Sage, ...	Teacher, ...	1	—	—	274 00
Mary E. Marsh, ...	"	—	9	—	187 00
Hattie E. Dart, ...	"	—	9	—	187 00
E. M. Parkhurst, ...	"	—	8	—	166 00
A. W. Emerson, ...	"	—	6	—	149 50
M. E. Baldwin, ...	"	—	7	—	148 75
Ida E. Allen, ...	"	—	6	—	125 50
Mary E. Witt, ...	"	—	6	—	125 00
E. F. Strong, ...	"	—	6	—	125 00
Fanny M. Lamson, ...	"	—	4	—	20 00
Jenny W. Goddard, ...	"	—	1	—	83 00
Hannah L. Hill, ...	"	—	—	21	15 00
Lizzie H. Drake, ...	"	—	3	—	63 00
Susan S. Beebe, ...	"	—	3	—	63 00
Mary S. Beebe, ...	"	—	3	—	63 00

Summary.

Inspectors, ...	\$320 00
Superintendent, ...	1,800 00
Principal of School, ...	1,200 00
Matron and Assistant, ...	600 00
Clerk, ...	500 00
Teachers, ...	1,794 75
Supervisors, ...	508 33
Engineer, Farmers and Watchmen, ...	2,425 30
Domestic Department, ...	1,772 67
Total, ...	\$11,011 06

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

VII.—THE BRIDGEWATER ALMSHOUSE AND WORKHOUSE.

NAME.	Duty.	TIME.			Salary
		Yr.	Mos.	Dys.	
J. H. Mitchell, ...	Inspector, ...	1	—	—	\$160 00
J. B. Thaxter, ...	"	1	—	—	160 00
J. B. Hathaway, ...	"	1	—	—	160 00
L. L. Goodspeed, ...	Superintendent, ...	—	3	—	500 00
N. Leonard, Jr., ...	"	—	9	—	1,500 00
W. C. Howland, ...	Assistant-Superintendent, ...	1	—	—	575 00
M. M. Goodspeed, ...	Matron, ...	—	3	—	75 00
P. J. Leonard, ...	"	—	9	—	225 00
Eben Gay, ...	Chaplain, ...	1	—	—	200 00
Edward Sawyer, ...	Physician, ...	1	—	—	400 00
J. E. Harlow, ...	Consulting Physician, ...	—	9	—	75 00
M. Robinson, ...	"	—	3	—	25 00
M. A. Ripley, ...	Farmer, ...	—	8	—	500 00
L. F. Wentworth, ...	"	—	11	—	441 67
John C. Coates, ...	"	1	—	—	400 00
W. H. Jones, ...	"	—	9	—	300 00
Edward Ellis, ...	Engineer, ...	1	—	—	400 00
Edward Dilton, ...	Watchman, ...	1	—	—	400 00
Margaret Youdell, ...	Assistant-Matron, ...	—	9	—	195 00
Ann Youdell, ...	"	—	9	—	195 00
Sarah D. Bowles, ...	"	1	—	—	221 00
Carrie A. Pike, ...	"	—	6	—	104 00
Marcia A. French, ...	Ass't-Matron and Teacher, ...	—	7	22	193 33
Hannah A. Jenkins, ...	"	—	2	7	45 00
Martha A. Radcliffe, ...	"	—	6	—	100 00
Lizzie R. Clark, ...	"	—	2	10	40 00
Mary A. Dexter, ...	"	—	—	—	40 00

Summary.

Inspector, ...	\$480 00
Superintendent and Assistant, ...	2,575 00
Matron and Assistants, ...	1,433 33
Chaplain, ...	200 00
Physician, ...	500 00
Farmers, Engineer and Watchman, ...	2,441 67
Total, ...	\$7,630 00

VIII.—THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

NAME.	Duty.	TIME.			Salary.
		Yr.	Mos.	Dys.	
Benjamin Evans, ...	Superintendent, ...	1	—	—	\$1,800 00
Perkins Merrill, ...	Assistant-Superintendent, ...	1	—	—	700 00
H. M. Evans, ...	Matron, ...	1	—	—	300 00
E. B. Harvey, ...	Physician, ...	1	—	—	125 00
Frank Savage, ...	Teacher (1st school), ...	1	—	—	700 00
Laura F. Clark, ...	" (2d school), ...	1	—	—	300 00
Stephen Armitage, ...	" (3d school), ...	—	9	10	415 67
W. L. Miller, ...	"	—	1	12	63 02
F. C. White, ...	"	—	—	25	26 03
Emma J. Newton, ...	" (4th school), ...	1	—	—	200 68
Fanny Holman, ...	"	—	5	—	81 24
Julia A. Warner, ...	" (5th school), ...	—	1	11	23 24
Annie M. Lawrence, ...	" (filling vacancy), ...	—	1	14	24 67

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES.

State Reform School—Concluded.

NAME.	Duty.	TIME.			Salary.
		Yr.	Mos.	Dys.	
J. W. Clark, ...	Engineer and Carpenter, . .	1	—	—	\$604 97
Oscar Clark, ...	Assistant-Carpenter, . . .	—	5	4	154 62
A. W. Emerson, ...	Overseer of Chair-shop, . .	1	—	—	500 00
Paulina Emerson, ...	Teacher, "	1	—	—	208 00
A. M. Moore, ...	Baker, ...	1	—	—	750 00
S. B. Moore, ...	Care of Boys' Dining-Hall, .	1	—	—	487 33
E. B. Newton, ...	Overseer of Chair-shop, . .	—	11	23	21 12
C. A. Pingree, ...	Assistant Matron, ...	—	1	2	84 96
Sarah Kimball, ...	Ass't Matron & Laundress, .	—	5	—	410 94
J. H. Samson, ...	Carpenter, ...	—	6	18	31 43
Rachel Samson, ...	Assistant Matron, ...	—	6	18	315 60
C. E. Carrier, ...	Laundress, ...	—	2	23	141 83
George F. Newton, ...	Man of all work, ...	—	6	18	100 96
J. S. Newton, ...	Laundress, ...	—	7	18	164 66
Olive Hodges, ...	Overseer of Sewing-room, . .	—	8	—	67 24
A. A. Bullard, ...	"	—	8	1	23 42
Rachel Hodges, ...	Assistant in "	—	6	1	45 12
Annie Salsbury, ...	Nurse, ...	—	5	15	94 90
L. C. Dowling, ...	"	—	1	12	60 00
Martha Eaton, ...	"	—	2	21	212 65
S. W. Ward, ...	Man of all work, ...	—	3	11	23 17
A. F. Warren, ...	Hall-man and care of yard, .	—	2	12	138 90
Emily K. Grow, ...	Cook, ...	—	10	26	165 62
Martha Wilson, ...	"	—	1	3	142 27
Elizabeth True, ...	Assistant Cook, ...	—	9	27	93 70
C. P. Conolly, ...	Watchman, ...	—	6	19	791 23
Abby Arncliffe, ...	Filling vacancies, ...	—	8	26	298 00
E. K. Hoyt, ...	"	—	5	22	46 67
R. F. Bishop, ...	Master of Farm House, . . .	1	—	—	179 80
H. A. Bishop, ...	Matron "	1	—	—	738 50
M. W. Carrier, ...	Teacher at "	1	—	—	77 94
A. W. Haskell, ...	Assistant at "	—	1	23	87 36
Otis Gowing, ...	"	—	6	5	29 12
D. H. Hale, ...	Master of Garden House, . .	1	—	—	38 77
S. G. Hale, ...	Matron "	1	—	—	360 78
J. E. Stiles, ...	Teacher at "	—	4	20	800 00
S. K. Poor, ...	"	—	5	4	300 00
Marv A. Gill, ...	"	—	1	24	
H. H. Coburn, ...	Assistant at "	—	1	12	
A. F. Howe, ...	"	—	10	20	
N. P. Brown, ...	Master of Peters House, . .	1	—	—	
S. M. Brown, ...	Matron "	1	—	—	
Lucy Newton, ...	Teacher at "	1	—	—	

Summary.

Superintendent, ...	\$2,500 00
Matron, ...	300 00
Physician, ...	125 00
Teachers, ...	1,834 45
Domestic department, ...	2,626 90
Engineer, Carpenter, etc.	1,161 18
Care of Farm House and Family, ...	1,315 70
" Garden " "	1,272 47
" Peters " "	1,100 00
Total, ...	\$13,431 03

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

IX—THE STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

NAME.	Duty.	TIME.			Salary.
		Yr.	Mon.	Dys.	
Marcus Ames, ...	Superintendent & Chaplain,	1	—	—	\$1,800 00
L. A. Proctor, ...	Assistant Superintendent, .	1	—	—	181 73
L. E. Dodge, ...	Matron and Assistant Supt.	1	—	—	222 44
J. L. S. Thompson, ...	Physician, ...	1	—	—	200 00
A. Tolman, ...	Steward, ...	1	—	—	100 00
F. B. Fay, ...	Treasurer, ...	1	—	—	200 00
Frederick Whitney, ...	Farmer, ...	1	—	—	700 00
S. M. Tolman, ...	Matron, ...	1	—	—	300 00
H. F. Perry, ...	"	1	—	—	300 00
S. M. Proctor, ...	"	1	—	—	300 00
M. M. Woodbury, ...	"	1	—	—	205 83
C. J. Walton, ...	"	—	—	—	232 99
E. J. Carleton, ...	Assistant Matron, ...	1	—	—	267 00
E. J. Spaulding, ...	"	1	—	—	249 98
M. A. Perry, ...	"	1	—	—	225 00
C. V. Drinkwater, ...	"	—	—	—	222 75
E. S. Waters, ...	"	—	3	—	80 36
M. A. Marvin, ...	"	—	—	—	80 95
M. E. Rodgers, ...	"	—	—	—	67 83
A. W. Longfellow, ...	"	—	—	—	66 40
H. Day, ...	"	—	—	—	42 75
L. A. Fogg, ...	Housekeeper, ...	1	—	—	225 00
M. Boyd, ...	"	1	—	—	225 00
R. Forbes, ...	"	—	7	15	144 12
N. T. Magoun, ...	"	—	7	15	114 99
C. L. Underhill, ...	"	—	6	—	112 50
F. V. Greeley, ...	"	—	4	4	1 9 71
M. A. Tilton, ...	"	—	—	—	59 68
M. F. Haaley, ...	"	—	—	—	42 54
S. A. Whitney, ...	"	—	—	—	41 31
C. A. Perkins, ...	Seamstress, ...	—	7	25	166 66
Carrie Marvin, ...	Matron (substitute), ...	}	—	—	272 35
Martha J. Whitney, ...	Ast. Matron (substitute), .				
Anna Ayres, ...	"				
Mary C. Day, ...	"				
Mary Lewis, ...	"				
Mary Haynes, ...	"				
Dorcas Farnsworth, ...	"				
Abby Boutwell, ...	"				
Phebe Holden, ...	"				
Effie J. Gould, ...	"				
Sarah Buttrick, ...	"	}	—	—	
Emily Wheeler, ...	Housekeeper, ...				
Jennie McNeil, ...	"				
Lucy Ayres, ...	"				
Hattie M. Carr, ...	"				

Summary.

Superintendence, ...	\$2,204 17
Physician, ...	200 00
Steward, ...	100 00
Treasurer, ...	200 00
Matron and Assistants, ...	2,741 45
Domestic department, ...	1,241 51
Farmer, ...	700 00
Substitutes, ...	272 35
Total, ...	\$7,660 48

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES.

X.—THE STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL.

NAME.	Duty.	Time.			Salary.
		Yr.	Mos.	Dys.	
Richard Matthews, ...	Superintendent,	—	2	—	\$333 32
M. L. Eldridge, ...	"	—	9	18	1,440 00
Nathaniel Spooner, ...	"	—	—	13	65 00
M. L. Eldridge, ...	Assistant Superintendent,	—	1	23	266 66
Sidney Brooks, ...	Teacher,	1	—	—	1,200 00
A. A. Eldridge, ...	"	—	1	—	33 33
Asa Blaney, ...	Assistant Teachers,	1	1	—	65 00
Asa Blaney, ...	Executive Officer,	—	11	—	916 63
George P. Smith, ...	First Officer, .	—	1	—	75 00
William Jenkins, ...	"	1	—	—	900 00
Edward Deancy, ...	Second "	1	1	20	683 30
Ellis Seals, ...	Third "	—	4	—	160 00
George Thomas, ...	Steward,	1	—	—	480 00
B. Raymond, ...	"	—	1	—	40 00
Niles Lund, ...	Cook,	1	—	21	508 00
A. Greer, ...	Carpenter,	1	—	—	480 00
William Grant, ...	"	—	1	—	40 00
John Adams, ...	Capt. Berth Deck,	1	1	—	416 00
L. W. Colson, ...	" Mess Deck,	1	1	—	390 00
	Coxswain,	1	—	3	363 00
	Ship keeper & Ship'g master	—	1	3	65 00
	8 seamen,	—	5	17	1,334 60

Summary.

Superintendence, ...	\$2,104 96
Teachers, ...	1,298 33
Officers and crew of Ships, ...	6,851 53
Total, ...	\$10,254 84

XI.—THE BLIND ASYLUM.

NAME.	Duty.	Salary.
S. G. Howe, ...	Director,	\$3,000 00
M. C. Moulton, ...	Matron, ...	500 00
M. Anagnos, ...	Assistant Superintendent,	1,000 00
Thomas Reeves, ...	Music Teacher,	1,441 67
Mary Knight, ...	"	350 00
Freda Black, ...	"	300 00
A. S. Knapp, ...	"	550 48
Louise L. Russell, ...	" Reader,	300 00
J. W. Smith, ...	"	166 67
M. C. Green, ...	Teacher,	600 00
S. E. Faulkner, ...	"	312 50
Eva E. Bingham, ...	"	354 17
Fanny Moorman, ...	"	133 33
Sarah B. Morton and others, ...	"	177 78
G. T. Murdock and others, ...	"	275 00
S. A. Clark, ...	Teacher in Boys' Shop,	268 33
Jessie Wood, ...	Assistant Matron,	279 73
M. A. Smith, ...	Housekeeper,	300 00
M. C. Paddock and others, ...	"	248 57
M. W. Sawyer and others, ...	"	275 00
I. M. Knowlton, ...	Clerk,	357 49
D. L. Bradford, ...	Book-keeper,	400 00
J. B. Percy, ...	Steward,	360 00
Caroline Dugan, ...	Printer, ...	263 33
	"	40 00

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Blind Asylum—Concluded.

N A M E .	Duty.	Salary.
Ada Ford and others, ...	General Assistant,	\$100 00
Jenny Dillingham, ...	Chamber and Table girl,	128 00
Martha Scott, ...	" "	136 00
Sophia Wolfe, ...	" "	120 00
Kate Flemming, ...	" "	120 00
Lizzie Whittaker and others,	Cook,	204 00
Direxla Hawkes, ...	Assistant Cook,	72 00
Mary Curran and others,	Domestic,	127 67
William Carlon and others,	Inside Man,	700 79
Peter Coreoran, ...	" "	418 00
Julia Sullivan, ...	Domestic in house A,	141 00
Emma Smith, ...	" " B,	162 00
Mary Toomey, ...	" " C,	170 00
Maggie Shea, ...	Assistant in house,	36 00
E. May, ...	Engineer, ...	240 00
Michael Boland, ...	Fireman, ...	84 00
Augusta Sawyer, ...	Care of Bells, &c., ...	20 00
J. H. C. Howes and others,	Reading, ...	35 75
	Substitutes and temporary employes,	303 55
Total, ...		\$15,552 81

XII.—THE IDIOT SCHOOL.

M. M. Donald,	Matron,	\$500 00
L. Keith and others,	Assistant Matron,	147 08
E. H. Fisher,	Teacher,	400 00
A. L. Scannell,	"	400 00
S. K. Wasgatt,	"	} 216 86
M. A. E. Sunborn,	"	
J. A. Shepard,	Superintendent Boys' Shop,	510 00
Inst. for the Blind,	Clerk,	300 00
C. Trundy and others,	Inside Man,	387 58
M. W. Moore and others,	Housekeeper,	162 05
Susan Melvin,	Attendant,	147 00
Eliza Ashfield,	"	168 00
E. Worthley and others,	"	124 83
Franklin Emery and others,	"	282 00
Bridget Lacy and others,	Cook,	194 73
M. Reardon,	Assistant Cook,	50 60
Mary Curley,	Table girl,	141 50
Ann Curley,	Chamber girl,	132 20
M. Lina Long,	"	130 09
C. A. Trundy,	Fireman,	180 00
	Substitutes and temporary employes,	247 48
Total,		\$4,816 18

XIII.—THE STATE PRISON.

James Pierce, ...	Inspector,	\$100 01
E. H. Dunn, ...	"	200 00
E. L. Norton, ...	"	200 00
Harmon Hall, ...	"	99 99
Gideon Haynes, ...	Warden,	2,998 94
Almon Hale, ...	Deputy Warden,	1,700 00
William Peirce, ...	Clerk,	1,686 85
M. H. Parkhurst, ...	Chaplain,	499 98
William W. Colburn, ...	"	1,500 02
John G. Dearborn, ...	Physician,	1,000 00
E. S. Darling, ...	Turnkey,	1,037 35
C. W. Gale, ...	"	1,037 35
J. B. Jepson, ...	"	345 42

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

State Prison—Concluded.

NAME.	Duty.	Salary.
G. A. Lownsberry, ...	Turnkey, ...	\$1,006 32
William B. Ramsell, ...	"	1,015 00
Joshua B. Rea, ...	"	1,037 35
Thomas Richardson, ...	"	1,017 30
David Sergeant, ...	"	1,034 66
J. F. Simonds, ...	"	1,037 35
John E. Shaw, ...	"	1,012 62
A. F. Woods, ...	"	1,037 35
Joseph Fuller, ...	"	987 37
J. W. Bailey, ...	Watchman, ...	480 24
Francis Beverstock, ...	"	937 39
M. V. Berry, ...	"	937 39
Marshall H. Davis, ...	"	200 00
John T. Esslor, ...	"	937 39
Benjamin O. Lowe, ...	"	937 39
Thomas W. Lord, ...	"	937 39
George W. Norris, ...	"	937 39
Samuel J. Pearl, ...	"	934 73
James H. Piper, ...	"	937 39
J. W. Prentiss, ...	"	934 97
Samuel Poor, ...	"	937 39
C. L. Ramsell, ...	"	937 39
James A. White, ...	"	932 47
N. I. Gould, ...	"	854 04
Joseph W. Owen, ...	"	920 72
S. D. Seavey, ...	"	584 16
J. W. Ellis, ...	Assistant Watchman, ...	737 30
N. W. Harkell, ...	"	554 41
W. H. Huntoon, ...	"	737 30
B. F. Russell, ...	"	423 13
Thomas Devens, ...	"	306 79
John Ruterick, ...	"	58 94
David J. Decker, ...	"	255 58
J. H. Ramsell, ...	"	248 89
George F. Ball, ...	"	200 01
Total, ...		\$39,168 00

XIV—THE DEER ISLAND INSTITUTIONS.

Boston House of Industry, House of Reformation, and Almshouse.

Guy C. Underwood, ...	Superintendent, ...	\$2,200 00
John W. Dadman, ...	Chaplain, ...	1,000 00
Samuel H. Durgin, ...	Physician, ...	900 00
J. H. Davenport, ...	Assistant Physician, ...	275 00
Bradish R. Clapp, ...	Clerk, ...	600 00
Charles C. Paige, ...	Engineer, ...	800 00
William H. Preston, ...	Assistant Engineer, ...	438 00
George W. Cunningham, ...	Receiving Officer, ...	308 13
Joel L. Bacon, ...	Farmer, ...	900 00
Christian King, ...	Baker, ...	183 12
Charles Hesse, ...	"	270 86
Sarah D. Miller, ...	Matron, ...	360 00
Helen M. Wallace, ...	"	300 00
Fanny Anderson, ...	"	268 50
Nellie Taylor, ...	"	240 00
Rosa Carpenter, ...	"	240 00
Susan C. Simonds, ...	"	205 64
Annette Pease, ...	"	194 08
Susan E. Bailey, ...	"	192 00
Margaret Anderson, ...	"	88 97
Jennie Newbert, ...	"	240 00
Jane C. Meek, ...	"	240 00
Mary J. Teel, ...	"	205 00
Rebecca Burns, ...	"	240 00
E. A. Wiley, ...	"	78 37

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Deer Island Institutions—Concluded.

NAME.	Duty.	Salary.
Elizabeth Ulmer, ...	Matron, ...	\$30 90
— Vaughan, ...	"	7 89
Frank Bullard, ...	Overseer, ...	490 00
Amos S. Moore, ...	"	296 38
John McCabe, ...	"	490 00
Charles S. Teel, ...	"	500 00
Zeno D. Baker, ...	"	165 00
Joseph G. Newell, ...	"	102 53
Amos S. Tuttle, ...	"	157 93
Thomas L. Vose, ...	Shoemaker, ...	240 00
Mattie Dadman, ...	Organist, ...	111 00
George A. Tewksbury, ...	Ferryman and Overseer, ...	453 11
Isaac W. Turner, ...	Watchman, ...	162 50
William A. Langley, ...	"	153 85
Francis Haggerston, ...	"	134 35
H. W. Dean, ...	"	44 38
P. J. Holmes, ...	"	42 08
William H. Williams, ...	"	34 52
D. C. Wiggin, ...	"	22 50
W. H. Warner, ...	"	19 72
Anthony Cline, ...	"	22 38
Julius C. Tibbetts, ...	" (2 persons), ...	20 42
W. Preston Wood, ...	Teacher, ...	800 00
Addie S. Kimball, ...	"	400 00
Alonzo S. Wallace, ...	"	300 00
Henry A. Norcross, ...	"	437 50
Samuel W. Clark, ...	Teacher and Overseer, ...	372 50
Helen Colby, ...	Teacher, ...	176 30
John McCarty, ...	"	240 00
Charles E. Bradley, ...	House Officer, ...	360 00
	Nurse, ...	180 00
Total, ...		\$18,037 18

XV.—THE COUNTY PRISONS.

Barnstable and Provincetown Prisons, Barnstable County.

Josiah Hinckley, ...	Overseer at Barnstable, ...	\$10 00
Eben Smith, ...	" " "	10 00
George A. King, ...	" " "	10 00
James Gifford, ...	" Provincetown, ...	10 00
Robert Knowles, ...	" " "	10 00
George H. Whelden, ...	Keeper at Barnstable, ...	300 00
Joshua Cook, ...	" Provincetown, ...	75 00
David Bursley, ...	Inspector, ...	50 00
Total, ...		\$475 00

Pittsfield Prison, Berkshire County.

George J. Tucker, ...	Overseer of House of Correction, ...	\$25 00
Henry W. Taft, ...	" " "	25 00
Phineas Cone, ...	Keeper, ...	\$ 450 00
Graham A. Root, ...	"	\$ 466 67
A. B. Wellington, ...	Deputy Keeper, ...	466 67
George M. Smith, ...	Chaplain, ...	52 16
Paul R. Brown, ...	Physician, ...	42 00
D. P. Hamblin, ...	Turnkey, ...	52 16
S. J. Tallmadge, ...	"	705 87
J. Woodworth, ...	Engineer, ...	318 66
Total, ...		\$2,004 19

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES.

County Prisons—Continued.

New Bedford Prison, Bristol County.

NAME.	Duty.	Salary.
James D. Thompson,	Overseer of House of Correction,	\$100 00
Samuel Watson,	" "	100 00
Charles D. Burt,	Keeper,	A b 1,400 00
George Baylies,	Turnkey and Clerk,	b 720 00
John Valentine, Jr.,	Instructor in Shoe Shop,	A 1,086 00
Warren W. Sampson,	" "	1,062 00
Henry Humble,	" "	1,058 25
Daniel D. Saley,	" " Basket Shop,	930 75
Isaac B. Tompkins,	Officer in	1,035 00
Daniel P. Lewis,	" Yard, Prison, etc.,	1,098 00
Nathaniel Cory,	Officer and Engineer in Boiler Room,	1,041 00
Caroline Morse,	Matron, Female Department,	b 365 00
Harriet Shaw,	" "	23 00
Frederick A. Davis,	Night Watchman,	730 00
Charles H. Taber,	" "	730 00
Joseph Peeling,	" "	30 00
Jeremiah H. Bennett,	Temporary Officer,	88 50
B. S. Batchelor,	Chaplain,	156 00
Charles D. Prescott,	Physician,	150 00
Total,		\$11,900 50

Taunton Jail, Bristol County.

Isaac G. Carrier, ...	Keeper, ...	b A \$800 00
Mary Oakes, ...	Labor in House, ...	b 12 00
Elizabeth Donovan, ...	" "	b 110 63
Total, ...		\$922 63

Total for Bristol County, ... \$12,823 13

Edgartown Jail, Dukes County.

Samuel Keniston, ...	Overseer, ...	\$25 00
Samuel Daggett, ...	"	10 00
Samuel Keniston, ...	Keeper, ...	200 00
Total, ...		\$235 00

Ipswich House of Correction, Essex County.

Henry Hobbs,	Overseer,	\$100 00
Eufus Kimball,	"	100 00
D. H. Stickney,	"	100 00
Y. G. Hurd,	Keeper,	\$ 1,000 00
John Pinder,	Turnkey and Watchman,	b 550 00
D. E. Hurd,	"	b 550 00
T. B. Fall,	Engineer and Steward,	b 600 00
Caroline P. Trussell,	Matron,	b 250 00
Y. G. Hurd,	Physician,	200 00
Francis Norwood,	Chaplain,	200 00
Total,		\$3,650 00

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

*County Prisons—Continued.**Lawrence Prison, Essex County.*

N A M E.	Duty.	Salary.
George Foster, ...	Overseer of House of Correction, ...	\$100 00
John Keely, ...	" " "	100 00
Sherman Nelson, ...	" " "	100 00
H. G. Herrick, ...	Keeper, ...	A 1,000 00
John P. Bradstreet, ...	Turnkey, ...	b 550 00
John P. Philbrook, ...	" and Watchman, ...	b 550 00
Jeremiah B. Wardwell, ...	Steward and Engineer, ...	b 700 00
Elizabeth Grow, ...	Matron, ...	b 250 00
George W. Sargent, ...	Physician, ...	b 200 00
George P. Wilson, ...	Chaplain, ...	b 200 00
Total, ...		\$3,750 00

Newburyport Jail, Essex County,

John Akerman, ...	Keeper, ...	A \$750 00
J. F. Akerman, ...	Temporary Watchman, ...	55 00
John J. Noyes, ...	" "	29 00
Mark Foye, ...	" "	14 00
Total, ...		\$878 00

Salem Jail, Essex County.

John D. Cross, ...	Keeper, ...	A \$1,500 00
George E. Stanford, ...	Turnkey, Cook and Steward, ...	A 500 00
William Nelson, ...	Physician, ...	100 00
Daniel Dorchester, ...	Chaplain, ...	156 00
Total, ...		\$2,256 00

Total for Essex County, ... \$10,534 00

Greenfield Prison, Franklin County.

Lewis Merriam, ...	Overseer of House of Correction, ...	\$100 00
Rufus Howland, ...	" " "	100 00
Solomon C. Wells, ...	Keeper, ...	600 00
Elizabeth McNeill, ...	Matron, ...	200 00
Total, ...		\$1,000 00

Springfield Prison, Hampden County.

George Dwight, ...	Overseer of House of Correction, ...	\$100 00
Gideon Wells, ...	" " "	100 00
E. V. B. Holcomb, ...	" " "	100 00
Joseph S. Noble, ...	Keeper, ...	A b 1,500 00
George A. Randall, ...	Turnkey, ...	b 709 00
Elizabeth McNeill, ...	Matron (4 months), ...	b 66 67
Ruth A. Kent, ...	" (6 months), ...	b 91 67
William Rice, ...	Physician (4 persons), ...	100 00
	Chaplain, ...	300 00
Total, ...		\$3,067 34

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES.

*County Prisons—Continued.**Northampton Prison, Hampshire County.*

NAME.	Duty.	Salary.
Daniel Kingsley, ...	Overseer of House of Correction, ...	\$30 00
William P. Strickland, ...	“ “ “ “	25 00
H. A. Longley, ...	Keeper, ...	1,000 00
Eliza S. Longley, ...	Matron, ...	200 00
C. P. Longley, ...	Turnkey and Overseer, ...	975 00
Total, ...		\$2,230 00

East Cambridge Prison, Middlesex County.

James M. Usher, ...	Overseer of House of Correction, ...	\$100 00
Thomas Rice, Jr., ...	“ “ “ “	100 00
G. D. B. Blanchard, ...	“ “ “ “	100 00
Charles J. Adams, ...	Keeper, ...	\$2,000 00
Sylvester Harrington, ...	Clerk, ...	1,150 00
B. C. Floyd, ...	Turnkey, ...	\$900 00
Augustus A. Davis, ...	Officer in Lower Shop, ...	\$660 00
Artemas Barton, ...	“ Cooking Department, ...	\$300 00
S. A. Hall, ...	“ Yard and Prison, ...	\$420 00
Charles A. Boomer, ...	“ Hospital, ...	\$300 00
Sarah A. Durgin, ...	Matron in Female Prison, ...	\$312 00
Samantha Baldwin, ...	“ Workshop, ...	\$312 00
John B. Taylor, ...	Physician, ...	250 00
William R. Stone, ...	Chaplain, ...	400 00
Total, ...		\$7,204 00

Lowell Jail, Middlesex County.

Charles Kimball, ...	Keeper, ...	\$800 00
Jeremiah Hayes, ...	Turnkey, ...	\$500 00
Mrs. Hayes, ...	Matron, ...	60 00
Franklin Nickerson, ...	Physician, ...	104 00
Thomas Haworth, ...	Chaplain, ...	
Total, ...		\$1,464 00

Total for Middlesex County, ... \$8,668 00

Nantucket Prison, Nantucket County.

Rowland Folger, ...	Keeper, ...	\$50 00
Total, ...		\$50 00

Dedham Prison, Norfolk County.

C. C. Churchill, ...	Overseer of House of Correction, ...	\$100 00
Henry O. Hildreth, ...	“ “ “ “	100 00
Asa French, ...	“ “ “ “	100 00
John W. Thomas, ...	Keeper, ...	\$1,000 00
Henry White, ...	Under-Keeper, ...	\$875 00
Edmund Thomas, ...	Clerk, ...	600 00
Reid Blanchard, ...	Watchman, ...	\$400 00
Sidney Whitaker, ...	Overseer in Shop, ...	\$500 00
Olive P. Huntington, ...	Matron, ...	\$78 00
J. W. Chase, ...	Physician, ...	160 00
Carlos Slafter, ...	Chaplain, ...	250 00
Total, ...		\$4,163 00

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

*County Prisons—Continued.**Plymouth Prison, Plymouth County,*

NAME.	Duty.	Salary.
C. H. Paine, ...	Inspector, ...	—
W. P. Carthill, ...	"	—
H. Staples, ...	"	—
W. H. Whitman, ...	Overseer of House of Correction, ...	\$50 00
D. E. Damon, ...	"	50 00
D. J. Robbins, ...	"	50 00
James Bates, ...	Keeper, ...	\$ 750 00
A. K. Harmon, ...	Assistant, ...	925 00
P. B. Harmon, ...	Watchman, ...	800 00
Edward Hathaway, ...	Chaplain, ...	75 00
Total, ...		\$2,700 00

Boston Jail, Suffolk County.

John M. Clark, ...	Keeper, ...	\$ 1,000 00
Darius F. Bradley, ...	Turnkey, ...	\$ 1,200 00
William P. Drury, ...	Officer and Watchman (from Sept. 30, 1870, to Jan. 20, 1871, ...	\$ 333 33
John F. Bailey, ...	Officer and Watchman, ...	\$ 900 00
George S. Munroe, ...	"	\$ 900 00
Henry A. Sunbury, ...	" (from March 17, 1871, to Sept. 30, 1871, ...	\$ 431 66
George E. Hibbard, ...	Steward and Watchman, ...	\$ 900 00
Zaccheus Holmes, Jr., ...	Clerk and Watchman, ...	\$ 900 00
William H. Symmes, ...	Yard Officer and Watchman, ...	\$ 837 50
Abby L. Chamberlain, ...	Matron, ...	\$ 300 00
George E. Mitchell, ...	Engineer (from Oct. 26 1870, to Jan. 18, 1871), ...	205 00
Charles D. Bordman, ...	Engineer (from Jan. 17, 1871, to May 1, 1871), ...	260 00
James F. Goodwin, ...	Watchman, ...	382 00
John O'Brien, ...	Extra Watchman, ...	118 00
Total, ...		\$8,667 49

South Boston House of Correction, Suffolk County.

Charles Robbins, ...	Master, ...	\$750 00
Charles H. Davis, ...	"	625 00
Charles H. Davis, ...	Deputy Master, ...	625 00
Martin M. V. Berry, ...	"	260 96
Joseph H. Clinch, ...	Chaplain, ...	1,300 00
E. M. Stanford, ...	Clerk, ...	800 00
Daniel D. Poole, ...	Engineer, ...	801 78
H. W. Fenderson, ...	"	56 71
E. S. Leonard, ...	Machinist, ...	516 57
Daniel W. Terry, ...	Receiving Officer, ...	396 92
Matthew W. Adams, ...	Shop Officer, ...	500 00
Ansel B. Griggs, ...	"	500 00
Seth H. Whitcomb, ...	"	445 42
George R. Foster, ...	"	325 91
William A. Witham, ...	"	131 85
William H. Houdlett, ...	"	79 97
Nelson W. Haskell, ...	"	88 81
George C. Hall, ...	Watchman, ...	302 97
Robert S. Norris, ...	"	177 94
N. W. Alger, ...	"	153 46
Thomas Lowell, ...	" (13 persons), ...	432 27
Orrin P. Blake, ...	Yard Officer, ...	430 55
Alvin M. Turner, ...	"	334 69
		172 19

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES.

County Prisons—Concluded.

South Boston House of Correction—Concluded

NAME.	Duty.	Salary.
Woodbury A. Witham, ...	Messenger, ...	\$319 78
William Griffiths, Jr., ...	"	106 81
John F. Brown, ...	Gateman, ...	300 00
John McKenna, ...	Baker, ...	300 00
Patrick Dacey, ...	Gardener, ...	365 00
Martha M. Robbins, ...	Female Supervisor, ...	262 50
Mary A. Young, ...	Matron, ...	500 00
Nancy Wormell, ...	"	300 00
Mary A. King, ...	"	300 00
Salina Knights, ...	"	166 78
Sarah H. Goodwin, ...	"	162 80
Mary J. Ashley, ...	"	138 97
	" (3 persons), ...	181 06
J. K. Downes, ...	Organist, ...	200 00
	Vocalist (4 persons), ...	383 00
Total, ...		\$14,257 62
Total for Suffolk County, ...		\$22,925 11

Fitchburg Prison, Worcester County.

Alvah Crocker, ...	Overseer of House of Correction, ...	\$100 00
William Baker, ...	"	100 00
Silas Holman, ...	"	100 00
Edwin Upton, ...	Keeper, ...	1,400 00
J. E. Putnam, ...	Turnkey, ...	975 00
Henry Knight, ...	Overseer of Workshop, ...	847 72
L. J. Thompson, ...	" of Kitchen, ...	662 64
William B. Morse, ...	"	60 00
William B. Morse, ...	Watchman, ...	662 64
Charles May, ...	"	54 00
Amos B. Day, ...	Overseer of Farm, ...	100 00
Joseph Scott, ...	Chaplain, ...	105 00
C. B. Harding, ...	"	130 00
Total, ...		\$5,297 00

Worcester Prison, Worcester County.

Julius E. Tucker, ...	Overseer of House of Correction, ...	\$100 00
Joseph D. Daniels, ...	"	100 00
Samuel A. Porter, ...	"	100 00
Eufus Carter, ...	Keeper, ...	\$1,100 00
Alvan Bacon, ...	Turnkey, ...	\$ 544 00
Mrs. Bacon, ...	Matron, ...	\$ 208 00
James A. Smith, ...	Overseer of Shop, ...	1,000 00
C. I. Foster, ...	Watchman, ...	\$ 265 00
C. S. Chamberlain, ...	"	\$ 250 00
William H. Eastman, ...	"	\$ 116 65
Rush E. Shippen, ...	Chaplain, ...	149 00
Edward H. Hall, ...	"	101 00
Eufus Woodward, ...	Physician, ...	200 00
Total, ...		\$4,233 65
Total for Worcester County, ...		\$9,630 65
Total for County Prisons, ...		\$80,105 42

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

XVI.—THE PRIVATE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The Washingtonian Home.

NAME.	Duty,	Salary.
William C. Lawrence, ...	Superintendent, ...	\$900 00
John F. Coles, ...	Assistant-Superintendent, ...	480 00
James Plummer, ...	Porter, ...	324 00
Ann Cannon, ...	Cook, ...	208 00
Ellen Donahoe, ...	Kitchen Girl, ...	106 00
Hannah Merrick, ...	Table Girl, ...	106 00
Nellie Hobbs, ...	"	106 00
Mary Donahoe, ...	Chamber Girl, ...	106 00
Annie Crowley, ...	General Housework, ...	106 00
Total, ...		\$2,412 00

The New England Hospital for Women and Children.

C. A. Buckel, ...	Resident Physician, ...	\$300 00
—, ...	Matron, ...	260 00
—, ...	Housekeeper, ...	260 00
—, ...	Nurses, ...	1,870 20
—, ...	Cooks, ...	
—, ...	Chambermaids, ...	
—, ...	Laundresses, ...	
Total, ...		\$2,000 20

The Temporary Asylum, Dedham.

A. S. Goulding, ...	Matron, ...	\$300 00
M. E. Wood, ...	Farmer, ...	600 00
Mrs. Wood, ...	Housekeeper, ...	
H. A. Nevers, ...	Sewing Matron, ...	225 00
M. M. Lewis, ...	Laundry Matron, ...	225 00
Total, ...		\$1,350 00

Springfield Home for the Friendless.

Sarah Foster, ...	Matron of Women's Home, ...	\$734 30
Harriet E. Mason, ...	" of Children's "	
Mrs. Wood, ...	Assistant, ...	
Mrs. Plrice, ...	"	304 93
—, ...	Cook, ...	
—, ...	Laundress, ...	
Total, ...		\$1,039 23

House of the Angel Guardian.

George F. Haskins, ...	Rector, ...	
J. D. Judge, ...	Superintendent and Steward, ...	
Benj. T. Joyce, ...	Chief Prefect, ...	
John Kane, ...	Assistant-Prefect, ...	
Thomas Barrett, ...	Prefect and Watchman, ...	

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

*Private Charitable Institutions—Concluded.**House of the Angel Guardian—Concluded*

N A M E.	Duty.	Salary.
Agatha McAuley, ...	Teacher, ...	
Sarah A. Curran, ...	"	
Ellen McQuillan, ...	Matron, ...	
H. P. Shattuck, ...	Physician, ...	
George W. Lloyd, ...	Clerk, ...	
William Briggs, ...	Band Master, ...	
Total, ...	Total, ...	\$3,193 00

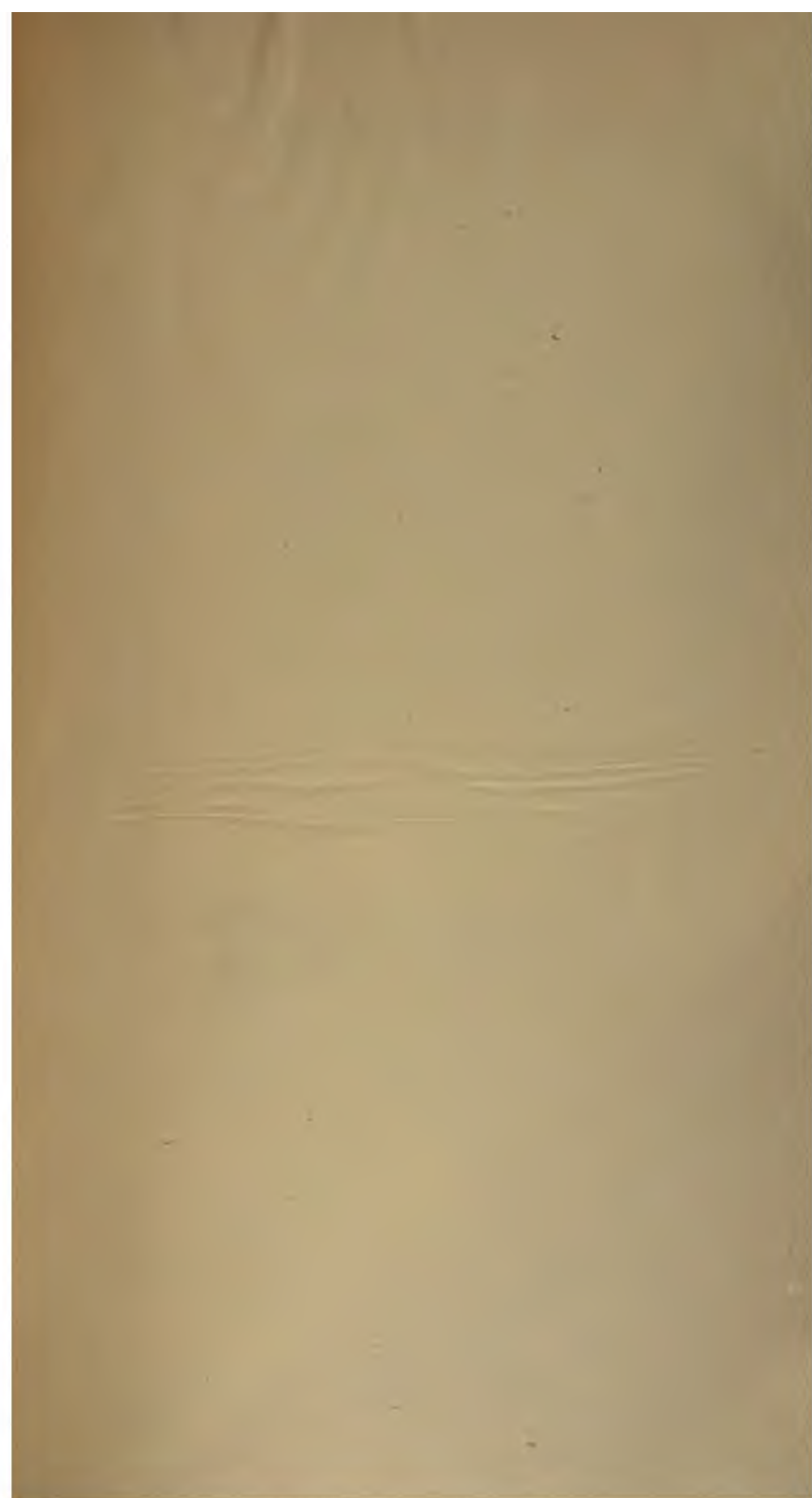
The Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Mary G. Watson, ...	Matron, ...	\$400 00
	Surgeon's Assistants, ...	100 00
	Miscellaneous Assistance, ...	2,325 00
Total, ...		\$2,825 00

Agency for Discharged Convicts.

Daniel Russell, ...	Agent, ...	\$849 99
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